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Board Renews Peace Effort In Truck Tie-Up

Drivers' Union rejects a formula agreed upon at Saturday's session of two groups.

With the patient persistence that is regularly required of labor boards, the Massachusetts Board of Conciliation and Arbitration today called another conference at the State House in an effort to settle the 12-day combined strike and lockout of Boston coal and fuel oil truck drivers.

The Board will seek to develop among representatives of the drivers and their employers a new peace formula to replace the one agreed upon on Saturday but rejected yesterday afternoon by the drivers' union, Local 68 of the International Brotherhood of Teamsters, Chauffeurs, Stablemen and Helpers.

In the meantime, Boston's other labor dispute, a six-day strike of seamen abroad the tankers of four large oil companies, was marked by the doubling of picket lines in front of the Standard Oil Company of New Jersey plant at Everett in an attempt to prevent the possible use of substitute seamen to operate idle tankers.

Tankers Get Substitute Crews

"Any attempt to break through the picket line will be met with very serious opposition," declared Thomas McGowan, head of the Boston branch of the National Maritime Union, which is conducting the strike in all Atlantic Coast and Gulf ports.

Charges of Mr. McGowan regarding plans to use strikebreakers brought denials in some quarters. His charge that Everett police had agreed to escort substitute seamen brought a statement from the Everett chief himself that this was not true; that he is permitted only to "protect life and property" and not to protect seamen as such.

A further charge by Mr. McGowan that an agent of the State Board of Parole had sent a young man to an address on Bow Street, Everett, telling him he could ship out on a tanker from that address, brought a denial from Frank Ryan, in charge of placements for the Parole Board, that the Board never supplies men as strikebreakers. He also specifically denied the Bow Street tale.

At the office of the Standard Oil Company in Boston, it was said that all hiring is done through the New York office of the company.

Dispatches from New Orleans stated that the Standard Oil had succeeded in sailing two of six tankers tied up in that port by the use of stubstitute crews. In New York, Joseph Curran, National President of the N. M. U., telegraphed Attorney General Frank Murphy charging that strikebreakers were being transported across interstate lines by the oil companies in violation of the Burns Law.

Closed Plants April 12

The coal and fuel oil drivers' dispute became serious April 12 when the dealers closed their plants after negotiations for a new labor contract proved unsuccessful. The old contract expired April 1.

Terms of a proposed new agreement were reached last Saturday after daily meetings under the guidance of the Labor Board, but were turned down by the drivers yesterday at a meeting in Wells Memorial Hall by a vote of 311 to 172. Picketing was resumed again this morning.

The drivers' union is affiliated with the American Federation of Labor, while the seamen's union is an affiliate of the Congress of Industrial Organizations.

Already tied up by the seamen's strike are 50 tankers with 1,500 unlicensed seamen in a dozen ports, according to union estimates. Four of these vessels are at Boston docks. Two others are due here today, and their crews will be asked by Mr. McGowan to quit work, he announced.

Wilkes-Barre Papers Reported in Merger

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WILKES-BARRE, Pa. — The Evening News, afternoon newspaper, will suspend publication April 29, it was announced by John A. Hourigan, owner. It was understood the News would merge with the Times-Leader, the other afternoon newspaper. The Wilkes-Barre Publishing Company, incorporated recently, was expected to publish the merged afternoon newspapers and the Record, morning newspaper.

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Regains Property

Wide World

Alfonso XIII
Former King of Spain who left country when Republic was proclaimed.

Franco Nullifies Confiscation Of Ex-King's Wealth

BURGOS, Spain, April 24 (AP)—The Nationalist Government of Gen. Francisco Franco has declared void the old parliamentary action which deprived former King Alfonso XIII and certain relatives, believed to number about 20 persons, of the private properties they owned in Spain before the Republic was proclaimed April 14, 1931.

Alfonso, with palaces at San Sebastian and Santander, the Island of Cortejada off the Galician coast, jewels, and large stock holdings, will receive most.

No Franco declaration for more than two years, however, has mentioned the possibility of a restoration of the Spanish Monarchy. Alfonso ascended the throne May 17, 1902, and left Spain April 15, 1931, the day after he signed a manifesto giving up the throne but renouncing "none of my rights."

Aside from Alfonso's immediate family, all his relatives to the fourth degree are to benefit. They include sons and daughters of two sisters, the late Maria and Teresa Mercedes. Among them are Infante Don Alfonso de Bourbon, an Army officer residing in France; Infante Don Jose Eugenio, serving in the Nationalist Army; Dona Maria Mercedes, a Nationalist Army nurse, and Dona Isabel Alfonso.

The Franco order directed present owners of the holdings—banks, corporations and individuals—to declare their interests through Finance Ministry representatives within 30 days.

[Alfonso was one of the richest Monarchs of his time, having inherited upwards of $3,500,000 from his mother, a fortune which he increased by successful investments.

An inventory by the Provisional Republican Government which ousted him placed the wealth of the royal family at $8,600,000 but this included only scanty data on his foreign holdings.

The fragmentary aspect of this inventory was emphasized by the valuation of his Palace at Santander at less than $7,500 and the confession of the appraisers that they could not determine how the $3,500,000 inherited from his mother had been distributed.]

There was no indication if Alfonso would return to Spain.

The former ruler and members of his family now are in Rome where both Alfonso and his youngest son, Prince Juan, have described themselves as "simple soldiers obedient to the orders of Generalissimo Franco."

Spanish Art Recovered

BURGOS, Spain (AP)—Government art authorities have announced that Spanish art treasures have been recovered at Geneva, including valuable works of the Madrid Museo Del Prado and private galleries. The works were taken to Geneva by a Republican Commission before the fall of Madrid and deposited in the care of the League of Nations. They include 45 paintings by Velasquez, 43 by Greco, 138 by Goya, and works by Titian, Van Dyck, Rubens, Tintoretto, Memling, and Durero. The works will be returned to Spain after showings in London and Paris.

Defense Drive For Democracy Makes Big Gain

2,169 educators and publicists sign manifesto to take active part in repelling its foes.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, April 24—A group of 2,169 American educators and publicists have signed a manifesto pledging themselves to "conscious activity" in defense of democracy, it was announced by the New York Committee for Democracy and Intellectual Freedom today.

The manifesto is similar to one sponsored by the Committee and which was signed by 1,284 American natural scientists last December.

Signatories of the manifesto include 156 college and university presidents, six state commissioners of education, 139 deans and 38 headmasters and principals of private schools, representing a total of 410 institutions in 46 States, the District of Columbia and Puerto Rico.

"The present grave threat to world democracy places a heavy responsibility on those of us who are entrusted with the education of the youth of our country and with the channels through which knowledge and truth are disseminated to the American people," the manifesto reads. "The forces which would replace democracy by Fascist dictatorship are powerful and unscrupulous. In order to destroy our American tradition of tolerance and mutual co-operation they are attempting to divide our people by propaganda inciting to racial and religious persecution.

"We cannot remain passive in this situation. We must be true to our democratic American ideals. Democracy can be maintained and extended only by conscious activity on our part.

"We must recognize the threat to democracy inherent in demands for retrenchment in education; in attacks on the Bill of Rights; in gag laws; in censorship of teachers and journalists; in racial and religious intolerance; in those newspapers which make profit or power their chief goal."

The manifesto pledges the signers to five measures to strengthen and preserve democracy, as follows:

"1. If we are really to be 'one nation, indivisible, with liberty and justice for all,' our schools must provide liberty and justice for all, without discrimination of poverty, sex, race or religion.

"2. Our teachers must be trained with fullest consciousness of their responsibilities; they must be devoted to the principles of democracy and intellectual freedom and they must be free to inculcate their enthusiasm in the minds of the young.

"3. Our children and our adults must receive full moral and material assistance in their pursuit of knowledge.

"4. Our basic civil liberties of speech, press, assembly and teaching must be protected.

"5. Our schools, press and radio must present the facts, and the truth behind the facts, about our history and traditions, about the world in which we live,

(Continued on Page 4, Column 4)

Off on Good-Will Flight

'The Flying Hutchinsons'

Left to right: Kathryn Hutchinson, Janet Lee Hutchinson, Lieut. Col. George R. Hutchinson, and Mrs. Blanche Hutchinson. The flying family will visit every country in the Western Hemisphere.

Flying Family to Carry New-World's Peace Plea

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, April 24—The "Flying Hutchinsons"—Lieut. Col. George R. Hutchinson, U. S. A. reserves; his wife, Blanche, and two daughters, Kathryn, 16, and Janet Lee, 14—took off from Floyd Bennett Field here in their airplane today for Washington, D. C., whence they will start on an air tour to bring a message of peace to all countries of the Western Hemisphere. Capt. Lee Dice, Pilot, and Edward Hamel, avigator and radio operator, will accompany the flying family on their good-will tour.

The Hutchinsons will pick up in Washington what they call a scroll of nations containing pictures of the chief executives of 68 nations and a good-will message which is translated into the language of every country they will visit. President Roosevelt signed the scroll, which reads:

"We the leaders of the nations of the earth, whose portraits and signatures are here assembled for the first time, proclaim our greetings and good wishes to all peoples in the fervent hope that this document may serve to strengthen world fellowship for the greater glory and welfare of human kind."

Itinerary Is Curtailed

The Hutchinsons' original itinerary was to take them over 68 Nations, but the State Department temporarily has given them approval to fly only over the Western hemisphere.

Under the revised itinerary they will return to New York to get the signature of King George VI when he arrives here. They are hopeful that the European situation will have cleared by that time so that they may obtain State Department permission to fly over Europe and present the good-will message to national leaders there.

They will leave Washington this afternoon for their first foreign capital—Ottawa, Canada, whence they will fly to Richmond, Va.; Miami, Fla.; and Havana, thence to every country in Central and South America.

Flying Classroom

The two girls have space in the airplane for study and call it their classroom of the sky. Both children have flown about 300,000 miles. Janet Lee has been in the motion pictures and both have been on several radio programs. Kathryn is interested in swing music and in how they play it in the various countries they are to visit.

The "Flying Hutchinsons" got their name from having flown to the capital of every State in the Union. They are scheduled to make many broadcasts over the Columbia Broadcasting system from various South American countries.

De Valera Hints Aid To Britain in War

DUBLIN (AP)—Prime Minister Eamon de Valera in a speech at a party convention said April 23 that the attitude of Eire in case of war would be determined solely by its Parliament.

The Prime Minister added, however, that "to secure the freedom of all Ireland it is necessary to maintain association with the British Commonwealth."

Anglo-American Deal on Supplies Reported on Way

LONDON, April 24 (AP)—United States Ambassador Joseph P. Kennedy was reported authoritatively today to be arranging a deal whereby the United States would barter about 10,000,000 bales of cotton and more than 100,000,000 bushels of wheat to Britain for a supply of rubber and tin.

The deal, it was reported, would be made under the barter exchange proposal made two weeks ago by United States Senator James F. Byrnes.

The British Board of Trade refused to discuss details but admitted there were negotiations under way in connection with the Byrnes proposal, which has received the endorsement of President Roosevelt.

[At Washington, Secretary Hull announced that London reports of raw material barter negotiations were substantially correct.]

Rubber and tin both come from British possessions, so that would involve dealings with some of the British Colonies and Dominions.

There was no indication when the transaction would be completed, but an official source indicated negotiations were progressing.

The Byrnes proposal, which was made in Washington April 14, would have the double effect of building up the war strength of England, the Netherlands, and Belgium, and at the same time get rid of some of the troublesome

(Continued on Page 4, Column 4)

President and South agree on 2-cent cotton export subsidy: Financial Page.

Camera for Gun? Boys Say, 'Sure' And Turn 'em In

SAN FRANCISCO, April 24 (AP)—A disarmament program for boys and girls, who surrendered air guns and small rifles for new cameras, was hailed as a success today by the San Francisco Society for Prevention of Cruelty to Animals.

Charles W. Friedrichs, S. P. C. A. Secretary, explained the idea was to stop the killing of birds and small wild life, which are among the most common targets of children with weapons.

A one-day offer, climaxing "Kindness to Animals Week," brought in more children and guns than the S. P. C. A. could handle, Mr. Friedrichs said, and resulted in a decision to establish the exchange as a yearly event.

"We want to teach boys and girls to shoot with a camera instead of with a gun," he declared.

"Our program takes guns out of circulation and starts the children out on a study of wild life. The more they learn of wild creatures, the better they will like them.

"The main trouble is that we haven't money to buy enough cameras. The guns we get on exchange are a dead loss."

Mr. Friedrichs was surprised to find girls in the crowd of gun exchangers. He said one girl, however, admitted the rifle she was carrying really belonged to her brother.

"But I talked him out of it," Mr. Friedrichs quoted her. "How about that exchange?"

She got her camera.

Mr. Friedrichs said the San Francisco S. P. C. A. first tried out the idea two years ago. Last year it was used here again, and inaugurated in St. Louis, Mo.

This Changing World

Secretary Hull's Philosophy—Defense of a Policy Which Would Recreate a World Organization—Most-Favored-Nation Clause Principle

By H. B. Elliston

At a conference last Friday of junior economics professors from all parts of the country, I was put up to defend Secretary Hull's foreign policy, at least the economic side of that policy which is associated with his trade agreement program. Most people think of the Hull economic foreign policy as aimed only at lower tariffs. But that is a secondary aim, the primary one being to persuade the world of nations to agree on a common rule in their commercial relations. This rule is attached to all the trade agreements. It is called the Unconditional Most-Favored-Nation Clause, which means that all favors exchanged in the agreement will be shared with all other nations.

I said that I was called upon to "defend" this rule. I used the word advisedly. For the rule is in disfavor in a world which is rapidly dispensing with all rules. Nations, instead, are working on a no-rule of "each for himself, and the devil take the hindmost." There are former Hullites who want to see the United States descend to the same level. Consequently the pro-Hull spokesman nowadays is sometimes regarded as an innocent, a man of theory in a world concerned with practical politics. And so last Friday I felt myself on the defensive, particularly as the subject for debate was ways and means of modifying the Hull Most-Favored-Nation Clause.

* * *

The object of modification is, of course, to do what other nations do, Britain as well as Germany, and play favorites. We are by this time familiar with Germany's method of tying up another nation's trade. Sometimes the trick is accomplished with words, sometimes with nasty clubs. But, either way, the effect is just the same in causing conditions of unfair competition. A third party not in on the deal is put at a disadvantage in trying to sell goods to the tied-up customer.

Mr. Hull with the Unconditional Most-Favored-Nation Clause would rule out such discriminations, special favors, and so on. He wants trade to be based upon equality of treatment for all. And in this aim he is doing no more than carry out George Washington's injunction in the Farewell Address: "our commercial policy should hold an equal and impartial hand, neither seeking nor granting exclusive favors or preferences."

I happen to think that such a rule is the master rule in world organization. You can make a world organization better with a rule than with a building. At Geneva there is a magnificent building, with a huge staff. But in time it became action-proof. And outside the delegates haggled among themselves over exclusive favors just as if there weren't a League of Nations.

What would happen in a family if the father played favorites? What would happen in a nation if everybody weren't assured of equality before the law? What would happen in a horse race if kicking and squeezing were allowed? Precisely what has happened in the world at large—disharmony, trouble, reprisals, fighting.

* * *

This is a principle, then, that can't be modified unless the entire world loses a mooring to which it must return eventually. The Christian religion still burned throughout the Dark Ages to lighten the path of man when he had recovered sufficiently to see it. The Hull principle of the Unconditional Most-Favored-Nation Clause (would that it weren't such a seemingly meaningless mouthful!) is a Christian principle. It is nothing less than the Golden Rule in man's commercial relations. And as such I shall go on supporting it, sans qualification.

It is easy enough, as the saying goes, to compromise one's principles. James Russell Lowell says, in "The Biglow Papers":

> A merciful Providence
> Has Fashioned us Holler
> In order that we might
> Our Principles Swaller

But principles cease to be worthy of the name as soon as they are compromised. Indeed, it is a contradiction in terms to have qualified principles. To modify principles is to lose them. It was for the reason that the Hull policy is a principle that on Friday I stuck out for the Hull policy in its pristine purity.

Diplomacy Eases Tension in Europe; Dictator in Bolivia

The World's Day—At a Glance
April 24, 1939

New Hope for Peace Rises in Europe

Europe today eased its tension in three significantly related developments:

1. Britain and France broke their diplomatic stalemate with Germany by deciding to send their Ambassadors back to Berlin. This restores the means for peaceful negotiation in a cleared atmosphere.

2. Rumania, Switzerland, and other small powers replying to Herr Hitler's query whether they feel menaced by Germany hint sufficient fear of the Reich to warn Berlin where their sympathies lie, although most of them profess no undue alarm.

3. Soviet Russia completed hearing report of Ambassador Ivan Maisky, who is expected to leave at once for London.

Britain led off by announcing that Ambassador Sir Nevile Henderson will return to Berlin. Germany indicated Ambassador Herbert von Dirksen is to resume his duties in London. France prepared to send Ambassador Robert Coulondre back to Berlin.

Although Prime Minister Chamberlain told Commons the return of Sir Nevile had no special significance, observers noted that Reichsführer Hitler remained in Berlin, strengthening reports that Sir Nevile might be carrying specific peace proposals.

Berlin, meanwhile, analyzed replies received from small nations in Herr Hitler's effort to discredit President Roosevelt's peace plea in the eyes of the German people.

Swtzerland referred significantly to "confidence in respect for Swiss neutrality." The British Broadcasting Corporation pointed out that Germany's neighbors obviously could not afford to antagonize Herr Hitler.

Rumania alone replied tartly. Berlin is reported alarmed over Rumanian comment that it failed to see "how anyone could feel secure in Europe at the present time."

Other nations giving replies were Switzerland, Sweden, Finland, the Netherlands, Lithuania, Latvia, Belgium, and Greece.

Washington welcomed the gain of time while Herr Hitler prepared his answer. Part of Germany's intent is to show Mr. Roosevelt in the guise of an unsought Galahad.

In Tokyo, five key Cabinet Ministers conferred on the European crisis.

Britain and the United States completed a barter arrangement—cotton and oil for rubber and tin.

Bolivian President Becomes Dictator

LA PAZ, Bolivia (AP)—President Busch assumed dictatorial powers today, dissolving the Constituent Assembly, which was in recess. In some quarters it was expected a National Council, made up of representatives of all parties, would be organized.

In a manifesto explaining his action, Señor Busch charged that "speculators" during and after the Chaco War with Paraguay had enriched themselves within the country and abroad "while an entire Bolivian generation was sacrificed."

Rumania: Arena of British and Reich Rivalry

Rumania today was the focal point for British and German trade negotiations. Rumanian resources make it an object of German penetration through a recent trade pact. Rumania's position makes it valuable to Britain's "stop-aggression" bloc.

In Bucharest, British financial and industrial experts, led by Sir Frederick Leith-Ross, mapped a program for extension of trade between Great Britain and Rumania.

In Berlin, Rumanian economic experts conferred with German officials, negotiations centering chiefly around technicalities of putting into effect the German-Rumanian trade treaty.

In London, Grigore Gafencu, Rumanian Foreign Minister, accompanied by Viorel Virgil Tilea, Rumanian envoy to London, conferred with Viscount Halifax. The visitors were scheduled to talk with Prime Minister Chamberlain later. M. Gafencu was expected to discuss a £2,000,000 to £3,000,000 arms loan.

Henderson Nominated for SEC Post

WASHINGTON (AP)—Leon Henderson of New Jersey, New Deal economist, was nominated by President Roosevelt today to be a member of the Securities and Exchange Commission. Mr. Henderson, former economic consultant of the NRA and WPA, is now Executive Secretary of the Monopoly Investigating Committee.

The President also sent appointments including: Calvert Magruder of Massachusetts to be Judge of the Federal Circuit Court of Appeals for the First Circuit embracing Maine, New Hampshire, Massachusetts, Rhode Island and Puerto Rico; Walter A. Huxman of Kansas to be Judge of the Court of Appeals for the Tenth Circuit covering Colorado, Wyoming, Utah, Kansas, Oklahoma, and New Mexico.

Educators See Threat to World Democracy

NEW YORK (AP)—A manifesto signed by 2,391 American educators and publicists called today for "conscious activity" to meet what it termed a "grave threat to world democracy." The manifesto expressed recognition of "the threat to democracy inherent in demands for retrenchment in education, in attacks on the Bill of Rights, in gag laws, in censorship of teachers and journalists, in racial and religious intolerance, in newspapers which make profit or power their chief goal."

Senate G. O. P. Seeks to Merge Relief Activity

WASHINGTON (AP)—Senate Republicans sought today to rewrite the Byrnes bill for merging Federal relief agencies. The Republican minority of 23 senators heretofore has initiated little legislation of its own, but the start of debate on a new relief program brought a Republican proposal that unemployment activities be administered by states.

Republicans Map 'Back to Recovery' Program

WASHINGTON—A 12-point Republican program for leading the Nation "back to recovery" today lay on desks of Republican Congressmen in the form of instructions from their National Committee. Salient points include keeping the United States out of war, repealing or revising taxes as a stimulus to business revival, amending the Wagner Labor Act, and rehabilitating railroads.

Opposition program offered by Minority Leader Martin: Page 4.

Connecticut River Floods Hartford School

EAST HARTFORD, Conn. (AP)—The Connecticut River, rising again today, provided a holiday for 250 school children when water entered the Meadow School. Officials said the river was five feet above the minimum flood level of 16 feet.

Polish Railroad to Baltic Inaugurated

WARSAW (AP)—Polish and French officials joined at Katowice, Poland, yesterday in inaugurating the last section of the Gdynia-Silesian Railroad line paralleling the German frontier along the Polish Corridor. Anatole de Monzie, French Minister of Public Works, took part.

The line, which forms an important link for military movements between the Baltic port and the interior, was built with French capital. In event Germany obtains Danzig, this railway will have great value to Poland as an outlet to the Baltic.

France Outlaws Reich Propaganda in Alsace

PARIS (AP)—German propaganda in French Alsace-Lorraine was struck today by outlawing of three organizations for attempting to undermine French nationalism. One group is that of the Prussian-born autonomy leader, Hermann Bickler.

France outlaws propaganda units in Alsace-Lorraine: Page 6.

Watchman Arrested in Burning of Liner Paris

LE HAVRE, France (AP)—Cesar Franck, Alsatian watchman, was under arrest today, charged with incendiarism, in connection with the fire which swept the French liner Paris at the dock, April 18.

State Legislative Fronts: Budgets and Relief Debated

CHICAGO, April 24 (AP)—Budgets and relief financing continued today as the major problems awaiting action in states where the legislatures still were in session.

The California Assembly was deadlocked for a week in a battle over the Governor's $557,000,000 budget proposals. Texas legislators plugged away at appropriations measures, the Senate having reduced departmental costs for the biennium by $1,500,000, subject to House revision.

Long Pull in Nebraska

The Nebraska Legislature, in its 16th week, struggled to solve relief problems. Budget bills have not been introduced, the legislators awaiting a special insurance investigation committee report. They apparently had many weeks more of work before adjournment.

New Jersey leaders aimed to pass a $50,000,000 relief bond issue proposal this week, complete action on a plan to compromise a $34,258,000 delinquent railroad tax debt for $14,250,000 and recess until June, although sine die adjournment was unlikely until December because controlling Republicans were unwilling to give the Democratic Governor ad interim appointment powers.

Oklahoma revenue bills had the Governor's signature but measures to appropriate $10,700,000 for State departments and the State debt, $17,000,000 for institutions and $23,000,000 for schools still were in conference stage. Adjournment was expected about April 28.

The South Carolina House voted to place all income, including that from the State Highway Department, in the State Treasury for disbursement by the Legislature. Iowa legislators rushed work to complete budgeting $22,000,000 annually for operation of the State Government and institutions, with adjournment likely this week.

Ohio solons said relief financing was the major hurdle for them to clear before adjournment, due about mid-May.

A proposal by the Republicans, controlling both New York houses, to cut $30,000,000 from Gov. Herbert H. Lehmann's $415,000,000 biennial budget, brought protests from Democratic department heads. Republicans also introduced bills for a 2-cents-a-package cigarette tax, 50 per cent increase in the $1-a-gallon levy on hard liquor, and for taxing Federal employees' salaries.

Brief Summary

Elsewhere on the legislative front:

Colorado—Extra session virtually made certain when five bills, key measures in Republican Administration's Government reorganizing program, were tabled.

Florida—Passed measure to curb "gold-diggers" by limiting inheritance of childless second wives if deceased husband had children by first marriage; opened investigation of charges of "graft and corruption" in horse and dog racing.

California — Committee opened investigation of Athletic Commission charges of racketeering in wrestling and boxing.

New Hampshire—House passed $5,000,000 bond issue to aid communities repairing roads and bridges damaged by September hurricane.

Ohio—House passed Senate-approved bill to abolish 4-member parole board, establish three-member commission, recodify parole procedure.

South Carolina — Senate approved plan for 1940 referendum on whether the State should return to prohibition.

Massachusetts—House gave initial approval for investigation of the pardon and parole system; Legislature may recess for summer, return next fall.

Iowa—Extended rural school term from 8 to 9 months; House passed bill to require all able-bodied persons on relief to work for it.

Nebraska—Defeated a $30-a-month guaranteed income bill.

New Jersey—Assembly passed bill to require chiropractors to meet same standards for practice as physicians.

Maine—Adojurned April 21 with record of enacting no new taxes.

Minnesota—Adjourned April 19 after approving $73,000,000 appropriations and nearly all of the reorganization, civil service, and labor relations program of Gov. Harold Stassen, Republican.

A Dancer and a Composer

Henry Eicheim
Composer and Orientalist taps a Siamese xylophone

Margaret Graham
She's a descendant of Myles Standish

Holding Policy Changes on Basis Of Peace Advised

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, April 24—Development of better provisions for peaceful change in international relations, and furtherance of peace through world trade, are policies advised by Dr. James T. Shotwell, director of the division of economics and history of the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace, in his annual report. Dr. Shotwell calls demonstration of the fallacy of war "but a negative step" upon which must be built positive policies of peace."

He absolves the League of Nations of blame for not finding alternatives for war. "The common tendency to blame the League for failure in this regard is but a superficial method of escape from responsibilities of governments concerned and of public opinion behind governments," he declares. "So long as the United States refuses to join in strengthening the institutions of international justice, it is assisting to that degree in the maintenance of the war system in which resort to force is accepted as valid and proper."

Dr. Shotwell recalls the conclusion of "The Economic and Social History of the World War," a 150-volume history edited by himself and published by the Endowment, showing that war as an instrument of national policy has ceased to be valid in the case of nations that have attained a high degree of economic development.

The history of the World War, he says, proves that "the measure of victory or defeat was not that of the army in the field but of the sum total of the strength which a nation could mobilize in support of that army—material and resources drawn in many cases from far-off corners of the world, thus infecting neutrals with the temporary pressures of war-time need and forcing even a victorious belligerent to the conditions of economic servitude or peril."

The suppression of liberty of thought, in his view, is a defeat to any nation that cannot be balanced by acquisition of territory. "If to the suppression of freedom of thought is added a disordered economy," he notes, "we begin to see the cost of the resort to force in the pursuit of national policy. Unfortunately, however, nations can continue to pursue false policies for a long time before the consequences of these policies show themselves in full."

He commends recent improvement in United States-Canadian relations, and he observes that they offer "the largest single laboratory for the study of peaceful international relations in the world today."

Martha Graham Dances And Has a Happy Time at It

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

There are people who will tell you that it is a wonderful business to be a dancer—always gay and cheerful. Miss Martha Graham will tell you that it is hard and unremitting. In the first place you can't be a dancer of any account without first. having at least ten years of the most concerted and slavish drudgery. "Never let any girl think," she says pensively, "that there is only glamour and glory in the life of a dancer. The modern dance is a good deal else than just floating around in chiffon robes and becoming shade, expressing spring, and apple blossoms, and joy and the aspirations of youth. Beneath every art is a craft. And crafts are not learned easily."

This Martha Graham is an interesting person. This reporter had never seen her, but had heard a great deal about her. Henry Eicheim, the composer and Orientalist, had much to say about her late one Sunday afternoon not long ago, when the once crimson sky over Santa Barbara was fast becoming the dull gray satin of oxidized silver. Standing in a great window, which looked out on the rolling hills surrounding the California home, he picked up a stick with a thickly padded head and touched a great round drum standing on the small raised platform by the great window.

"Martha Graham was here the other day," he said. "She loves this drum,—can play it rather well. I told her the story about Tony Luhan, from Taos, coming here one day and playing it for an hour. Stokowski sat over there on the divan and watched him. It was tribal and—wonderful. When Tony had done playing the drum, he put down the sticks and went out of the house without a word. Any symphony orchestra in the world would pay any amount of money to get a percussionist who could play the great drum the way Tony played this one that day."

What It Takes to Dance

More was said about Martha Graham. Her simplicity. Her directness. Her devotion to a great art, her utter fidelity to its deepest principles. Now Martha Graham says:

"You either have to be a dancer, or you don't. You need a 'call,' because it is too hard a life to enter upon without something within, wholy insistent."

She has grey eyes, a wonderful modeling of high cheek bones, and there is a generosity about her lips, and her black hair is brushed back, straight off a white, white forehead. You couldn't say she was beautiful, for her features don't analyze, but you could say she was arresting, and has a drama to her looks that is all made of simple planes and fine surfaces.

She is a descendant of Myles Standish. You'd never know it to look at her, for no one ever thinks of Myles Standish having any such Slav look as she has, especially under certain lights. Her family inclined rather in the direction of the Puritans when it came to young Martha taking up a career as a dancer. "Whatever for?" was the least that was said. The most was quite exhaustive and very much to the point. But it was always clear that she was only waiting for the discussion to subside, so she could go along about what she intended to do.

It's strange, considering how we stood there in the great window looking out on the Santa Barbara mountains, but it was in Santa Barbara that Martha Graham saw a poster which decided her to become a dancer, no matter what any of her relatives said, or how long they took to say it. In self-defense the family finally allowed her to go to Los Angeles and study at the Danishawn school. The poster she had seen had been of Ruth St. Denis.

Hard But Happy Work

Hard as the work is, she is utterly happy in the life of a dancer. She says the United States is the best place in the world today to pursue the art of the dance. Once it would have been Russia. Physically, America has a great deal to give its dancers she says. American children are better fed, and have normally better play space. That gives them good bones, and you have to have good bones if you are going to be a good dancer.

She sees the dance as reflecting the social history of the world. Hence a country which is great and free has those intangibles to give the dancer. "The confidence of a great continent is instinct in the dancing of Americans—when and if they are allowed to develop their art honestly. The Bill of Rights gets into their dance."

You might think that when anyone had reached the eminence that is Miss Graham's in her field, they could take it a little more easy. But she stays in training, like an athlete, working six hours a day in her studio in lower Fifth Avenue. No, she doesn't go out on the ski trains in winter, or to the sports playgrounds of the west coast. She goes to California every summer, but she neither dances nor rides horseback there.

"I want to be amused," she says, "but in a restful way. I like the theater, and music, driving, reading, visiting with friends. I like to walk with the dogs—dachshunds, they are, I wouldn't exchange my profession for another—but never let any girl tempted to go into it think it will be easy. As I have heard some people say writing becomes harder and harder, so does the career of a dancer. The more you learn, the more you feel there is to learn. But it is a wonderfully satisfying life, if you can stand discipline and hard work."

Democratic Chiefs in New York Told to Rid Party of Crooks

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, April 24—The call for a Democratic house cleaning of "unclean and criminal elements" had gone out today as an urgency which the voters would attend to if the Party leaders did not act in the interest of loyalty and public morals. This warning was the keynote of the National Democratic Club's annual Jefferson Day dinner here April 22.

The party must rid itself of men "whose sole object in life is to line their pockets," John J. Bennett, Jr., five times Attorney General of New York, told the 1,000 Democrats assembled for the observance at the Hotel Commodore. His emphasis on integrity in office was echoed by United States Attorney John T. Cahill, another speaker.

Secretary of Agriculture Henry A. Wallace in the third address of the evening, did not develop the theme of "throw the rascals out," but eulogized the New Deal and President Roosevelt, in whom he saw a "symbol of peace and prosperity and the greatest progressive Democrat of the century."

Taking recent Empire State scandals for book in obvious references to Tammany and court scandals of recent months, Mr. Bennett saw the party here bowed under the disgrace of greedy, unscrupulous, and dishonest members, some sacrificing their integrity for gold and others associating and conspiring with criminal characters. Mr. Bennett's attack was prefaced by an encomium on the great men the Democracy had given the Nation, and the Party's leadership in progressive and humane legislation, and he tempered his indictment of Democratic "rogues" by saying that corruption knew no party label, and that there were "crooked Republicans as well as crooked Democrats."

Stigma Due to a Few

The Party leaders assembled at the dinner sat with impassive countenance as Mr. Bennett deplored the stigma attached to the Party "by a few dishonest men," although Frank V. Kelly, Kings County Democratic "boss," whose Borough is now in the throes of a court inquiry, later commented that "every loyal Democrat endorses the sentiments expressed in the speech."

In his address Mr. Bennett declared: "In my home Borough, Brooklyn—a community of nearly 3,000,000 upright, decent men and women—we feel keenly the shame brought on our party and our borough," Mr. Bennett said. "We who live there detest, with all the forthrightness of our civic pride, the abominable creatures responsible for the shame which they have temporarily placed on our Borough's good name."

Reflecting further this theme of political decay and degradation which has seen James J. Hines, powerful Tammany district leader, convicted to state's prison, United States Circuit Court Judge Martin T. Manton indicted, and law enforcement inquiries begun in three of the State's Counties this year, Mr. Cahill enunciated a bench code that would outlaw "merchants of justice."

Cahill Condemns Business Judges

Equality before the law demanded judges who would "not sully the ermine of their high calling," he declared, reading out of the courts as uneligibles "judges with active business interests," judges "heavily indebted financially and pressed for payment of obligations," and judges who permit themselves to associate or be seen in public "with persons of dubious or criminal reputation."

"To command the respect of the public at large," Mr. Cahill said, "one who has been elevated to the high post of judge . . . should forsake all interests other than those of his judicial office. It is essential for the preservation of equality before the law that merchants of justice, where found, be driven from the Temple of Justice."

Democracy in Farming

Seeing in the New Deal's farm plan "the American farmers' answer to the thunderings of the dictators," Mr. Wallace said nearly 6,000,000 farm families, or 85 per cent of all such families in the United States, would co-operate in the 1939 Federal program of balanced farming and soil conservation. This was "Jeffersonian democracy adapted to the needs of today," he said, declaring that a $100,000,000,000 national income could be attained through the Administration formula of harmonizing agriculture, labor, industry and government.

"Fair play for both factory workers must be a cardinal principle of Jefferson democracy as we build our nation over," Mr. Wallace continued.

"In this job of rebuilding, an essential role must fall to businessmen—this is an age of business. American life as we know it centers largely around business and, without the constructive leadership of businessmen, co-operating with the constructive leadership of agriculture, labor, and government, the general welfare cannot be adequately served."

Streamlined Laws Permit Horse and Cart on Sunday

BUFFALO, N. Y. (AP)—For the first Sabbath day in many years, it was legal April 23 for citizens to:

(1) Drive a horse-drawn lunch wagon through the streets,

(2) Hunt or fish within the City limits, and

(3) Shoot with bow and arrow.

A new "streamlined" edition of the City ordinances, revised to eliminate laws, arrived from the printers.

U. S. Aircraft Trade Suffers

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Civil Aeronautics Authority said April 22 that Italy and Germany "have made serious inroads into our aircraft markets in Latin America."

"German and Italian shipments of aircraft to Chile, Paraguay, Peru and Brazil in 1938 totaled $6,400,000, more than 50 per cent of all the Latin-American trade secured by United States exporters during this period," the Authority said in a survey of aircraft exports.

"Chile alone imported German and Italian aircraft last year worth 54 times the value of their purchases from the United States. In 1938 American exports of aeronautical products to that country were valued at $64,331, as compared with nearly $2,300,000 from Germany and $1,200,000 from Italy.

"Paraguay purchased aircraft from Italy in the amount of $1,000,000 and $6,162 from the United States.

"American exports to Peru were reported worth $223,490 while corresponding shipments from Italy were $811,355."

Argentina and Brazil were this country's best customers in South America. Shipments to Argentina in 1938 aggregated nearly $6,200,000 and to Brazil about $2,000,000. During the year Mexico purchased $1,200,000 in aircraft and aircraft products from this country.

The United States, however, enjoyed 45.6 per cent of the total world export sales of aircraft in 1938. Its foreign sales of aircraft and parts totaled $68,200,000 of world trade of about $150,000,000. Foreign sales of United States planes in 1937 were $39,400,000, or 45.7 per cent of world trade.

The Orient was the United States' best customer in 1938, taking aircraft and accessories valued at $38,500,000.

Japan provided the leading market for both United States and German equipment. This country's exports to Japan increased from $989,100 in 1936 to $2,500,000 in 1937 and $11,000,000 in 1938. German exports to Japan increased from $943,092 in 1937 to $3,100,000 in 1938.

New York Festive In Making Plans For Fair Opening

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, April 24—New York City embarked upon the final week of preparation for its great World's Fair today as hundreds of American and Word's Fair flags were unfurled along its Fifth, Madison, and Park Avenues.

With the official opening only six days away, police and transit officials here were hard at work putting the final touches to the traffic blueprints, whereby they hope to direct an estimated 20,000,000 Fair visitors to Flushing Meadow with a minimum of congestion. It is expected that the opening next Sunday will attract a million or more persons.

Glass Center to Keep Open

Meanwhile, a fire last night in the World's Fair glass center caused damage estimated variously at between $4,000 and $1,000,000. An overaccumulation of soot in the flue within the glass tower was responsible for the blaze. The damage, however, was caused chiefly by water from fire hoses.

Estimates said it would take three months to replace the exhibits and furnishings. The display, featuring glassblowers, will not be stopped, however, and the exhibit will open on schedule. The glass center is maintained by the Corning Glass Works, the Owens-Illinois Glass Company, and the Pittsburgh Glass Company.

This morning the first President-Elect of the United States, George Washington, in the person of Denys Wortman, well-known cartoonist, arrived at the Battery, where he was greeted by persons portraying Gov. De Witt Clinton and the Secretary of War, Gen. Henry Knox.

The President-Elect, whose oath of office will be re-enacted at the Fair next Sunday as a part of the official opening, arrived here on a barge by way of the Kill van Kull and the Upper Bay. He was then escorted through lower New York to City Hall, where Mayor Fiorello H. La Guardia greeted him. "General Washington's" arrival this morning terminated an eight-day trip by horse-drawn coach from Mount Vernon.

Britain's Greetings

In an international broadcast April 23, Viscount Halifax, British Foreign Secretary, greeted the Fair in the name of the British Government and people. Lord Halifax stressed that the Fair was visual proof of the interdependency of nations and that both Britain and America benefited from the other's prosperity. He declared that there was "united resolution" in Britain to "preserve our ancient liberties and institutions and everything that goes to make up our way of life." "We are pursuing the great task of making Britain strong," he said.

Lord Halifax stressed the importance of trade relations between Britain and the United States, adding that "a prosperous Britain helps to bring prosperity to America."

The address was followed by a "sound pageant" of Britain today, in which typical sounds and voices from England, Scotland, Ireland, and Wales were reproduced in BBC studios.

'Open Door' Aided 1,548 Girls in 1938

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, April 24—During the year 1,548 girls have come to the house of the "Open Door" and been aided by the Girls Service League, according to Mrs. Alexander M. Hadden, president, whose annual report is just out under the title, "The Girl—a Community Trust."

The girl, says the report, struggles to be independent of parental control, to take a hand in planning her destiny, to make a selection of friends, to belong to a group and be accepted by its standards, in short, to be recognized as an individual with her own personality.

The League, a non-sectarian agency devoted to helping the girl, provides trained leadership, a temporary home, a residence club where board and lodging can be obtained as low as $7 a week, a self-governing social club, classes in arts and crafts, a progressive school, and camp in the country, and during the year gave scholarships to 48 girls for high school, college, or vocational training.

Associated Press Manager Reports

NEW YORK, April 24 (AP)—Reviewing journalistic achievements of the last year, Kent Cooper, General Manager of the Associated Press, finds that at no other period has "a graver responsibility rested on the shoulders of a profession vested with something of the character of a public service."

"The honest reporter found himself beset on the one hand by the tremendous pressure of propaganda and attempted suppression, and on the other by a widespread criticism of newspapers and their conduct," he said in his annual report to the A. P. directors.

Describing 1938 as "a year of passion, and of crisis," Mr. Cooper added:

"Not only the repute and the standing of the newspaper business, but possibly the fate of civilization itself depended on straight-forward thinking."

He expressed "enthusiastic approbation" of the work done by Associated Press employees during the year in expanding and improving the organization's world-wide news, photographic and feature service coverage.

WPA's Place: Competitive? Supplementary? A Debate

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO—Whether WPA shall continue to put up schools, fieldhouses, and other public buildings is being debated in a little-publicized controversy over its future policy, now going on about the country.

Chief critics of present WPA activities in the building field are men in the construction industry—contractors, who complain that their equipment is lying idle and their experience in management is going to waste, and trade union officials who say their members are deprived of present or future jobs because of WPA building activities.

Through joint committees of contractors and trade unionists, and through the American Federation of Labor, these men are urging that building enterprises in the federal "made work" field be confined in the future to jobs let on a contract basis. They would like to see all WPA building projects given to regular contractors who hire men at union wages without regard to their dependency, as is done in PWA. WPA should confine its activities to projects which might not otherwise get done—roadside beautification, park development, and even perhaps the building of armories which would not otherwise find themselves on any public works program, an Illinois group contends.

WPA officials, remembering the days when they were criticized as "boondogglers" because their projects were not important enough, defend the move to more valuable building projects as an effort to give communities their money's worth and at the same time to provide suitable employment for unemployed building trades craftsmen on the relief rolls, who, they say, are numerous.

Some debate on the subject has been heard in Congress, where the Burns Bill has raised the issue. This bill, opposed by defenders of WPA's present policies, would put all made work of the federal government under a new cabinet officer who would be given the power to decide how it should be carried out, and who could, therefore, establish use of the contract method by a simple executive order.

Arguing the issue in this state are two friendly opponents, Charles E. Miner, WPA director for Illinois, and O. W. Rosenthal, acting chairman of a joint committee from labor and employer groups for the state.

A pamphlet put out by Mr. Rosenthal's group states the case for his side in part as follows: "The methods of the WPA—eliminating the contractor, disregarding well-established methods of operation, giving very questionable supervision and overloading jobs with man power, disregarding costs and values, and dealing with the situation as one exclusively of relief without regard for economic values—will bankrupt the industry.

"If this industry is to be preserved, if the private investor of today and tomorrow is to have the benefit of its techniques, skills, methods, and equipped personnel, the normal management of industry must remain in command. A contract basis must be devised."

Union labor's attitude is expressed in a resolution of the Los Angeles Building and Construction Trades Council recently printed in the Congressional Record.

"WPA is doing work with relief labor," it states, "that is normally performed by the industry itself, throwing more and more independent and union building tradesmen on relief rolls, due to the fact that various governmental subdivisions are quick to take advantage of low cost to themselves by having their construction projects performed by WPA."

Mr. Miner, on the other side of the argument, takes the position that building is a legitimate field for the WPA, Its efforts have been to find more and more worthwhile projects, and building has afforded many of unquestioned value to local communities.

Of course other projects of value could be found, but would they put to the best use the skills of that group of relief clients normally employed in the building trades, he asks.

To pay union wages, as would be done under the contract system, would be to defeat the purpose of WPA, which is to provide merely stop-gap employment until work opens in private industry, Mr. Miner points out. There would be little incentive for workers to seek jobs in private industry if they were getting satisfactory union wages through these public enterprises. And of course, the higher the wages, the fewer "made" jobs to go round.

As for the charge that work is being done by the unskilled, without proper management, Mr. Miner points to a considerable number of fine, modern school buildings, field houses, armories, airports and the like in Illinois built by WPA labor in recent months as evidence of high standards of accomplishment.

Bio-Dynamic Agriculture: An Experiment in Maryland

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

EASTON, Md., April 24—An experiment in bio-dynamic farming being conducted on an Eastern Shore of Maryland farm has attracted wide interest among agriculturists and scholars alike. The experimenters—who possibly do not look upon themselves as experimenters at all, but practical farmers working along with nature, utilizing weeds and old plants and other "waste things" for the natural enrichment of the earth—are Mr. and Mrs. Peter Escher of Indian Point Farm, near Bozman, in Talbot County.

Economy is revealed in every phase of the work on Indian Point Farm. Nothing is wasted. Weeds and old plants are used to make composts. The Eschers do not scorn modern commercial fertilizers; they appreciate fully their worth to farmers engaged in a highly competitive industry—but they do not use them.

Forcing plants by artificial means does very well for the plants, they hold, but not for the soil.

Vegetable Matter Composts

"Commercial fertilizer is energy applied for the time being, but it also robs the soil of its humus and makes it poorer and poorer," Mrs. Escher said. "Unless something is done to reclaim the fertility, we will surely face a famine in the not distant future."

The Eschers' belief in vegetable-matter composts is evidenced in numerous mounds scattered over the farm. In one will be a mixture of old tomato vines and other growth removed from the fields after harvest. To this mass of vegetation is added certain herbs which create rapid decomposition. The mixture is covered with earth. Other mounds contain various other types of so-called waste growth which, when applied to the earth, starts a permanent process of rejuvenation.

Fall plowing and the conservation of bird life are looked upon as great aids in eliminating insect pests. Mrs. Escher is a firm believer in the good of birds, and declared that one song bird will devour 75 pounds of insects in one season. She believes in encouraging birds to visit the farm and has planted a thicket for the songsters this season.

Farming Out of Balance

"I believe the present system of farming is out of balance," Mrs. Escher said. "We kill off birds which would have greatly reduced the pests that work against the farmer. If we save the birds, we will find that nature will balance the same as along other channels. Man tries to upset nature's program and throws everything out of balance. Let nature take its course and we will achieve better results."

Mrs. Escher, who is as well versed in bio-dynamic farming as her husband, grinds wheat and makes whole wheat bread. She stores great quantities of soybeans, which are ground into flour for bread and rolls. In addition to assisting her husband in managing the farm, she finds time to paint. A well-appointed studio has been arranged in the farm home and Mrs. Escher recently exhibited some of her work in Washington.

Kentucky Club for Dewey

FRANKFORT, Ky. (AP)—A Kentucky Dewey-for-President Club was granted a charter here. The application said the Club's purpose was "to promote the interest of Thomas E. Dewey of New York as the Republican nominee for President and his election to that office in 1940."

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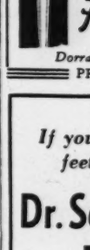
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China's 'Remote Provinces' Vitalized by Nation's Need

Inside China
Seventh of 12 Articles

By William Henry Chamberlin
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

YUNNANFU, China — Anyone who believes that the Chinese air force has ceased to exist should pay a visit to this picturesque capital of China's remotest southwestern province. For here, in a region that is relatively safe against Japanese air attack because of its distance from the most advanced Japanese bases, and the difficulties of flying over its high mountains, with their treacherous air pockets, there are three flying schools, where over 600 pilots are in training.

The most advanced of these schools is in Yunnanfu itself and every day the ricsha coolie carrying his human load through the dusty streets of the old city or the peasant driving in his water buffalo can hear the drone of airplane motors and look up to see airplanes flying overhead in regular evolutions. There are fifteen American instructors at the Kunming flying school; these men are not, however, supposed to take part in any fighting operations. Two other aviation schools, for pilots in more elementary stages of training, are located at Mongtze, in the southern part of the province, and at Talifu, west of Kunming.

General T. C. Chou, a graduate of the Paoting-fu Military Academy who is in charge of the Kunming air field, expressed satisfaction over the past showing of the Chinese airplanes and boundless confidence for the future when he spoke in an interview with me.

"The sole advantage which the Japanese possess over us in the air is that of numbers," he declared. "Man for man our pilots have shown up equally well. And the Japanese have not been able to take full advantage of their superiority in numbers. They can bomb large targets, such as railway stations, but they have shown little skill in hitting more difficult targets, such as bridges."

Estimates Japanese Losses

General Chou declined to state the Chinese losses in the air, but asserted that about one thousand Japanese airplanes had been destroyed, 700 in air combat, 300 by accidents. Two hundred eighty hours of practice flying are required of every Chinese pilot who is in training. Asked about the value of various types of airplanes, General Chou expressed high admiration for the Soviet products, although he pronounced the best American airplanes unsurpassed. In reply to a question as to why the Chinese air force had not undertaken any serious attacks on military objectives in Japan he replied:

"There is not much value in such long-distance raids. There are two chief objectives of an air force in wartime. The first is to destroy the enemy's airplanes the second is to co-ordinate action with that of the ground forces."

Chinese Satisfaction

General Chou's views were naturally those of an enthusiastic patriot, sure of the final triumph of his cause. Foreign observers are inclined to note weaknesses in the Chinese air force which the General was inclined to discount. The Chinese, while they are fairly good pilots, are poor mechanics and an unduly large proportion of airplanes are cracked up through neglect or careless handling. Another handicap which General Chou himself admitted is the heterogeneous character of the airplanes, imported from various countries, on which China must rely. The Japanese airplanes, on the other hand, being almost all of domestic manufacture, are much more standardized and damaged parts can be more easily replaced. And some foreign observers are inclined to believe that in the air, as on the ground, the Japanese possess more offensive spirit in action.

The existence of the three flying schools in Yunnan, however, affords decisive proof that, while the Chinese air force may be "down," it is by no means "out." This is not the only base of Chinese aviation; there is an aviation school under Soviet auspices at Urimchi, in Chinese Turkestan and a number of pilots are in training in Szechuen Province, north of Yunnan.

China is not only training pilots; it is building factories to turn out its own airplanes. I saw one of these, carefully camouflaged and guarded by soldiers, on the outskirts of Kunming. This had been built with the technical aid of a German firm and is already producing airplane bodies. Another factory is being set up with the co-operation of the American Curtiss-Wright interests in the remote town of Bamba, near the Burma frontier and about as safe as any place in China can be against Japanese air raids. This factory will probably be completed about the middle of the year. Motors for the new airplanes are to be built in an electrical equipment plant which is going up in Kunming.

Construction Speeds

Indeed the amount of new construction that is going on in this city, long the sleepy capital of one of the most backward and opium-ridden provinces in China, is amazing. The National Resources Commission, a state organization that has developed since the beginning of the war, is investing 25,000,000 Chinese dollars (about 7,500,000 American dollars at the standard rate of exchange) in a group of five industrial plants (a machine works, a copper refinery, a copper wire factory, an electrical power station and an electrical implements works) and two mines, for copper and tin. Yunnan has long been known as a rich province in tin, turning out about 9,000 tons annually. Its copper deposits are perhaps less abundant; but are considered worth developing. A well known Chinese millionaire from Singapore, Mr. Aw Bong-haw, has recently been investigating mining possibilities in the Province.

All this activity is taking place against a peculiar and interesting political background. Yunnan is a province where the central Chinese Government has never exercised full authority. It is governed by Lung Yun, who may be considered the last of the old fashioned warlords in the sense that he maintains his own army, his own financial administration and has hitherto kept the natural wealth of the province largely in his own hands and in that of a few well-to-do families.

Rumors have been current that Lung Yun is dissatisfied and may break away from the central government; and he is physically in a better position to do so than any other Chinese General, because there are no central government troops in his province. Wang Ching-wei stopped at Kunming on his way out of China, on the eve of issuing his peace appeal last December and one hears that he broached suggestions for the organization of a southwestern bloc of Chinese provinces under a new government.

Obviously no one is in a position to read the mind of a Chinese warlord. But the external signs in Kunming were all in favor of persistence in the war. The massive towers that rise above the city gates were placarded with patriotic appeals and crude sketches showing China struggling with Japan to the bitter end. Recruiting was going on vigorously and the streets resounded with the tramp of marching soldiers. Again and again one saw temples or caves in the public garden with a sentry on duty; it was explained that these were munitions depots.

A very important figure in Kunming is Mr. T. Y. Miao, the J. P. Morgan of the province as regards personal wealth and the Governor's closest administrative and financial advisor. Mr. Miao plays the delicate and sometimes difficult role of a go-between, mediating between the outsie Chinese capital which is coming into the province and the Yunnan "insiders" who are jealous in regard to foreign intrusion. He assured me in the strongest terms that Yunnan was and would remain loyal to the central government, declaring that the province had already sent 100,000 troops to the front.

One Link Without

Up to the present time Yunnan possessed only one convenient link with the outside world, the French-owned narrow-guage railway which winds up over mountain passes and plateaus from the tropical jungle on the border to Kunming, which is over 6,000 feet above sea level. But now work has begun on two important new railways, one to Burma, the other northward to the Yangtze River in Szechwan.

I obtained a detailed sketch of the proposed Burma railway from one of the engineers in charge of this project. The termini of the line will be Kunming and Lashio, in Burma. Some 800 kilometres (about 500 miles) will be in Chinese, 130 in Burma territory. The cost of the railway is estimated at 100,000,000 Chinese dollars, of which the Chinese Government is supplying 75 per cent. It is hoped to obtain the remaining sum from British interests; and half of it has already been obtained through the sale of certain Chinese coastal and river steamers.

Over the first half of its route the railway will follow the course of the present Burma-Yunnan highway; it then deviates to the south. The chief engineering difficulty in connection with the construction of the railway is the necessity for building strong retaining walls to prevent landslides. There will be about 100 tunnels. There are no very wide streams to be crossed, so the expenditure on bridges will not be excessive.

A short trip outside of Kunming shows that work is being vigorously pushed foward on the roadbed, while construction of the first tunnel has begun. As the Chinese engineer told me, the railway may be finished by the end of 1941. A delaying factor, however, is the necessity of bringing up the rails from Indo-China, over the narrow-gauge congested railway.

China's Most Vital Rails

This Burma railway is perhaps the most important of all the projects which have been launched in China under the stress of war. When it is completed it will create a main artery of oriental trade and communication in a region which was formerly traversed only by adventurous explorers. Should the war end in a stalemate, with Japan holding the coast and a new China rising in what were its formerly backward western and southwestern provinces, the new railway will make it practicable to direct westward through India a great part of the foreign trade which formerly flowed eastward through Shanghai

All this building is gradually waking up the sleepy Yunnanese. Kunming, where even the ricksha was an innovation ten years ago (most travel being done by sedan-chair) is already beginning to assume some of the outlines of a factory centre and a future very important railway junction. Still another link with the outside world is the agreement getween China and Great Britain to open an air line between Rangoon and Kunming, with flying privileges for Imperial Airways airplanes over China and for Chinese Government airplanes over Burma. This is the first time that China has granted such a privilege to a foreign aviation company.

Tokyo Press Agitated

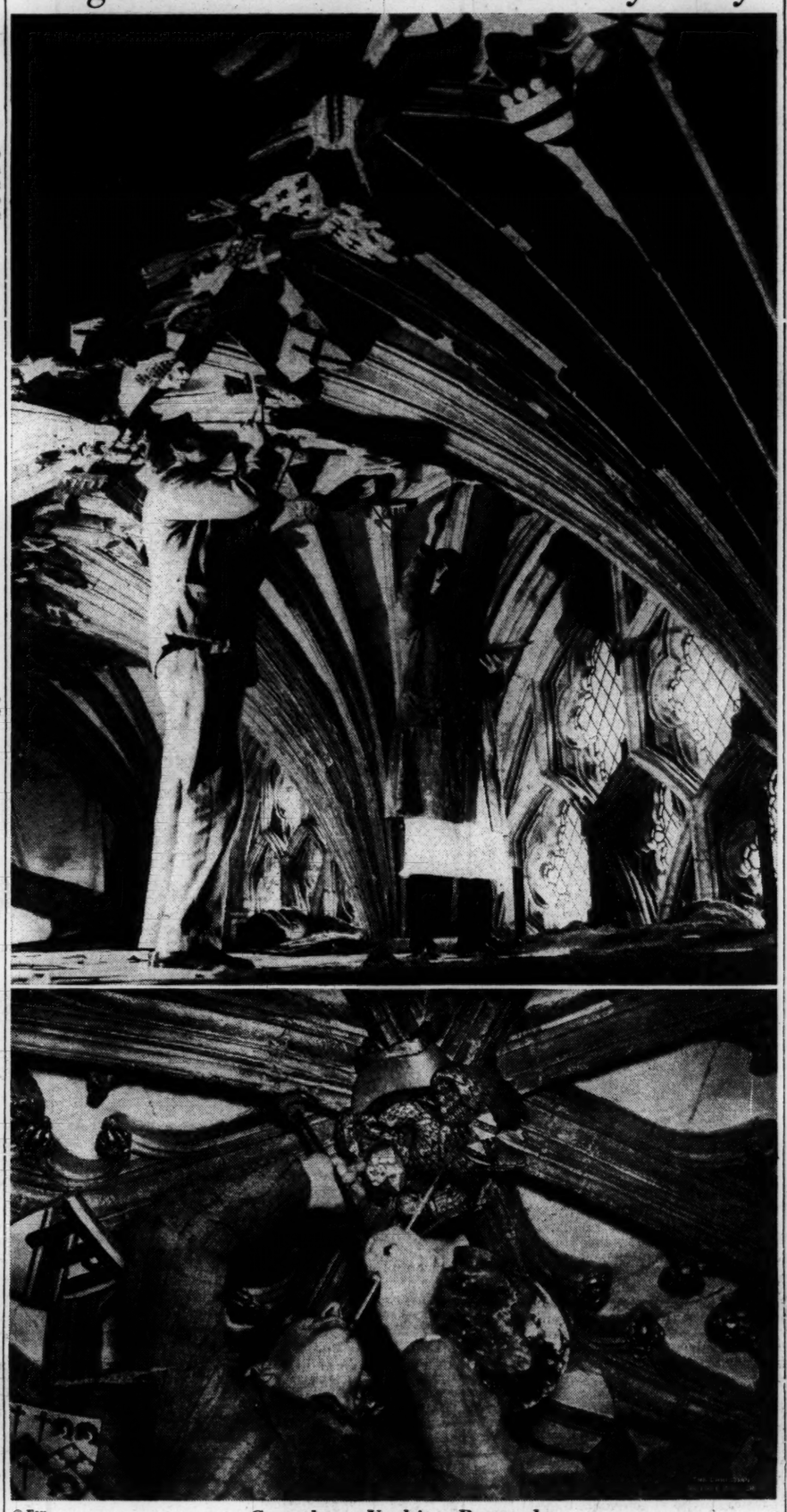
TOKYO—(AP) In contrast with official avowals of unconcern, two Tokyo newspapers April 20 interpreted return of the United States fleet to the Pacific as a threat to Japan.

The newspaper Hochi said the move was designed to relieve Britain of the burden of defense in the Pacific and permit her to concentrate her fleet elsewhere, if there is war in Europe, on the theory that Japan would join Italy and Germany.

"But if the United States thinks this will restrain Japan, nothing could be a greater mistake," the paper said. "The real effect will be merely to disturb the Pacific."

The Miyako made similar statements, declaring that Britain had concluded agreements with the United States, France, and the Netherlands for joint defense of their respective Pacific bases in event of conflict.

Pilgrims See Cathedral in Its Early Glory



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Canterbury Vaulting Restored

Upper: Artists call back the color of the groined arches in the cloisters. Lower: Emblem of the House of Stanley, carved on boss at intersection of stone ribs of roof, takes on renovation.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON—Removal of the dust of ages is bringing to light once more the architectural beauty of Canterbury Cathedral. As the work of restoration, undertaken by the Friends of Canterbury Cathedral, proceeds apace, the painter's brush again throws into relief the delicate tracery of the vaulting in the Great Cloister, where renovations were lately completed.

The minster, now so peaceful, has seen many changes of fortune. For a time, when it "reached its lowest point of degradation," as one chronicler writes, the great gate became the entrance to a brewery, and the state bed-chamber a cooling vat, while the grounds were used for dancing and fireworks, being known as the Old Palace Tea Gardens.

But ecclesiastical pageantry down the centuries has reached a high peak at Canterbury, earning for it the title of "Rome of England."

Canterbury Cathedral was first founded by St. Augustine in 598 A. D. In the succeeding centuries it was destroyed by fire and rebuilt several times, attaining its present form in the fourteenth, fifteenth, and sixteenth centuries.

Oregon Workers Averaged $799 In 1937, Report Says

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SALEM, Ore.—The average income of workers coming under the Social Security Law in the State of Oregon during the year 1937 was only $799. This fact was recently disclosed by a report issued by the State Office of the Social Security Board. Figures for 1938 have not yet been compiled.

The report showed a total of 257,147 Oregonians on wage or salary scales had accounts with the Social Security Administration. This group received a total of $205,548,015 wages. This figure was $23,400,377 lower than the national average wage, which was computed at $890 for a total of 30,-157,694 workers. The decrease in wage-earning capacity in Oregon, below the national average, was attributed to several things, but chiefly to the lumber tie-up which paralyzed that industry from Aug. 16, 1937, to late in 1938. A large portion of this State's income is derived from various activities connected with the lumber trade.

It is pointed out as significant that Oregon is the only one of the three coast states which did not figure close to the national average. Washington showed an average of $869, while California's per capita figure was $912.

Covering the nation as a unit, the report disclosed that workers operating in occupations not covered by the Social Security Act, which includes teachers, farm help, governmental employees (including the post office forces) and other fields, averaged $85 per month, against $74 for "secured positions." It also showed that migratory workers averaged $895 annually, $3 a year more than the average of the non-migratory group.

Of all the persons checked, it was learned that only 13 per cent of 36,688,338 persons with social security numbers in 1937 did not earn taxable wages. This bracket was composed of WPA workers and those over 65 years of age.

Portland Prepares For Big Rose Show

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PORTLAND, Ore.—Entry data has been forwarded to more than 1,500 post offices on airmail routes in the United States, Canada, islands in the Pacific Ocean, islands in the West Indies and in South American countries for this year's postal employees' airmail rose show, one of the highlights of the 1939 Portland Rose Festival, June 7 to 10, according to Postmaster E. T. Hedlund.

Last year, more than 100 entries were received in this section of the Festival's activities and an even greater number of prize seekers are expected this spring, according to Postmaster Hedlund. Sweepstakes award in the airmail show in 1938 was won by Milwaukee, Wis. This year's is the fourth annual event.

While postal officials here are preparing final plans for their section of Portland's annual pageant, Rose Festival leaders are making preparations for the largest affair yet staged.

Entries in the floral parade so far have exceeded the record number of a year ago, according to Worth W. Caldwell, parade chairman, who said more are due. Most of the large-sized communities of this area have entered as well as Seattle and other major Coast centers.

Announcement also was made recently of the major attraction for the nightly programs in the Multnomah Civic stadium. This will be the appearance of the Eleventh United States cavalry in drills and musical rides.

The unit will include 42 men and 40 horses and also will be featured at the New York World's Fair and the San Francisco World Fair.

A permanent board of directors will guide the Junior Rose Festival and parade activities from now on.

Also under way are selection of princesses from each of Portland's major high schools for the royal court of the 1939 Rose Festival. A queen will be selected from the winners shortly before the Festival.

Is Chile Against the Reich? Formally 'No'—Popularly 'Yes'

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SANTIAGO, Chile—Explosion of a petard at the garden gates of the German Embassy here made an erroneous impression that formal relations between Chile and Germany were strained and critical. Officially, the two countries are cordial to each other. However, under the Popular Front Government, which gives free rein to public opinion, no official encouragement was required to ventilate abhorrence of German methods in Europe.

Even under the preceding Alessandri rightist coalition regime, when public meetings and processions were less numerous and a movie consorship certainly more watchful, it was difficult to restrain manifestations against German policy. Today, with practically all restrictions removed, there is hardly a speech, procession, or film without some evidence of mass feeling.

Press Conservative

The attitude of the newspapers is somewhat different. The three "main" dailies—El Mercurio, El Diario Ilustrado, and La Nacion—steer clear of all implications against Germany. The editorial policy of La Nacion is indirectly controlled by the Government, which holds a minority stock in the newspaper, and its boldest step has been to criticize general foreign stimulation of "minority rights" in South America.

The other leading dailies, however, largely depend on international commerce and try to be friends with all, though the presentation of the news itself frequently indicates that editorial sympathy is against aggression and isms. The minor dailies and weekly magazines, whose aggregate circulation among Chileans is superior to that of the three newspapers named, are outspoken, frequently to the point of sensation. It is to their efforts, probably, that the German Ambassador referred when stating that the petard explosion was "the logical consequence of a violent and uncontrolled publicity campaign" against his country.

The Chilean Government is believed to be in a predicament. Its official policy is to let trade guide its diplomatic relations with European powers and reserve political diplomacy for the sphere of the Americas. This reasoning worked out very efficaciously in the case of Russia, with whom there is no trade and no majority desire to have any official relationship. But Germany has Chile engaged in its barter plan so that continuous official contacts cannot be avoided. These become difficult when, as in the case of Reich absorption of Czecho-Slovakia, a Popular Front Government, zealous in international democracy, was asked by the German Ambassador for assistance to take over the Czech Legation, which the Minister refused to yield. The Chilean Government declared itself "neutral," and there the matter stands.

Neighbors Affect Policy

Nor is it so easy to reserve "political diplomacy" for the American sphere. The Argentine Government, definitely rightist, found a Nazi scare in Patagonia. The story is published throughout Chile, and the Nation's German residents become victims of popular suspicion.

Washington's attitude in this respect has not been any assistance in maintenance of Chilean neutrality towards world affairs.

Popular Front leaders were foremost in pushing the Nazi boycott resolutions at the Conference of American Democracies in Montevideo last month. An hitherto unknown customer's question, "Is it German," is reported by metropolitan stores.

There have been a few open anti-German incidents, apart from the explosion at the German Embassy. The Ambassador and his retinue were insulted by crowds at the Presidential investiture. The Russian film, "Professor Mamlock," was shown despite energetic protests of German officials. German cars have been singled out for attack when political crowds get excited. These incidents would probably have been more numerous had not the police, acting on strict instructions from the Government, taken maximum precautions.

Australia Studies Indian Citizenship

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MELBOURNE, Victoria — The White Australia has been challenged through a resolution submitted at the recent Methodist Conference held in Melbourne. The Rev. L. M. Thompson moved that in view of the extending responsibility of the Church for the couse of Christianity in India, the time had come when limited numbers of Indian subjects of the King should be permitted to enter Australia as citizens.

He said it was not much use Australian missionaries seeking to evangelize India unless it was decided to recognize its inhabitants as fellow subjects. The motion was carried.

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Abyss Between Opinions on Labor Act

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, April 24—Congressional debates indicate an unbridgeable fissure between partisans and opponents of the National Labor Relations Act, the intensely controversial issue which continues to provoke almost daily explosions in the Capital.

Following the latest radio debate last night between Senator Sherman Minton (D) of Indiana and Senator Edward R. Burke (D) of Nebraska, the hearings continued today before the Senate Committee on Labor. Here the star performers were Senator Style Bridges (R) of New Hampshire, and J. Warren Madden, Chairman of the Labor Board, who started on his second week of testimony.

The Issues

Only last week Senator Robert A. Taft (R) of Ohio debated Representative T. V. Smith (D) of Illinois on the air on the same heat-provoking subject. Mr. Smith contended that "American employers had to be forced by law to recognize what they ought to have recognized in conscience—the practice of collective bargaining." Mr. Taft defended business and denied that the Labor Act had improved peaceful relationships—the one purpose for which it was intended.

The sharp Minton-Burke debate followed much the same pattern. Senator Minton attacked the "Tom Girdlers, and Jimmy Rands, and Ernest Weirs who make it necessary for all employers to have legislation directed to them." He charged Senator Burke with seeking to weaken the Act. Senator Burke—the leading exponent of changing the Act assailed the Act for alleged unfairness. "As the statute now reads," he said, "only an employer can be guilty of wrong."

Germany Cited

Lee Pressman, representative of the Congress of Industrial Organizations, immediately thereafter bitterly assailed Mr. Burke's motives in an unrehearsed discussion and was followed by Joseph Padway, counsel for the American Federation of Labor. Mr. Pressman recalled that Senator Burke was one of the 12 Senators who voted against the Act in the first place, and cited a newspaper interview quoting Mr. Burke as praising conditions in Germany "where every right of the working man has been completely demolished."

Mr. Burke returned to the microphone and warmly denied the authenticity of the interview. Mr. Padway came into the scene when he told a questioner that the American Federation of Labor was not "half way between" the C. I. O. position and Mr. Burke's.

"The A. F. of L. does not subscribe to the amendments of Senator Burke at all," he declared. The Federation's proposed changes (opposed by the C. I. O.) are designed he said to bring "the Act back to its basic fundamentals."

A minute later Mr. Burke and Mr. Minton clashed on their own account as Mr. Burke blamed the sit-down strike on the Wagner Act.

"If the Labor Board had had its way and if the Supreme Court had not overturned it, he knows and everyone knows," Senator Burke declared, "that the sit-down strike would be a duly accredited and recognized method of labor warfare in this country today."

Senator Minton categorically denied the Labor Board had ever countenanced a sit-down strike.

Mr. Briggs argued before the Senate Committee that the NLRB had caused social unrest and fomented strikes. He said he spoke for 40,000,000 unorganized workers.

"No amendment or revision of this Act can be honestly made without taking into consideration the feelings of so many American workers. Their right to be heard as citizens and as interested parties is certainly as deserving of protection as are the other civil liberties of all free Americans."

Amidst this warmth of feeling of such debates the Congressional hearings have indicated no crystalization of sentiment as yet. Members of the Labor Board and Senator Robert F. Wagner, (D) of New York, have recently announced willingness to accept minor changes in the law. Protracted hearings seem certain, and unless Congress sits late into summer the whole action may be postponed till next year.

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Station Planned in Antarctic

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SYDNEY, New South Wales—A plan for the establishment of a permanent research station, approximately at the South Magnetic Pole, has been submitted to the Australian Government by Sir Douglas Mawson, a veteran of the Antarctic, now a professor at the Adelaide University and Australia's leading authority on the Antarctic. A large area of the Antarctic region is under Australian sovereignty.

Sir Douglas' proposal is that experts from Australia should be landed each summer by Lincoln Ellsworth's ship, the Wyatt Earp, now the property of the Australian Government, and should be replaced in the following summer.

Sydney University is doing considerable research into the ionosphere and terrestrial magnetism, and thereby providing men trained in this work. The ionosphere is the uppermost layer of the earth's atmosphere which reflects radio waves and makes broadcasting possible. It comes down to earth near the magnetic poles.

Sir Douglas Mawson's proposal is to form a club of some of the younger experts who are eager to pursue their researches in the Antarctic and who would give a year of their time with little prospect of monetary recompense.

Sir Douglas' announcement followed a statement by Lincoln Ellsworth that in 1941 he planned to establish a camp at the South Pole and with not more than two companions, to spend an entire winter there, carrying out continuous observations. Two airplanes, he said, probably would be used on the expedition, and would fly 700 miles from the Bay of Whales to the Pole. They would be "dug in" at the Pole and would serve as comfortable living quarters.

Mr. Ellsworth hopes the plan will result in discoveries of value, particularly in meteorology and the ionization of atmospheric layers. "The Antarctic is the only place left where there is so much trail-blazing still to be done," said Mr. Ellsworth; "nearly a whole continent in which you can push out into the unknown, see land no man has seen before. There is 100 years of research to be done there."

Cut in Back Tax Planned in Jersey

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TRENTON, N. J., April 22—A proposal for a compromise of all delinquent taxes in the State on the same 75 per cent basis as that suggested for a rail settlement has gained weight among legislators here. Sponsors of the proposal, which is expected to be introduced in the Legislature next week, hold that the rail settlement is unjust to the general class of delinquent taxpayers and declared that "what is good for the railroads is good for all the residents."

While reluctant to talk about the proposal until it is more fully matured, the group behind it has conferred with Gov. A. Harry Moore, who is expected to veto the railroad bill if it goes through the House without something being done for other delinquents. The rail bill has passed the Senate and is due to be voted on in the House on Monday night.

General tax delinquencies, including assessment liens and foreclosures, stood at approximately $218,000,000 at the end of 1938. Allowance of a 25 per cent discount to delinquents in payments for two years or longer would result in an estimated loss of $50,000,000 to municipalities, which means any bill having that purpose faces formidable opposition.

Critics hold that tavpayers able to meet their assessments will deliberately allow their payments to fall in arrears in the hope of obtaining a compromise and a saving on their tax bill. Proponents of the scheme declare this could be overcome by restricting compromises to past delinquencies.

PWA Counsel Named

WASHINGTON (AP) — Secretary of the Interior Harold L. Ickes announced the appointment of Abe Fortas as General Counsel of the Public Works Administration. Mr. Fortas, a protege of Associate Justice William O. Douglas, succeeds Carl Farbach, who accepted the position of General Counsel of the Maritime Commission.

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Miss Gwenn Verdon, one of the hostesses for the first annual exhibition of the Los Angeles Press Photographers' Association, displays a large reproduction of the medal to be awarded at the exhibition for the best of the news pictures taken in 1938.

Plan to Ban Radio Liquor Ads Up to Congress for Approval

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, April 24—Educational, social, and Federal approval of the Johnson bill to take liquor advertising off the radio has won a favorable vote from the Senate Interstate Commerce Committee, and the measure now goes to the Senate. A similar bill is before the House.

Following weeks of testimony in which Chairman Frank R. McNinch of the Communications Commission, W. S. Alexander, head of the Federal Alcohol Administration, and educational leaders gave their approval to the bill, it was reported out 6 to 5. Though the vote was close, sponsors point out that last year it did not get out of Committee at all.

"This is not a fanatical bill," Mr. Johnson explained. "It serves notice that radio should put its own house in order. It is a protection of the home and school against offensive radio intrusion."

Mr. Johnson recalled that most of the "hard liquor" group had already voluntarily quit radio advertising, and that big chains had quit the field. But a few distillers and a considerable number of beer and wine companies in each city persisted in radio advertising to the detriment, Mr. Johnson argued, of radio programs as a whole. Educational authorities attacked the liquor advertising intrusion on instructive programs. The Senator recalled the pledge to dry states at the time of repeal that their wishes would be respected. Congress now, he said, is the only agency by which this pledge can be protected.

"It's one of the places where we are not keeping faith," he added. "The radio industry must realize that if they do not police the air, the Government will do it for them with the full backing of public sentiment."

Anglo-American Deal on Way

(Continued from Page 1)

farm surpluses of the United States.

The plan was for the United States to trade cotton and wheat to these three countries, and possibly others, in exchange for rubber and tin. The materials would be stored and the countries receiving them would be pledged not to dispose of them within five years unless the prices went above specified figures.

Cotton Market Mounts On Report of Subsidy

NEW YORK, April 24 (AP)—The cotton trade today placed a bullish interpretation on the new export subsidy proposal announced over the week end. Futures advanced to net gains of 18 to 37 points at the highs of the session.

Heavy buying came from trade and mill accounts and foreign interests. Bombay brokers, who sold "near months" in large amounts, were active buyers of new crop deliveries, believed to be the inauguration of new straddle interests.

Midafternoon prices were 2 to 19 points from the highs and 16 to 18 net higher. A slow decline from best prices represented profit taking and diminishing demand. May and 1940 March each were up 16 at 8.29 and 7.67, respectively.

In contrast with the action of the market here, traders noted the principal foreign markets, particularly Liverpool futures, broke in anticipation of keener competition from the American staple if the bounty plan goes through.

A canvass of trade opinion among both manufacturers and handlers of cotton indicated widespread disfavor for the proposed subsidy, although many welcomed the prospect of reducing the large accumulation of unsold raw cotton in this country.

One critic called it "dumping" in the export market and "price-fixing" at home.

A cotton manufacturing authority said subsidizing of sales of finished goods abroad might be expected to call forth retaliatory measures from other nations selling in the export markets, particularly England.

Defense Drive

(Continued from Page 1)

about race and culture, without fear or malice, without suppression or distortion."

The manifesto concludes:

"We stand squarely behind democracy as the essential requirement for further human progress. We have full confidence in the American people. If they have the enlightenment which can be developed only in free schools by free teachers, and by an untrammeled press, they will do their part to preserve and extend our democratic heritage. Our role is to fulfill our true function as educators and journalists in a democratic society by keeping free these channels of knowledge so that the people can examine the facts with the critical spirit necessary for an intelligent appraisal and choice."

Among the members of the sponsoring committee are Frank Aydelotte, President, Swarthmore College; Abraham Flexner, Director, Institute for Advanced Study, Princeton University; Grayson N. Kefauver, dean, School of Education, Stanford University; William Allan Neilson, President, Smith College; Fred L. Rederer, Secretary, Progressive Education Association.

Historical Pageantry At New Bern Anniversary

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW BERN, N. C.—The 175th anniversary of the founding of the New Bern public school, second oldest private secondary school in British America to receive a charter, will be observed with an all-day historical celebration and evening pageant May 4. Gov. Clyde R. Hoey, Representative G. A. Barden, D. L. Ward, Speaker of the North Carolina House of Representatives, Clyde A. Erwin, State Superintendent of Public Instruction, and former Senator Furnifold M. Simmons will be honor guests.

Historical pilgrimages to 60 or more points of interest will be featured, as well as an exhibit of old relics, open house at some of the old homes, a boat flotilla off Neuse River shore, and many residents will wear Colonial or Swiss costumes. The night pageant will be in 10 scenes. A Colonial Ball in the National Guard Armory will conclude the day.

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Ex-German Aide to Work For Christian Refugees

NEW YORK (AP)—Dr. Ernst Wilhelm Meyer, who resigned in May, 1937, as First Secretary of the German Embassy in Washington, has been appointed head of a new "Department of Education" of the American Committee for Christian German Refugees.

Dr. Meyer resigned his diplomatic post because, he said, he believed the policies of the Nazi Government were "un-Christian and fundamentally anti-German." The Committee said Dr. Meyer would help the group interpret developments in Germany as they affect Christianity, there and in the rest of the world.

House Approves Increase In U. S. Army's Budget

WASHINGTON (AP)—The House approved and sent to the Senate a $508,789,824 bill April 24 for the War Department's defense activities in the year beginning July 1. A large share of the funds will be used to build up the Air Corps and buy combat planes. The total Air Corps appropriation is $94,737,281, and will permit the purchase of nearly 600 airplanes.

As passed by the House, the bill carried total appropriations of $499,857,936 and the Senate boosted the total to $513,188,882. A joint Senate-House committee worked out the compromise.

Avon Bard Honored

STRATFORD-ON-AVON, England (AP) — Thousands of pilgrims marched with top-hatted diplomats through the flag-lined streets of William Shakespeare's home town April 22 in celebration of the bard's 375th birthday anniversary. School children and townsfolk carried daffodils to Shakespeare's tomb. The celebration marked the diamond jubilee of the Shakespeare Memorial Theater which presented "Much Ado About Nothing."

League to Scan Free and Directed Trade Systems

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

GENEVA—The possibility of improving trade relations between countries of "free" and of "controlled" economy is to be taken up in a report to be made at the next Assembly session by the League's Economic Committee.

The general lines of the report were drawn up at a recent meeting of the Committee.

World trade relations are characterized by the existence of these two contrasting systems of doing business, the report will point out. Slender hope is seen for the introduction of "free" economy into the "controlled" belt. In such circumstances, the report is expected to point out, the only alternative is to arrange for the two systems to do business between themselves as best they can.

This, it is recalled, is the policy recommended by the British Government for industries in England. Only the seizure of Czecho-Slovakia by Germany put a stop to British negotiations with Berlin toward this end. The Government at London had asked its industries to organize into cartels for export purposes, so as to deal through centralized organizations with the official trade bodies of totalitarian nations.

At the same time, the Economic Committee is expected to recommend, every possible step should be taken to improve trade relations between the "free" trade countries themselves. The reciprocal trade treaties between Washington and London and between London and Ottawa will be pointed out as illustrations as to how this can be done.

The Economic Committee also decided to include in its report an analysis of the effect on trade of controlled production and sale of certain materials. The tendency toward such restrictive legislation was seen as increasing.

Opposition Program Offered By Minority Leader Martin

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, April 24—One of the chief and most damaging charges against the Republican Party has been that it advanced no concrete program as an alternative to the New Deal. Hence Republican leaders are increasingly zealous in presenting tabulations of ideas to serve that purpose.

Latest G. O. P. program came over the week-end from Representative Joseph W. Martin, Jr., of Massachusetts, Republican leader of the House, who has been doing a notable job unifying and invigorating the party minority there. His program, however, is purely an opposition matter. Though the Republicans have been seeking to co-operate with dissident Democrats to weld a coalition majority, there is not much likelihood of agreement on practical action concerning any of the following points.

Nevertheless, the program indicates the general standpoint of the Republican Party, and will be implemented in the autumn by a report from the Glenn Frank Committee which is expected to go exhaustively into all its points, buttressed by statements of opinion from grass-roots Republicans.

Mr. Martin's Proposals

Here is the Martin program, a list upon which most G. O. P. members are in agreement:

"1. Keep the United States out of war.

"2. Move immediately to curb unnecessary, wasteful and reckless spending.

"3. Repeal the repressive tax on undistributed corporate earnings which has proved so harassing and dangerous to business, large and small.

"4. Revise the remainder of the Federal tax structure to eliminate or modify provisions retarding business recovery.

"5. Repeal the dangerous discretionary authority which the President now has over the nation's monetary system.

"6. Amend the National Labor Relations Act by clarifying the mutual obligations of worker and employer and the duties of both toward the public in order to end present paralyzing discord.

"7. Define specifically the area of government competition with private enterprise so that business may be able to create jobs with some certainty as to the future.

"8. Restore American markets to the American farmer and wage-earner and develop new markets for agricultural products.

"9. Adopt immediate legislation to rehabilitate the railroads to make secure the jobs of many hundreds of thousands of workers and the investments of savings banks and life insurance companies.

Trade Treaty Inquiry

"10. Create a special committee of Congress to inquire into the effect of the reciprocal trade agreement policy on Amerıcan industry and agriculture.

"11. Clarify Federal rules and regulations so industry and business may know what to expect.

"12. Reject all experimental legislation not clearly helpful in promoting recovery, or which would subject agriculture, labor or industry to compulsory decrees of a Federal bureaucracy."

Pennsylvania Reform Group To Educate Public to Needs

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PITTSBURGH, April 22—Balked in their attempt to obtain ratification of a metropolitan charter by the present Pennsylvania Legislature, proponents of the reform movement pledged to modernize local government in Allegheny County were off today on a long range educational program designed to stress the advantages of city-county consolidation.

The new charter would have established the Pittsburgh Metropolitan Area on Jan. 1, 1940, in time for classification by the census, but it failed to find the necessary friends at the State capitol, where jobholders from many of the County's 124 Municipalities had raised protests against it. Passage of the bill also was opposed by some communities who feared loss of privileges through inclusion in a metropolitan district.

Since the reform program goes back to 1923, when the Legislature appointed a commission to study municipal consolidation in Alleghany County, the features of a unified government were not new to Pittsburgh, but friends of the new charter have decided that still more educational work is needed to obtain successful adoption of the plan. A previous movement to consolidate the City and County Governments was defeated 10 years ago.

Civil Service Extension

No intention was announced of abandoning major features of the metropolitan plan, which provides for a county manager, or public administrator, and a strict civic service system for the elimination of political patronage.

If the charter is adopted, the 1,700,00 residents of the Pittsburgh area eventually will live within a federation of municipalities, each of which would retain a large degree of autonomy. The relationship between the existing Cities, Boroughs, and Townships to the proposed Metropolitan Pittsburgh would be similar to that between the Federal Government and the 48 States, proponents say.

Under the plan, individual municipalities would be protected against forcible annexation, although any two or more municipalites would retain the right to combine. The various units would continue in existence with all local rights of government not specifically surrendered to the metropolitan administration.

Modern Techniques Sought

The latter would be expected to incorporate modern techniques of government for more economical management and increased efficiency. Among the reforms contemplated is the elimination of duplication in real estate assessment, sound financial planning on a pay-as-you-go basis, and an overhauling of the minor judiciary. Better planning of public improvements, especially with respect to roads and streets, is seen also as one of the fruits of consolidation.

Only policy-making officers—a board of seven commissioners, the sheriff, controller and district attorney—would be elected. All other administrative officers would be appointed by the county manager. While existing police departments would be maintained, any municipality might surrender its police power to the metropolitan government upon a majority vote of residents.

Daylight Saving: The Day, April 30

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, April 22—Daylight saving time will go into effect in 12 countries and in all or part of 16 states in the United States on Sunday, April 30, continuing until 2 o'clock in the morning of Sunday, Sept. 24.

Mexico City, Mexico, 57 towns and cities in Vermont, 11 new places in Pennsylvania and 16 in New York will change their clocks on the new time for the first time this year, a survey by the Merchants' Association of New York discloses.

The following states will observe daylight saving in whole or in part: New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Delaware, Connecticut, Massachusetts, Maine, New Hampshire, Rhode Island, Vermont, Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Michigan, Georgia and Idaho.

State-wide "summer-time" will be observed by New Jersey, Massachusetts, New Hampshire and Rhode Island.

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New Deal Now Feels Urge to Lend, Not Spend

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, April 24—Lending instead of spending seems to be the new slogan of the Roosevelt Administration.

The New Deal is still groping for the means to reduce chronic unemployment and to bring American annual income up to the desired $80,000,000,000.

It is now agreed that an adequate flow of investment money into private enterprise is a major factor in permanent recovery. Today, the Brookings Institution, in a report, recommends that this end be stimulated by tax modification and reduction.

The New Deal economists have long sought to revive this flow of investment money. With banks stuffed with credit, with immense sums of gold buried in the ground, they agree that some means must be found to use this fuel to set the factory wheels turning. Heretofore when private initiative failed, the end was sought by a vast Federal spending program. There have been two distinct cycles in the Roosevelt spending-for-recovery program, and the country is now in the latter part of the second. However, unemployment continues, and the big national income which was to have balanced the budget has not appeared.

Not Toward Taxes

The Administration's new direction does not seem to be toward a revised tax structure to any considerable degree. And the emphasis on a huge spending program seems to be less certain than it was. Now the direction is toward increased federal lending.

The Reconstruction Finance Corporation has just lowered its interest rate on loans to small business from 5 to 4 per cent. An important Congressional bloc would set up a new agency to encourage wider Federal loans to small business. Entrance of the Government into the banking structure is being pushed on other fronts. One reason for proposals to bring the RFC under Harry L. Hopkins, Secretary of Commerce, is assumed to be a feeling that the need of the moment is a new flow of investment capital, coupled with the belief that this is part of Secretary Hopkins' province of recovery stimulation.

A New Interpretation

Back of all this are cold statistics showing how private investment of so-called "risk capital" has dwindled. Nearly everybody seems to agree—New Deal and Republicans alike—that the country needs some $8,000,000,000 additional investment opportunities a year, Hitherto there has been a disposition in New Deal circles to blame banks and business for failure to initiate and finance such developments. Conservatives charge the New Deal frightens business.

Recent statistical studies indicate a new interpretation of the situation. These show that the ability of rich people to invest out of income has been almost wiped out.

In 1929 the net income of rich people (those over $100,000 a year income) was $4,368,000,000. In 1937 it was down to $857,000,000 or one-fifth as much. It is the money from this group which, in large measure, supplied America's "risk" capital. Up to 1930 the big incomes were the chief source of capital for new enterprises. Now the stream has dried up.

The above figures do not take into consideration the added effect of increased taxes. In 1929 the Government took only 15 per cent of this group's income. Today it takes 50 per cent, reducing by that much more the amount of private capital available for new enterprises.

These figures are used by New Dealers and fiscal conservatives alike as starting point—but for rival proposals. The latter would lower taxes, cut the budget, and seek to get back to the old days.

The New Deal seeks to substitute federal stimulation for private investment—first in a big public works program; and now increasingly as it seems by new lending programs.

Details of tax modifications proposed by Brookings Institution as requisite for recovery: Financial Page.

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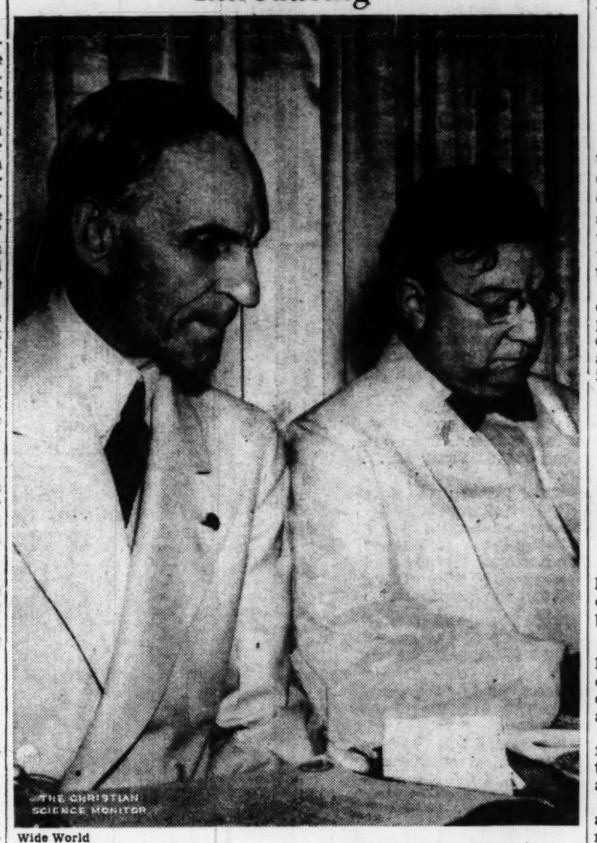

Wide World

Henry Ford **William J. Cameron**

'You Want to Talk to Mr. Ford?' 'Come In, Meet Mr. Cameron'

DETROIT, April 24 (AP)—If you were to go to Dearborn with the idea of talking with Henry Ford, the chances are about 100 to 1 you would talk with William J. Cameron. If you came on a personal invitation from Mr. Ford that would be something else, but "Bill" Cameron might still sit in on the conversation. A big part of Mr. Cameron's job is interviewing individuals who would interview the motor manufacturer.

Mr. Cameron, trained for the pulpit, is a former newspaper reporter and editorial writer who has been associated with Mr. Ford for more than two decades. He has been called a "spokesman for Henry Ford," and heartily dislikes the designation. Technically, he is head of the Ford Motor Company's Public Relations Department, but he is very much a spokesman for the company and an interpreter of the Ford philosophy as a radio commentator on a weekly symphony concert program.

While an editorial writer on the staff of the Detroit News in 1909, Mr. Cameron wrote a widely reprinted editorial titled "Don't Die on Third!" In short, punch-packed phrases, it drew a parallel between a quick-thinking baseball player who stole home after reaching third on a single, a sacrifice and a long fly, and the individual seeking success in life.

High Attainment

Friends and acquaintances of Mr. Cameron know him as a man of high intellectual attainment, with a "working knowledge" of most of the sciences. When Henry Ford was invited to the White House for his first meeting with President Roosevelt, he selected Mr. Cameron to accompany him.

Mr. Cameron, christened "William John" in Hamilton, Ont., where he was born, is "Bill" to his friends and "Mr. Cameron" to acquaintances. In his 60th year, he is normally soft spoken and sure of his ground. Possessed of a seemingly inexhaustible vocabulary, he has an amazing faculty for making the most complicated economic, political or social problem appear simple. You might disagree with his thesis, but you would not disagree that he presented it in an intensely interesting manner.

Mr. Cameron is a deep student of philosophy, economics, politics and other social sciences; he has been the recipient of several honorary doctorates; he probably knows the life story of Henry Ford and the manufacturer's philosophy better than any other single individual.

This is demonstrated not infrequently to the Ford interviewer, who may become somewhat puzzled by the matter-of-fact manner in which Mr. Ford will present a thought of far-reaching import.

"The thing looks too idealistic," the interviewer may protest to Cameron after leaving Ford.

Idealism in It

"There is idealism in it, of course," Mr. Cameron will say, "but it is also a most practical proposition." Then he will relate the practical phase of a certain statement of the Ford philosophy in such a way as to make it all seem very simple. He deeply resents anything disparaging of his boss, Henry Ford.

You rarely can see the short, stocky, round-faced, bespectacled Mr. Cameron when he is not preparing an address—to be made to a graduating class, a luncheon club, a church group or some other body of people—for he greatly enjoys making a speech. As a youth his heroes were Robert Ingersoll and William Jennings Bryan.

In expounding the philosophy of Henry Ford, Mr. Cameron terms the automotive pioneer "gloriously inconsistent."

"Mr. Ford," he says, "doesn't believe in charity. He doesn't believe in making work to employ men, but we find that he built what I shall call 200,000 welfare thingamajigs at a great cost just to keep men employed. Now we must scrap these thingamajigs."

Mr. Cameron scoffs at the theory that machines cost jobs. He asserts that "it takes a machine costing $44,098 to make a part for a Ford car costing just 12 cents," and adds that machinery creates employment before ever it goes into production.

"Three million men are employed in making, selling and servicing cars, because with machinery cars can be produced at prices people can pay," Mr. Cameron asserts. "And that, in turn, creates jobs at wages that enable people to buy. The cars, the jobs, the wages would not be there were it not for machinery. From its very inception down to the last turn of its wheel, industrial machinery creates employment."

Mr. Cameron vigorously opposed the New Deal philosophy. He interpreted Mr. Ford's view on the NRA as "a move to turn industry over to the labor unions," and early predicted that the act would not be upheld in the United States Supreme Court.

"The New Deal theory of business, if practiced today by the individual businessman," he said, "would land him in the poorhouse or in jail. The government today is the only business that has thrived on the depression."

Murphy Demands Courts Be Lifted To Former Plane

NEW YORK, April 24 (AP)—Attorney General Frank Murphy, declaring it was a "bitter but undeniable fact" that courts have shrunk in public esteem, called today for definite action "to protect them from every influence that is degrading and unclean."

Addressing the annual luncheon of the Associated Press, Mr. Murphy spoke of "isolated cases of misconduct that have shocked us all," and said three steps were needed imperatively in the courts:

1. Organize their work under careful administrative supervision.
2. Keep them clear of politics and patronage.
3. Protect them from every influence that is degrading and unclean.

Liberties Endangered

If the courts are not above suspicion, he declared, "then the preservation of civil liberties is not beyond suspicion." He added:

"Freedom of the press, for example, ultimately depends in large degree on whether or not the courts give it fearless protection and careful interpretation.

"It is a bitter but undeniable fact that our courts do not enjoy the unquestioned respect they had a generation ago.

"I can remember when first, as an Assistant United States Attorney, I stepped into a Federal court room. It was to me then a hallowed place—almost cathedral-like in its dignity—and to most Americans it was a hallowed place. Today that feeling of reverence has given way in some quarters to an attitude of cynicism and disrespect."

Politics and Inefficiency

The underlying trouble, said Mr. Murphy, springs from inefficient administration and a tendency to let politics creep in.

"The first of these weaknesses, inefficiency, is evident in the congested condition of court dockets and the almost complete absence of co-ordination in the work of the entire Federal judicial system.

"If you want a picture of the second failure—the tendency toward political involvement—you have only to read the story of the Harding-Coolidge era and the struggle of Chief Justice Taft for appointment of better judges.

Wage-Hour Bills Fail in 20 States

WASHINGTON (AP)—Wage and hour bills have failed to pass in 20 states which considered them, but still are pending in 11 other states, the Chamber of Commerce of the United States revealed.

In its weekly review, the Chamber said general labor-relations legislation had been introduced this year in 25 states, had failed to pass in 11 states and was pending in 12 others. Two states—Wisconsin and Minnesita—passed laws.

Wisconsin repealed its Labor Relations Act and substituted one placing "greater emphasis on employers' rights and limiting picketing," the Chamber said. The survey said the revised act outlaws secondary picketing, although legalizing sympathetic strikes which may support strikes in similar occupations in other plants; enumerates unfair labor practices on the part of workers as well as employers, and requires 10 days' notice of strikes involving perishable farm goods.

The Minnesota law, the Chamber said, provides for a full-time independent conciliator; requires 10 days' notice of strikes or lockouts; lists unfair practices for both sides and requires labor unions to file reports.

Los Angeles Chamber Plans For 'Hop-Freight' Trade Tour

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LOS ANGELES—To expand "reciprocal trade" between this industrial center and the intermountain region of Nevada, Utah, and Idaho, the Los Angeles Chamber of Commerce is sponsoring its first "hop-freight" trade tour, departing May 14 aboard the Union Pacific "streamliner-speed" freight train, believed to be the only freight train in the West and one of the few in the world operating on passenger schedule.

Already reporting a substantial increase in carloadings, the new train went into the fast service daily on March 27, at no increase in rates over those prevailing for general freight on regular freight schedules. An object of the Chamber's tour is to impress upon "intermountain communities that Los Angeles is closer—in hours —than any other large selling and buying center." For instance, the service permits goods leaving here at night to be laid down at Las Vegas, Nev., on the following morning, throughout Nevada and Utah during the day, and in Boise, Idaho, 1,189 miles away, on the second morning, with the rest of Idaho served that same day.

Poses in Jeans

James L. Beebe, President of the Chamber, has already posed in freight-mover jeans, which he says his official party intends to wear en route, to show business representatives along the way how they can graphically "pitch-in" to increase the reciprocal advantages.

The train itself has averaged four freight cars since the service began; the rest of the "consist" includes a mail car, an air-conditioned passenger coach, and a variety of engines: either the freight or passenger models, and an experimental steam-electric streamliner being tested to supplement the diesel-electric models now powering the nation's passenger streamliners. For the six-day tour, Pullman accommodations are being added.

In its routine trade surveys financed jointly with Los Angeles County, the Chamber has found "Sales opportunities in Utah and Idaho" to be predicated upon the following:

Retail trade amounts to more than $270,000,000 each year in the two-State area alone; they derive more than $150,000,000 annually from the two basic industries of agriculture and mining, while other manufacturing totals $183,000,000.

Eight Key Cities

In the two-State market of 1,001,000 population, 75 per cent can be reached by covering the eight key cities: Idaho—Boise, Twin Falls, Pocatello, and Idaho Falls; and Utah—Salt Lake City, Ogden, Provo, and Cedar City.

With 60,000 less people than Utah, Idaho has some 90 more wholesale and retail outlets; Utah, however, does $64,000,000 more wholesale and retail business annually. But with 66 less wholesale outlets than Idaho, Utah does $72,000,000 more annual business than Idaho, which, with practically the same number of retail outlets, does 6 per cent more annual retail business than Utah.

All of these peace organizations belong to the National Peace Conference. The two blocs represent, as a matter of fact, the opposing wings of sentiment within that general conference. They are figuratively battling each other now with all the energy they can muster. Somewhere between their respective positions lies the probable pattern of legislation likely to emerge from the neutrality hearings.

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Mischief Into Melody

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

HONOLULU—Adapting the old adage, "Music hath charms to soothe the savage breast," as a key to the solution of a modern problem, Honolulu police have devised a plan for converting mischief into melody.

As part of the police crime prevention program idle youths and loiterers have been organized into music groups. Five separate musical groups have been formed from boys recruited by various beat officers. One seven-piece band of Filipino boys meets every Monday night at the police station and four other groups use the police recreation room as a concert hall on Tuesdays and Fridays.

A Man of Many Trades

FLORENCE, S. C. (AP)—Sam Morris of Lake City, a witness in a civil case, was asked his occupation.

Said he:

"I'm a farmer, school teacher, civil engineer, preacher, and bookkeeper."

Interrupted by Judge R. W. Sharkey:

"Just off the record, have you ever done any law practice on the side?"

On a Cash Basis

SANFORD, N. C. (AP)—Nine-year-old Tommy Davenport's mother was only mildly surprised when the first guest at his birthday party handed him money instead of a package.

But when every guest came with cash and her son had received a total of $2.85, she was startled to the point of investigation.

She found Tommy had coached each guest in advance.

Horse vs. Bike

HEREFORD, Texas (AP)—Don't sell the horse short.

John Douglas Pitman, 13, said a cow pony could outrace a bicycle. Tommy Wilson, 11, demurred.

They settled the argument today over a 16-mile course.

John and his pony came in first—by 150 yards.

Despite the blow to his prestige, Tommy took consolation by sharing in all the ice cream sodas the pair could drink—the gift of businessmen.

A Colorful Debate

VALPARAISO, Ind. (AP)—Men of Valparaiso University defeated a proposal to change the school's traditional colors so the co-eds could have a better combination to match their clothes.

The count was nine to one against changing the school's colors of brown and gold—but practically all of the girls voted for the change.

Old Letter Sheds $35

ROANOKE, Va. (AP)—Miss Isabelle Donaldson, burning some old paper, paused to see if something interesting might be in an old letter. There was—$35.

'Defense Orders' Educating Industry

WASHINGTON (AP)—A War Department announcement that six manufacturing firms had been given "educational" orders totaling $2,000,000, underscored Administration efforts over the week end to link industry without delay with military preparedness.

Assistant Secretary Louis Johnson said President Roosevelt had approved contracts representing "a modest introduction" to a $34,500,000 program, which Congress already has voted, to train factories to turn out munitions.

"Months will be saved," in time of emergency by training the companies now, Mr. Johnson said.

Additional trial orders, soon to be placed for such critical munitions as guns, planes, shells and tanks, will involve possibly 270 plants, he estimated. The announcement closely followed disclosure that the Army is quietly planning to reinforce its military intelligence division, which reports developments abroad and safeguards defense secrets at home.

Lindbergh Sees Need Of Defense Research

DAYTON, Ohio (AP)—A two-day inspection of Wright Field completed, Col. Charles A. Lindbergh told Army Air Corps men April 24 that "we have only made a beginning" in air defense research.

The flier prepared to leave for an unannounced destination in the East after a week-end of conferences and inspection of research facilities.

"He was most enthusiastic over the progress we are making," said Brig. Gen. George H. Brett, Chief of the Material Division, "but he indicated that in many phases of research we have only just made a beginning."

Colonel Lindbergh visited here as Air Corps Reserve officer, under a call to active duty by the War Department. His immediate plans were not divulged, but it was indicated the Colonel would meet his wife and their two sons Jon and Land, due in New York April 27 aboard the liner Champlain.

Japan Thanks U. S. Captain

TOKYO (AP)—Emperor Hirohito in an audience April 24 expressed his appreciation to Richmond K. Turner, Captain of the United States cruiser Astoria, aboard which the ashes of Hiroshi Saito, former Japanese Ambassador to the United States, were brought to Japan.

Another Journalist Told to Leave Italy

ROME (AP)—Richard Mowrer, Rome correspondent of the Chicago Daily News for less than four months, was ordered April 24 to leave Italy because of Government disapproval of his dispatches.

An attaché of the Ministry of Popular Culture told him a week ago that he would be required to leave the country within two weeks because the Government considered the tone of his dispatches "unfriendly."

The United States Embassy made inquiries in Mr. Mowrer's behalf and succeeded in obtaining a one-week extension of the expulsion order.

The Foreign Office asserted that Mr. Mowrer's dispatches had contained false information and false interpretations, but no specific instance was cited. Mr. Mowrer is the second Chicago Daily News correspondent to be expelled from Italy within six months.

Hunting of Pandas Barred by Chinese

CHUNGKING (AP)—The Chinese Foreign Office notified foreign embassies April 24 that a ban had been imposed on hunting and trapping giant pandas, the little bear-like cousins of raccoons who have attracted collectors to the Szechwan Mountains.

The action was taken in an effort to prevent extinction of giant pandas, among the world's rarest animals, few of which are caught alive and still fewer shipped abroad to foreign zoos.

Foreigners actually have caught and exported few pandas. Chinese hillmen, however, lured by offers of high rewards, have been combing the border between China and Tibet for the mild-natured animals found nowhere else.

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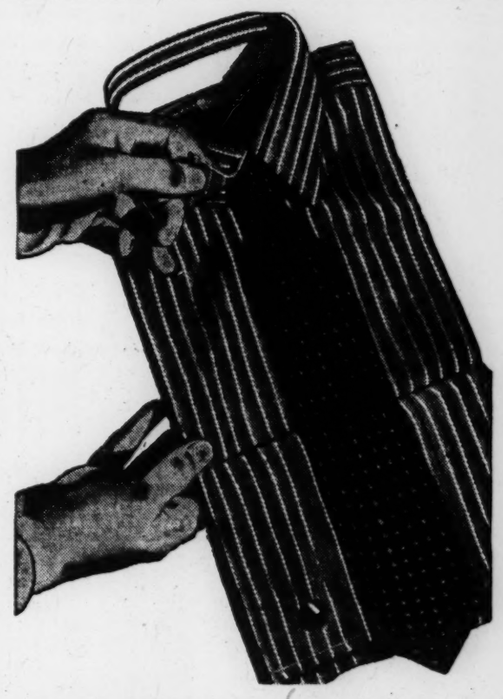

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Premier Explains Return Of British Envoy to Berlin

LONDON, April 24 (AP)—Prime Minister Neville Chamberlain told the House of Commons today that there was "no special significance" in the return of the British Ambassador, Sir Nevile Henderson, to Berlin.

Mr. Chamberlain explained Sir Nevile had been called home from Berlin originally to report on German annexation of Bohemia and Moravia and that after he had had a short period of leave he had been instructed to return.

The Prime Minister added that that action did not mean that Britain was recognizing the Nazi annexation of Czecho-Slovak territory or Italy's conquest of Albania.

Silent on Russia

The Prime Minister refused to discuss Anglo-Russian negotiations in Moscow despite persistent labor appeals for a statement "in order to influence Hitler's Friday speech."

He replied:

"I do not think it desirable to make premature statements on negotiations which still are in progress."

A Foreign Office spokesman earlier had said the sudden return of Sir Nevile to Berlin "definitely does not indicate any change in Britain's new firm stand against aggression."

He had acknowledged, however, that if Mr. Chamberlain had any message for Reichsführer Hitler before the Führer's speech Friday to the Reichstag in answer to President Roosevelt's nonaggression appeal, the Ambassador would be the natural person to convey it.

[France also called home its Ambassador to Berlin after the dissolution of Czecho-Slovakia. The United States also called home its Ambassador to Berlin "to report" after the German anti-Jewish drive last November. Berlin made a similar call to its Ambassador in Washington.]

Return to Appeasement?

A reliable source said Sir Nevile's mission in Berlin had "nothing to do with any return to 'appeasement'" but said there was "a specific reason" for the British Government's order to send him back. This source, however, gave no indication of the reason.

In spite of the anxiety of officials to dispel in advance any suggestion that the Prime Minister was wavering in his determination to broaden the Anglo-French bloc, political observers recalled that Sir Nevile was known as an advocate of the Munich policy which resulted in Czecho-Slovakia's dismemberment.

They recalled that the Ambassador defended Britain's course at the Munich conference of last Sept. 29 when he was quoted as saying in effect: "Tonight we were rectifying mistakes made at Versailles."

Statement Promised

The Prime Minister assured Mr. Clement R. Attlee, leader of the Labor Opposition in the House of Commons, that he would make a statement on the British-French attempts to align European powers as soon as possible.

He also indicated that no decision had been taken on the question of conscription which arose again in the public eye because of reports of French proposals that Britain adopt it as peace insurance.

Mr. Richard Austen Butler, Undersecretary for Foreign Affairs, told the Commons that the reason for recent troop movements in Spain was demobilization of Gen. Francisco Franco's forces.

Mr. Chamberlain said the British Government was watching Spain closely and expressed hope that it would not be necessary to make representations to Rome to get Italian troops out of Spain.

League and I. L. O. Prepared to Move In Case of War

GENEVA (AP)—Officials indicated April 24 that plans for removal of the League of Nations and the International Labor Office from Geneva in event of war virtually were complete.

It was understood both would take refuge in France with Vichy suggested as the most likely place for the League of Nations and Arcachon for the Labor Organization.

John G. Winant, American director of the I. L. O., informed its Executive Committee that the United States Government had promised to continue its collaboration with the organization regardless of whether war should break out.

World Affairs Notebook

Danzig and the 'Corridor'

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Poland's efforts to preserve the Polish Corridor and maintain the integrity of the Free City of Danzig, together with Germany's apparent intention of taking Danzig and regaining the Corridor, are a prolongation of a controversy more than six centuries old. Land lying between the Rivers Oder and Vistula has been the subject of territorial struggles ever since the semi-religious Teutonic knights seized West Prussia in 1309 and shut Poland off from the Baltic Sea.

The Corridor forms part of territory that was handed back and forth between Poland and Germany during the Middle Ages. It was German territory from the time of the first Polish partition in 1772, until the World War. The Peace Treaties, however, restored it to the recreated Polish State in 1919 to provide a sea outlet for the area, which is about half the size of Rhode Island. There are about 418,107 Germans and 439,769 Poles, with a few pro-Polish minorities.

Danzig, an old Hansa port under German rule since 1793, was made a free city in 1919, providing the Corridor's 80-mile coastline with a seaport. Supervisory functions fell under League of Nations protection, and a treaty between Warsaw and Danzig in 1920 gave Poland control of the City's communications, customs, and foreign affairs.

Practical nazification of Danzig's 90 per cent German population, under Berlin's tutelage, has caused apprehension that Danzig would some day be annexed by Germany.

A Polish Port at Gdynia completed in 1930 would virtually supplant the Free City port should the latter pass into German hands.

Germany's claim, on the other hand, is that the Corridor separates the Reich from its richest agricultural area in East Prussia, and the Reich demands return of Danzig with rail lines crossing the Corridor under extra-territoriality rights.

A Monday Feature

Greek Premier Sees Peace 'Indications'

By the Associated Press

Athens, Greece, April 24

Premier Gen. John Metaxas told the Greek Civil Engineering Association today "there are many indications in the direction of peace" but said he regretted he could not give an "assurance of peace."

General Metaxas said Greece had spent 9,000,000,000 drachmas (about $77,238,000) on defense in three years.

King's Chef Training Staff

WINDSOR, England (AP)—King George and Queen Elizabeth are sure to have the roast beef and Yorkshire pudding of Old England on their trip next month to the United States and Canada.

While experts began the job of packing the Queen's extensive wardrobe at Buckingham Palace in London, Rene Roussin, the court chef, started teaching the cooks of the battle cruiser Repulse how to prepare the simple dishes the King and Queen like.

The most difficult task for the packers was the boxing of the delicate crinoline style gowns ordered by the Queen for the tour, which will begin with the sailing of the Repulse from Portsmouth May 6.

These are among Her Majesty's favorites. They are tulles and satins, mostly white. Some are richly embroidered in gold and others in silver. All skirts for evening just touch the ground.

Americans expecting to see the Queen with her crown may be due for a disappointment. On formal occasions she will wear a diamond circlet—the base of her crown—but otherwise she is undecided on evening headdress.

Under the direction of the Queen's dresser, Catherine Maclean, a small staff of experts was engaged in the packing. Not since Queen Mary traveled to India's Durbar in 1911 have such travel problems been encountered. The job will take ten days.

Mr. Roussin gave the naval cooks and stewards a workout in Windsor Castle on sample menus. The King likes an early breakfast—at 7:30—and a three-course luncheon. He prefers plain food such as hot joints with cabbage and potatoes.

When the Queen arrives in North America she will revive fashions for one-color schemes and ensembles in shaded tones of the same color. White fox will be favored for trimming. Similar fur trims many of her evening wraps.

Blues will predominate the Queen's daytime clothes, although there also will be lilac shades and grays. Green and navy have been banned as colors the Queen regards as unsuitable for her.

Royalty in 3s. Seats

WINDSOR, England (AP)—King George and Queen Elizabeth with Queen Mary sat in three shilling (75-cent) seats at Windsor Theater April 22 to witness G. Bernard Shaw's "Pygmalion," presented by the Windsor Repertory Company. They asked to be treated as ordinary residents of the community attending their local theater. The crowded house gave the Royal Party an ovation.

Ukrainians Ask World Aid

SASKATOON, Saskatchewan, April 24 (CP)—An appeal to the British Government and other world powers to appoint an international commission for the final settlement of the Ukrainian problem in Central Europe has been issued by Canadian Ukrainians here.

The petition is contained in a declaration issued by a Committee, headed by Prof. T. K. Pavlychenko of the University of Saskatchewan, Saskatoon, and representative of all Ukrainian organizations in Canada, and about 350,000 countrymen living in the Dominion.

The Committee urges formation of an independent Ukrainian State, "embracing all ethnographically Ukrainian territories."

The declaration refers to dangers caused by minority problems in Europe and contends the Ukrainian problem involves "the largest subjugated nationality in Europe," as it concerns interests of more than 40,000,000 people living in a vast area between the Carpathian and the Caucasus Mountains.

"On the basis of the Wilsonian principle of self-determination," the declaration says the Ukrainians were later divided between Czecho-Slovakia, Rumania, Poland and Soviet Russia. The Committee appeals to the British Government and other world powers to appoint an international commission for the final settlement of the Ukrainian problem.

African Natives 'Swing It'

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CAPE TOWN—Traditional native tunes and tribal songs are being ousted by modern dance music in South Africa today, and it seems as though the rumba is the best-liked rhythm, probably because it is exaggerated and colorful.

The African native has always been a keen lover of music, and at present there is a boom in Southern Africa in gramophones. These are gradually replacing the drum, horn, trumpet and flute, and are becoming the most treasured possessions of the natives. The magic "talking-box" which supplies evening entertainment in native compounds of the cities, also serves to bring delight and joy to far-away kraals.

As the native likes to take his gramophone with him when visiting friends, it is the portable model which finds a ready sale. His strong sense of melody and rhythm makes for good judgment in his choice of disks. He mostly buys those recorded in his own language, Zulu and Xosa being the most popular, although practically every native language in South Africa is recorded.

Much recording work is done by native choirs, orchestras, and entertainers, some of whom have become quite well known. The large number of hymns obtainable on disks is evidence of the influence of missions which have trained many fine choirs. Playlets, sketches, and speeches are also popular.

Inquiry on Air Crashes

PARIS, April 24 (AP)—The Air Ministry began on April 22 a far-flung investigation of a series of air crashes which the day before had resulted in 20 fatalities and the loss of four warplanes.

Air Minister Guy La Chambre assigned two of his highest assistants, Lieut. Col. Sylvestre Tavera and Flight Commander Gabriel David, to conduct inquiries at Tours and Beauvais, where two of the crashes occurred. An air officer in French Morocco was ordered to investigate another crash, near El Aioun.

The series of crashes began late on April 21 with the fall of a Farman "221" four-motored bomber in French Morocco, accounting for six of the fatalities. At Beauvais a Potez "540" twin-motored ship crashed during the night only a short distance from the airport, resulting in five fatalities. The third crash near Tours occurred when two Marcel Bloch "210" twin-motored bombers flying at the head and tail of a squadron of four, collided, accounting for a total of 9 fatalities.

All four planes lost were French-made. Preliminary reports indicated no sabotage was involved in the accidents.

Jobs Increase in Kansas

TOPEKA, Kan., April 24 (AP)—Times are getting better in Kansas. The State Employment Service placed 1,521 persons in private employment in March—the largest number since October, 1937, Glenn L. Warders, Director, reported.

Alsace-Lorraine: France Outlaws Propaganda Units

PARIS, April 24 (AP) — The French Government, in one of two measures reported today for assuring French unity, outlawed three organizations in Alsace-Lorraine for attempting to undermine French nationalism.

Hermann Bickler, Prussian-born autonomy leader, was the head of one of the organizations.

The other measure reported to have been decreed by the Cabinet established heavy penalties for efforts "to provoke hate and discord among Frenchmen because of race or religion."

Sources close to the Government said that the effort to smash autonomy organizations in an area along the Maginot Line was but the forerunner of widespread measures to assure French unity during present international tension.

These quarters disclosed the Government decreed dissolution of three propaganda units at the cabinet meeting April 21 but kept the move secret.

In addition to Bickler's youth organization, those outlawed were the Erwin von Steinbach Club and the Alsatian People's Intellectual and Cultural Union.

Follows Chautemps Report

Sources close to the Government said the decision was made after an urgent report by Vice-Premier Camille Chautemps, who is charged with supervising the administration of the border provinces which France won back from Germany at the end of the World War.

Bickler, so-called "Führer of Alsace-Lorraine," has been hailed by his followers as the man who might some day lead the provinces back to Germany. French officials have said he aspired to be their "Konrad Henlein," serving as the Sudeten Nazi leader did before Germany annexed Czechoslovakia's Sudetenland.

Bickler, naturalized French after the war, has declared it to be a "self evident cause" that the "people of Alsace-Lorraine constitute a national minority inside France." He said "the entire world no doubt has learned that we are of German character and language."

While most of the nearly 2,000,000 inhabitants of Alsace-Lorraine speak German, French officials dispute Bickler's claim that the population is of "German character."

Early in the spring of 1938 Joseph Paul-Boncour, then Foreign Minister, told the Chamber of Deputies Foreign Affairs Committee that Nazi agents were increasing attempts to turn the German-speaking citizens of Alsace-Lorraine against France. He said the provinces were full of "Hitlerian intrigues."

Base in Algeria

Meanwhile, France went ahead with defense steps. The Government ordered work rushed in a new naval base at Mers-el-Kebir, on the Algerian coast opposite Spain, and, following a series of decrees, ordered an increase in small fighting ships and auxiliary naval vessels.

Mers-el-Kebir, a few miles west of Oran, is of strategic value because warships could operate from there in the narrow western section of the Mediterranean bounded by the Spanish and Spanish Moroccan coasts.

Publication in the official journal of the decrees imposing a one per cent sales tax for armament disclosed that much of the 13,000,000,000 francs (about $343,200,000) to be raised will be allotted to the Air Force.

The decrees gave 3,850,000,000 francs to the Air Force; 4,200,000,000 francs to the Army; 4,140,000,000 francs to the Navy, and 580,000,000 francs for colonial troops.

Baldwin Sees Spirituality Real Need of Democracies

TORONTO, April 24 (CP)—The democracies can resist tyranny successfully, without becoming themselves enslaved, only if their spiritual effort is greater than their material effort and means do not become ends, said Earl Baldwin in his third lecture April 22 at the University of Toronto.

Two lessons stand out for democracies from the developments of recent times, according to the former British Prime Minister. First, democracies must attain new technical efficiency for self defense and learn to co-operate. Second, citizens of democracies must be firmly convinced the countries they are called upon to defend with their lives are "more and more worth living for, because they provide more and more the conditions and the elements of the good life—the divine right of the common man."

"In other words," he declared, "they must strive with more insistence and passion than ever before to make real the twin ideals of social justice and individual freedom. These are the pillars essential for the support of any decent civilization, Christian or other, and the one is needed to balance and correct the other.

Middle Way Sought

"There is a middle way freed from entrenched privileges and from class hatred, the way of political equality and economic opportunity and this is the way our people wish to tread, freely and not to the goose step."

Referring to the League of Nations, the speaker said:

"The theory of the covenant has proved too exacting and exalted for European practice. But unless mankind is forever to be subject to the law of the jungle, we shall have to come back to the covenant, or something like it, again and again. The League attempted too much and too soon. We shall have to advance by stages."

He agreed that the rejection by the Congress of the United States of the Versailles Treaty and the covenant had been a major disaster. "Fifty per cent of the power and influence of the League vanished when America withdrew," he said.

Dangerous Coalition

"For those of us who believe in the infinite value of the Christian civilization, what makes the situation grave today is the coalition of paganism and machinery," he continued. "Today the products of the energy let loose by the Reformation and the Renaissance are at the command of men who in their propaganda deliberately foster hatred, conceal the truth, denounce peace, and glorify war.

"'When the house falls, the good are buried with it and their goodness with them.' That is a fate we are determined to avoid, not only from the primitive motive of self-preservation but also because we prize our heritage above that which is opposed to us. There is, therefore, proceeding in England today a material rearmament and a spiritual rearmament. We are looking to the defenses of body and soul. The multiplication of ships and guns and planes you can tabulate. What cannot be scheduled is the searching of heart which is going on amongst our people."

"If you begin early enough, it is easier to train a race of robots than a race of free men. To act is easier than to reflect. The one may mean blind obedience, the other open-eyed responsibility. The one means the doping of massed ignorance and a servile press; the other compulsion to think, to form judgments, to take decisions and to welcome truth from the four quarters of the compass.

Mechanical Solidarity

"The totalitarian ideal is the mechanical solidarity of the herd under the leadership of a dictator, omnipotent and infallible. The democratic ideal is the moralized solidarity of the group under the leadership of the citizen who is deemed wisest and best and who can be dismissed."

"Civilization may perish as the result of war," he added. "It would certainly perish as a result of Naziism triumphant beyond the borders of the country of its birth. To whatever ideology a people may submit itself, that is its own concern. But when that ideological system is imposed on other free countries, that is the concern of all free men.

In his lecture on the previous day, Lord Baldwin said that there was no more difficult system to maintain and develop than democracy. The price of liberty was eternal vigilance, vigilance on the part of the rulers and vigilance on the part of the people.

"Under a despotic ruler, monarch, or dictator, all the people have to do is to obey and the system may work well so long as the despot is a wise and good ruler. But no succession can be guaranteed and the system cannot last.

Freedom and Discipline

Democracy had within itself the seed of dissolution as well as of life. The supreme task was to combine freedom and discipline. If a democracy was to be healthy and survive, it had to have the service of every man and woman in the body politic.

"The most potent influences today are the radio, the cinema and the press. The last two, broadly speaking, are practically uncontrolled and are governed by the box office, sales, and advertisements, none of these things are bad in themselves but they make little contribution to those qualities essential for a people to survive in such a world as we see around us."

That was why he had always held that the radio in Britain should never become a profit-making concern. He cited the apathy with which mankind had come to regard as "perfectly natural and inevitable events, the death and mutilation of peaceable human fellow-creatures on the roads of the world."

"Are we more callous than our father or is the daily food of sensation and horror served up to us by the sensational papers numbing our sense of feeling and our capacity for realization? But it is a mass numbing and few escape it."

The ideal in a democracy was that every member should feel he had a square deal, that the community meant that he should have opportunities of education, and that he should be housed in decency and that his life should be "tolerable so far as it can be made so."

Farms for Apulia's Wastes

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ROME—Barren wastes of Apulia itself a rich Province, are to be turned into farm land under a new and extensive scheme of land reclamation in southern Italy.

The region involved consists of the famous "Travoliere" or tableland of Apulia which covers a vast area in the northern portion of the Province, and claims as its capital the ancient city of Foggia, where King Manfred was crowned in 1258.

For many centuries the region has lain neglected and uncultivated, serving only as pasturage for countless flocks of sheep which since Roman days have grazed on mountain sides during the summer, and come down to the plain for the winter.

The mountain roads here are just sheep paths, great routes known as the "Tratture delle Pecore," gradually trodden out into thoroughfares by the feet of millions upon millions of animals.

A large part of this region is now to be broken up for farming, 270,000 hectares, (about 667,170 acres), comprising about half the area, being already prepared. Out of this total 44,000 hectares are being taken over by the Association of Ex-Service men, whose members have already shown good results on farm holdings in the Roman Campagna, the Maremma, and other regions.

Each of these Apulian farms is to consist of about 30 hectares, (75 acres) and 340 of them are to be ready by next September. Each farmhouse is to have a kitchen-living-room, three or four bedrooms, a storeroom, and a portico. Each farm is also to have stabling for eight to ten head of cattle, a stable for two horses, and a pen for 10 sheep which are to feed in the neighboring pastures; a pigsty, poultry yard, oven, well, drinking trough, and washing-house are also to be provided.

Thus by degrees, this vast and desolate tableland is to be brought under cultivation, supplying work and homes for countless families, and augmenting the agricultural wealth of Apulia, which is one of Italy's most fertile regions.

Queensland Move For Iron Embargo

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BRISBANE, Queensland — The Queensland Trades and Labor Council decided at a meeting here to inaugurate a widespread campaign for an embargo on the export of pig iron to Japan.

The council decided to inaugurate public appeals, and that all Queensland trade unions and other interested bodies should be asked to co-operate.

Surplus Crops for Relief

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Federal Surplus Commodities Corporation has asked millers to submit bids by May 6 on 100,000 barrels of cornmeal to be distributed among relief families.

From Gaspé to the Head of the Great Lakes

CROSS that neighbouring, friendly border to Canada this summer. Come by train, air or bus or drive up in your own car to a land en fete for the Royal visit of its reigning sovereigns. Romantic old Quebec offers the beaches and woodlands of the lovely Gaspé country; her old-world people, customs, landmarks. Ontario spreads her glorious lake and woodland havens profusely at your feet. Fine, reasonably-priced accommodations. Unlimited scope for golf, fishing, canoeing, swimming, with every day a new adventure in downright holiday fun.

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The Children's Page

A Monday Page

The Stranger's Gifts

A Chimney Farm Story

Told by Henry Beston

Once upon a time there was a fairy who sometimes did not wish to join with others in their dances and songs. When they were dancing one dance, he would dance another, when they were singing one song, he would hum another. Of course the fairy King noticed this, but said nothing until one Midsummer's Eve when the unwise fairy chose to spoil the revels with his obstinate behavior.

"We've had enough of this," said the fairy King. "You rebel against the life of fairies—go try the life of humans for a year and perhaps you will learn wisdom."

So he gave him a cloak with which to cover his wings and sent him out into the world.

The road was long and hard to the fairy feet, and little welcome did he find along it.

He was a stranger and his speech sounded different from the speech of the countryside, so the children ran after him, hooting, and the housewives slammed their doors in his face. But one day as he was passing a tall red house, a woman came to the door and invited him in.

A Hearty Welcome

"Come in, sir, come in," she said. "You are a stranger to the world I think, sir. Come in and here you may stay and welcome. The house is large. You may have the other half for as long as you like. A few rooms are enough for me."

The fairy thanked the woman for her kindness and gratefully settled down to live in his half of the house. But soon he realized that he must do something to earn food for himself and for the woman who had befriended him.

The fairy was not strong, but he was agile and after several attempts he found work in a circus. When he danced the fairy dances, the people yawned; when he sang the fairy songs, the people shut their ears; but when at last he flung off his coat and flew about over the ring on his gauzy wings, the people clapped their hands thinking this flying was some new mechanical invention.

Three Gifts

So for month after month the fairy earned a little bread by performing with the circus, with the smell of animals always in his delicate nostrils and the loud talk of the other performers always in his ears.

In all that time only one person beside the woman recognized him for a true fairy and that was a young man who was a poet who came one day to the circus and dreamed of that flying figure for months afterward.

And so the year slowly came to its close. When summer returned and the days grew long, the fairy knew that the time of his exile was almost over. How gladly he would join his brothers now in their merry-making under the moon! But on the day before Midsummer Eve he was very busy wrapping up gifts in tissue paper made of moonlight for the two friends whom he had found in this world, a pen for the poet that could write nothing but beauty, and a black cloak lined with swansdown for the woman, to keep her warm when the night winds blew cold.

Dandelion

See, what a pretty table
Set for the honey-bee!
  Gold its cloth
  And gold its dish
And gold its food—all three!

FRANCES HIGGINS

Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor

"Come in, sir, come in," she said.—A drawing by Maurice Day.

Paper-Cutting Is Fun

By Alice Chauncey

(Second Series)

III

Now we come to the most interesting part of our paper-cutting activities, the end towards which we have been working—picture building.

The cutting out for these pictures should be done much more freely than for pattern making, because the pieces will not be conventional nor will they be used in the same precise way.

We will start by building a simple picture of a pot of crocuses. The pot shall be red with two black bands, the flowers yellow, the leaves green. Here I must explain that there are three ways of setting about this work. The first, and best, is to cut the pieces directly from the model. The second is to draw them on the back of the colored paper and then cut them out. The third, and this is for those who fancy they cannot draw at all, is to trace the shapes on to the back of the paper before cutting.

Those using the first method will be surprised to find how easy it is to cut freely and get the right results, especially when it comes to copying flowers or plants. One should remember, however, that simplicity is most important, and that it is necessary to select and possibly to rearrange the leaves and flowers before setting to work. This, however, is one of the advantages of the work leaving you free to try out different color schemes and forms to your heart's content, since nothing really matters until the pieces are being stuck into place.

But to return to our picture. Having cut out the pot from paper of a suitable red, you must cut the two black bands and stick them over the red in whatever positions you think best. If for the top of the pot, they will have to be longer than for the bottom.

Now cut the narrow, pointed leaves from green paper, and the crocus petals from yellow, taking care that each flower is a little different from the rest. Try them in their positions before sticking them down. Remember that some leaves will come over the petals and some under them. In this way you obtain depth in the picture and a sense of reality.

The balloon woman picture is built up in the same way, each bit of color being cut out and mounted separately. The little girl's straw hat is pale yellow with a blue ribbon and bow. Her sash is blue, and is mounted on the white dress. Her legs, of pale flesh color, are pasted beneath the dress. On them are pasted the pale blue socks, and on the socks the black shoes.

The pasting in this work requires careful thought in order that each piece is stuck down in the right order. The background, of course, comes first.

Once you have decided on the background the thrilling part of pasting begins. And here I must give one word of caution. Don't use too much paste and moisture or you may cockle your paper and get smears. Also, if you find the tiny strips of paper difficult to handle, use a pair of stamp collector's tweezers.

When making frocks for dolls you will find paper pictures most helpful. The owner of a marionette show makes all her dress designs for the puppets from paper cut-outs, building up each model, piece by piece, until she has a complete design from which the garment can be copied. Paper pictures can come in handy, too, when studying botany. Try filling a nature book this year with colored paper pictures, copying the plant in detail, and fixing each piece in its correct position.

A Balloon Woman. Pictures of this kind, in colors, make attractive posters and calendars, but they require great neatness.

Who Wants to Compete?

Girls and boys who read The Children's Page and The Young Folks' Page of The Christian Science Monitor are invited to compete in a monthly contest for the best letter or essay submitted in each of three classes of entries. Three good books will be awarded in this contest every month—one of them for the best paper sent in by children up to and including 11 years of age. For details of the awards to older girls and boys, see the announcement on The Young Folks' Page.

In the letters or essays, you may write about any stories or articles that have been published on either of the Monitor's junior pages. Or, you may write to tell us what you think of some book you have read that has been reviewed in the book review columns of either of the junior pages.

Papers submitted by children under 12 years of age should be from 150 to 200 words long. They should give your own impressions or opinions of the stories or books. They should be neatly written, on only one side of each sheet.

Every manuscript must be countersigned by a parent or other responsible adult, certifying the writer's age and that the paper was his or her own unaided work. The adult who countersigns the paper must make sure that it is original and has not been copied from another.

Manuscripts submitted in this contest cannot be returned, and every girl or boy who submits an entry must do so with the clear understanding that the judge's decision will be final.

If none of the papers submitted in any one of the classes, in some particular month, are good enough to deserve an award, the award will be withheld for that month.

Any girl or boy who reads the junior pages of the Monitor is eligible to compete, except those in the immediate families of employees of The Christian Science Publishing Society.

Entries in this contest should be addressed to:

Peter White's Contest
Junior Department
1 Norway Street
Boston, Massachusetts.

Manuscripts received in this office by the afternoon of the last day of every month are considered as entries for that month. Announcements of the successful contestants will be made during the following month, as soon as the entries can be assembled and judged.

A primrose plant; petals yellow, leaves two shades of green. This design should be cut straight from nature.

A Merry-Go-Round of Reading

Book Reviews

How would you like to go deep-sea exploring with eight-year-old Sylvia Williamson under the tropic waters of the West Indies? You may—in a book called "Child of the Deep," written by Sylvia's father, John Ernest Williamson, and Frances Jenkins Olcott. An interesting story this is of the things that happened when Mr. Williamson, a famous underseas photographer, really took Sylvia with him down the accordion tube to the glass house in which they traveled the ocean floor.

What Sylvia saw was amazing. You will like the story and will learn from it much about what goes on beneath the sea. The Williamson undersea photographs accurately bring you their remarkable findings. Mr. Williamson has also written "20 Years Under the Sea," a book for grown-ups, but you may be interested enough to read it and appreciate the wonderful photographs after following the adventures of Captain Sylvia, as her father calls her.

Ships and Cargoes

"Through the Harbor From Everywhere," by Irmengard Eberle is an unusual book for in story form it tells us of ships and their cargoes. Frances and Bill McGregor, who lived in New York, as they stood on the upper deck of a Staten Island ferry boat always liked to watch the activities in the harbor. There products from all over the United States come through the port of New York to be shipped to towns and cities along the coasts, to Canada and to other continents, and there products from Europe and Asia—and everywhere—continually come into this great city.

The children were fascinated by the thought of all that lay back of the cargoes. In this book the reader may learn with Frances and Bill about children who live on the farm in Texas where the cotton comes from; of the Bantu boy who has seen the copper taken out of the Rhodesian mine and started on its way to New York Harbor; and of many other interesting people and events.

Betsy Goes to School

Finding a new author, and especially one who knows how to write the kind of book and also knows how to draw the kind of pictures that small boys and girls enjoy is like finding an understanding friend, and we all know what that means.

We feel just this way about Carolyn Haywood, whose first book for children, "'B' Is for Betsy," appears among the new spring books. This book is about a six-year-old Betsy. You may follow Betsy in story and pictures through her first year in a big city school.

Betsy's first day was the hardest. Indeed it was only hard getting started off to school because she was sure she wouldn't like it. Hadn't Old Ned, who cut the grass on Grandfather's farm told her all about school! She thought the teacher would be cross and would use the switch that stood in the corner. Old Ned had stroked his beard and said, "Aye, yes! School was a terrible place."

Betsy hadn't told anybody what Old Ned had said but she did think a lot about it on that first morning when she started off with Mother.

In this delightful story you will find out how Betsy learned to love school and how each day brought interesting new experiences and new friends into her life. Especially nice is her friendship with Ellen, the little girl with whom she shared her jelly sandwiches, on that first day. This was a friendship that grew and grew through all the happy events of the school year, and when Betsy went to Grandfather's farm for the summer holidays, Ellen went along too.

"So school is fun!" said Old Ned. "Well, well," said he, and he stroked his beard.

"Yes, school is lovely," said Betsy.

To Make You Laugh

"The Very Stupid Folk," a collection of Finnish folk-stories with very funny pictures by a Hungarian artist, Tibor Gergely, is a very little book guaranteed to make you laugh.

Grandmother tells the small boy, Oli, as he sits on her lap in front of the fire, in the little red cottage, stories about the Very Stupid Folk, who are so very cautious and judicious that they never do rash things, but they are always amazed at the way things turn out after all their planning. For when other people are careful they think twice, but the "Dunces" plan an action five, and ten, and twenty times over.

One of the Dunces' dilemmas will give you an inkling of the way they planned. Finding the bedquilt too short she cut a piece off the bottom and sewed it on the top to make the quilt longer, and she was surprised indeed to find this wasn't true. And so they go from one blunder to another

Picture Story-Books

Three books for very little people are "Bumble Bugs and Elephants: A Big and Little Book," with pictures by Clement Hurd and word pattern by Margaret Wise Brown; "Brownies—Hush!" by Gladys Adshead, with pictures by Elizabeth Orton Jones, and "Billy in Search of a Tail: A Cat Story," by Nina Butler and illustrated by Roberta Asseln.

The first is especially planned for beginners for it is gay in color, has only a sentence on each page, in big print, that tells of a big bumble bug and a tiny bumble bug and so on through to a big elephant and a little tiny elephant. In spiral binding and on cardboard pages it will stand up under small sister's or brother's own use.

Miss Adshead's little book has an old theme, the good, kind brownies who came to the house of the Little Old Man and the Little Old Woman and did all sort of nice things for them when they needed most, but who vanished and never, never came back when they knew they had been seen by the little old people. Lovely pictures in a book, just the right size for little readers, will win friends for this new-old story.

Billy, the hero of the cat story, had a short tail like a rabbit instead of a long tail like other cats. Billy didn't know he really was a rare specimen of a Manx cat, so he was worried about the absence of a tail. He had to take a good deal of teasing from all the other cats in the neighborhood whenever he went out into the back yard. Billy himself wondered—Where do cat tails grow? So he decided to find out and the story tells of his adventures and answers all the questions.

For Your Busy Leisure

We should like to tell you about three books that are planned for younger children's pleasure. They will be very helpful to boys and girls when they want to sing, or draw, or play games on some rainy afternoon.

"Songs and Pictures for Little Folks," with words and music by Helen C. Knowles, provides songs with music not too difficult for some children to play for their younger brothers and sisters. The fine photographs by Ruth Alexander Nichols makes it a lovely picture book as well.

"Drawing Without Tears," by Ian Fenwick, a well-known artist, will teach boys and girls to draw and, at the same time, entertain them. It has pictures of all the interesting things they like, such as airplanes, dogs and horses and ships. The artist shows how to draw them correctly, how to draw them in a funny way, and sometimes how to draw them as small boys and girls draw.

"On a Rainy Day" is a new book that Dorothy Canfield Fisher and her daughter, Sarah Fisher Scott, have written to show children how they may make up their own games. They tell how much fun David, Elizabeth and five-year-old Jimmy had inventing new games to play one rainy day, when Mother and Father went to visit Grandmother.

The raindrops dripped off the wet leaves and splashed on the street and to the children, as they looked out the window, it seemed as though it had been raining for days and days and days. Little Jimmy was saddest of all and said: "If only I could see Mother!" So Elizabeth and David just had to think of new things to do to amuse Jimmy.

Florence Bethune Sloan

Child of the Deep, by John Ernest Williamson and Frances Jenkins Olcott. With Williamson Undersea Photographs. Boston: Houghton Mifflin Company. $2.25.

Through the Harbor From Everywhere, by Irmengarde Eberle. Illustrated by Leonard Weisgard. New York: The Bobbs-Merrill Company. $1.50.

"B" Is for Betsy, by Carolyn Haywood. Illustrated by the author. New York: Harcourt, Brace and Company. $2

The Very Stupid Folk, by Toivo David Rosvall. Illustrated by Tibor Gergely. New York: E. P. Dutton & Co. $1.

Bumble Bugs and Elephants; a Big and Little Book. Pictures by Clement Hurd. Word Pattern by Margaret Wise Brown New York: William R. Scott. $1.

Brownies—Hush! by Gladys L. Adshead. Pictures by Elizabeth Orton Jones. New York and London: Oxford University Press. $1.

Billy in Search of a Tail, by Nina Butler. Illustrated by Roberta Asseln. Philadelphia: David McKay Company. $1.

Songs and Pictures for Little Folks, words and music by Helen C. Knowles. Photographs by Ruth Alexander Nichols. New York: A. S. Barnes and Company. $1.50.

Drawing Without Tears, by Ian Fenwick. New York and London: Oxford University Press. $1.50.

On a Rainy Day, by Dorothy Canfield Fisher and Sarah Fisher Scott. Illustrated by Jessie Gillespie. New York: A. S. Barnes and Company. $1.50.

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The Home Forum

A Choice of Skylines

MY FIRST IDEA of a skyline, long before I knew what to call it, must have come to me when I was very small. One day, as I sat on the floor, with a copy of the *National Geographic* spread before me, I recognized a picture of the Taj Mahal, with which I had somewhere made acquaintance. So I set to work at once to build its replica out of playing-cards. Then and there I encountered one of the difficulties that beset an architect: with no choice in material, I had no choice of skyline. Nothing for it but to place two cards on end, slightly agape at the base, leaning precariously toward each other till they touched along the upper edge. Then four cards standing erect on their long side, walling in the central triangle. Two more, a flat roof (we all know the way)— Holding my breath, I began the ticklish business of repeating this selfsame architecture a story higher up, using the flat roof as a base. Many of the conditions here in front of the fire were ideal for preserving a building indefinitely: no frost, no rain, no snow, could touch it. With success, my structure might soar like a skyscraper. But, though protected from the inclemencies outside, the taller it grew the more vulnerable it became. An indoor climate is none too equable, if the house contains a whirlwind of a puppy, and a nurse with an earthquake-tread.

It was on a visit to Mexico, a year or so later, that I consciously heard the word, skyline, for the first time.

"Look at that pyramid," I was told. "It makes an odd skyline, doesn't it?"

"What's a skyline?"

"The way things look when you see them up against the sky. Their shape."

"Is the volcano a skyline?" The word took my fancy.

"Yes."

"I wish the pyramid were as big as the volcano. Must a skyline have a point?"

"It can be square or round or any shape it pleases. You'll see when you grow big enough to do more traveling. Just remember to look at the skyline the first thing, wherever you are."

"If I remember to look at the skyline the first thing every morning, where shall I be?"

"In places with all sorts of long names: perhaps in Carcassonne or Constantinople."

That conversation shaped the way I was to look at strange places from that day to this.

* * *

"A roof over one's head." What a comfortable phrase it is. But I was to learn that it calls up as many pictures as there are nationalities: one sort to the Egyptians; others to Greeks, Romans, Byzantines; Frenchmen, Englishmen, Irishmen; American Indians, New Englanders—

"Is there any rhyme or reason for different skylines in different countries?" I asked, years later. "Why couldn't the buildings in Carcassonne look just like Constantinople?"

Gradually I found out that climate, building-material, special purposes, all make a difference. When I saw Egypt for myself, and scuffed through the desert dust, I understood why the Egyptians have no need to worry about an inclined plane to carry off rain-water. But, I wondered, perhaps the unbroken roof of Egypt's blue sky has had something to do with their considering a flat plane the right thing to have over their heads.

Of course, flat roofs would not be satisfactory everywhere. That is easy to see. Up in the stormy north, and on the way there, too, roof-builders have learned the trick of shedding water. The Greeks sloped the rafters of their temples down from the ridgepole at a gentle slant (not unlike my card-houses). This left a triangular pediment or gable at both ends of the building —a fine place to fill with sculptured relief. And the Romans adopted this method.

The pitch-roof did not always turn out exactly the same. As my interest grew, I looked about for the various shapes a roof may assume. On an Irish cottage, it may be slightly rounded out with thatch. Or the eaves may twist upward with the smirk that belongs to roofs in the Far East, which seem just ready to smile. A roof may have the long, unbroken sweep of the earliest New England frame-houses. Or it may combine two slants; an idea developed by the man who designed the Palace at Versailles: François Mansard. His roofs leave the ridgepole at a widespread angle; then, on the way down, they dip abruptly, seeming to gain impetus.

* * *

Did those neighbors of the Romans, the Etruscans, see the sky not as a flat ceiling, but as a curving dome? That might account for their building arches. The Romans, great imitators, copied this idea from them. And, when the Roman Emperor Constantine moved the Empire's capital east to Byzantium, renaming it Constantinople, he built a city of domes.

Up north, it was the clouds that first piled domes and arches high in a boisterous sky. Beneath them, curving architecture looked at home. It suited, too, the restless, vigorous, northern races. How they still love to march under a "triumphal" arch!

Nothing stays identically the same when it travels. When people from Italy crossed the frontier into France, long centuries ago, they asked no better than to duplicate the architecture they were used to. But, the deeper they penetrated into the strange environment, the less their buildings looked like Rome. They had left the variegated Italian marbles far behind; their new walls rose gray as the native rock they were built on. Their architecture even changed its name to "Romanesque." And the scattered buildings grouped under that term do not always look much alike, either, to my bewildered eyes.

* * *

I found out something else: if the builder has to suit his roof to the rainfall, he also has to suit his walls to the hours of sunlight he can count on. I thought of Egypt, where the pale tan-colored walls of the mosques are barely pricked by window-openings. Through the deeply tinted glass that fills them, the dazzling sun sparkles in pinpoints. And in Italy, where the sun still has the glare of the south, the unbroken walls of the churches, gaily lined with bright marbles, are a grateful screen to the eyes.

In the north, solid walls would shut out what little light there is in the short, cloudy days of winter. This would never do. What other means could be found of supporting the roof? Someone, somewhere, solved the puzzle by easing off the weight onto supports propped against the outside of the walls—onto flying buttresses.

So, as builders began to rely on these buttresses, rows of high windows pierced the walls, and let the precious sunlight in. Color, which in Italy was supplied by the gay marbles, now splashed down across the flagstones from stained-glass windows of blue, red, yellow, green—

Even when the newly forming nations of Europe adopted other people's ideas, it was not wholeheartedly, or for long. Arches needed a touch all their own to satisfy their soaring eye. They were always lengthening out lines, to carry their eyes upward, as did the tall trees of their forests. How could a Roman arch, with its rounded top, be made to soar? Perhaps it was at Morienval, forty miles from Paris, that another experiment was made, early in the twelfth century; perhaps somewhere else, or in several places at once—which is so often the way. *Somewhere* a pointed arch was built: one of the great steps in the evolution of the complicated, climbing, vaulted, Gothic architecture of the north. Now France is dotted over with the slim silhouettes of towns, where houses cluster round a hill, and the hill itself is stretched higher by the pointed cathedral-windows, and the spire.

Italy's skyline changed with the Renaissance: the reawakening of enthusiasm for the classical styles of ancient times. Eagerly the Italians began to build, not always along the pure lines of the Ancients, to be sure. Europeans had been so blinded by the Dark Ages that had intervened since the Golden Age of Greece that builders and artists were at a real loss. Nevertheless, they progressed, filling in the gaps in their knowledge as best they could: filling them with domes, for one thing.

* * *

"There!" I told myself. "This is all very well for a general view of Europe's silhouette, seen from a distance. But what of the skylines that do not spread from one country to another, but stay at home, because the need for them is personal and local?"

These must be seen at closer range. What of the protective Round Towers of the Irish, which write their troubled history against the sky? What of the windmill-sails that dot the low landscape of Holland? Where land is so nearly sea, to cover it with sails is but natural.

And here in America, new building materials—concrete, steel, glass—and the need to economize space, have sent modern buildings shooting into the sky. The first light that pierces the dusk, from their upper stories, might be shining down from an airplane, or from a star.

P. R.

Dear Common Flower

Dear common flower, that grow'st beside the way,
Fringing the dusty road with harmless gold,
First pledge of blithesome May,
Which children pluck, and, full of pride uphold,
High-hearted buccaneers, o'erjoyed that they
An Eldorado in the grass have found,
Which not the rich earth's ample round
May match in wealth, thou art more dear to me
Than all the prouder summer-blooms may be. . . .

Thou art my tropics and mine Italy;
To look at thee unlocks a warmer clime;
The eyes thou givest me
Are in the heart, and heed not space or time:
Not in mid June the golden-cuirassed bee
Feels a more summer-like warm ravishment
In the white lily's breezy tent,
His fragrant Sybaris, than I, when first
From the dark green thy yellow circles burst.

Then think I of deep shadows on the grass,
Of meadows where in sun the cattle graze,
Where, as the breezes pass,
The gleaming rushes lean a thousand ways,
Of leaves that slumber in a cloudy mass,
Or whiten in the wind, of waters blue
That from the distance sparkle through
Some woodland gap, and of a sky above,
Where one white cloud like a stray lamb doth move.

—From "To the Dandelion," by JAMES RUSSELL LOWELL.

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A TURKISH PLATE OF THE SIXTEENTH CENTURY

THE FREE, ASYMMETRICAL pattern of this plate is typical of Turkish pottery of the sixteenth century. There is nothing formal or stylized in the treatment, but natural forms of flowering plants have been employed in a loose and graceful design in which a sense of movement and careless, rhythmical spacing contribute largely to its charm. The spotting, however, of the four carnations, or the biggest masses, balances and contrasts splendidly with the delicate curving spray of small blossoms—all fitting the circular form with an instinctive feeling for spatial design. Even the border pattern of concentric circles is freely and rhythmically stated, so that one feels no disharmony between the more abstract forms and the natural plant forms in the center.

The carnation is one of the favorite motives in Turkish decoration and is here treated in a somewhat simplified but distinctive manner. The color also is not elaborate but is comprised of the familiar blue and green of Turkish glazes, and especially of the characteristic bolus red, against a white background.

"Be thankful unto him"

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

THE PSALMIST WRITES (Psalms 100:4, 5): "Enter into his gates with thanksgiving, and into his courts with praise: be thankful unto him, and bless his name. For the Lord is good; his mercy is everlasting; and his truth endureth to all generations."

In The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts, and its branch churches throughout the world, at each Wednesday evening meeting, and at the Thanksgiving Day services, opportunity is given to those who have been healed publicly to express gratitude to God for His great goodness. Students of Christian Science gratefully avail themselves of this opportunity. The expressions of gratitude are most uplifting, and those who attend these meetings go away with a lighter and more joyous thought.

Gratitude is a healing quality. On page 367 of "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" Mary Baker Eddy speaks of seeking Truth, Christ, "from the summit of devout consecration, with the oil of gladness and the perfume of *gratitude*." Gratitude brings sweetness into our lives. It helps us to be gentle, thoughtful of the welfare of others, patient, tolerant, and kind. Its sweetness and freshness are welcomed everywhere.

Many a person has been healed when he has learned to be grateful. This fact is brought out in the following incident. A man was studying Christian Science with the hope that he might be healed of stomach disorder. However, the healing did not come about. One day he read in a copy of the *Christian Science Sentinel* of a healing which had been realized as the person who was ill began and continued the practice of silently expressing gratitude to God for everything good which he experienced or witnessed. The man who was reading this article decided that he, too, would do this, and his healing quickly followed.

When we are knowing the truth about God and man in order to overcome some phase of discord, we do not need to wait for the outward manifestation of good before we begin to express our gratitude; but we can learn to say, as did the Master at the tomb of Lazarus before any change in the material evidence had taken place, "Father, I thank thee that thou hast heard me" (John 11:41). Thus does gratitude eliminate error from our thinking and bring good into our experience.

Many seem to be confronted with discouragement, for which there is no room in a grateful consciousness. As one recognizes the blessings for which he should be grateful, and is alert to express thankfulness for them and for every good that he witnesses, he finds that discouragement is displaced.

Indulging in criticism keeps many from realizing happiness and peace. Gratitude is a sure cure for unjust criticism. As one learns to be grateful, he sees good everywhere.

"Thanks be unto God for his unspeakable gift" (II Corinthians 9:15). What is this wonderful gift from the Father? It is the Christ, the spiritual idea. The one into whose consciousness the Christ has entered, is daily thanking God for "his unspeakable gift." Each time an understanding of Christ, Truth, enables one to overcome discord, not only has one seen the powerlessness of some specific phase of error, but he knows also that the same power which enabled him to overcome it will enable him eventually to rise above all error.

The more thankful one is for the Christ, Truth, the more does the spiritual idea illumine his consciousness. Fear, selfishness, pride, and other wrong qualities that may be manifested in sickness, unhappiness, lack, are dispelled from one's consciousness as the Christ is welcomed in.

When the seventy returned with joy, saying, "Lord, even the devils are subject unto us through thy name," the Master said, "Rejoice not, that the spirits are subject unto you; but rather rejoice, because your names are written in heaven" (Luke 10:17, 20). However wonderful any demonstration may be, the spiritual fact which brought about the demonstration is more important. When we begin to rejoice because our "names are written in heaven"—because of the glorious fact of man's spiritual nature—we have gained the highest sense of gratitude. If we form the habit of rejoicing because of the spiritual facts of being, no mortal sense of things can dispel our gratitude.

It was because of their understanding of the spiritual facts of being that Paul and Silas could rejoice in prison. Just as their rejoicing brought release to Paul and Silas, so it will bring freedom today. As one rejoices because the real man is made in the image of God, he finds a beneficial change taking place in his affairs. He gains a truer sense of health, prosperity, friendship, and finds more opportunities to be of service. Rejoicing because of the truth of being increases one's spirituality, and gives one a greater and more permanent sense of peace.

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into Yiddish]

Happy Voice

(Finale of Beethoven's Sonata No. 12, Opus 26)

Happy voice, proclaiming with laughter and
triumph that the world is good;
Shout of joy and clapping of hands.
They dance in time to the telling, the people
step lightly and run.
Then low tones earnestly naming us one
after one all beauties,
Glad repetition of colors, of meaningful
shapes,
Movements, sounds, touches, the warmth
and the cold,
Light that is steadfast in changes,
Loving in every heart, caring forever.
Awakenings, poems remembered.
Speak it again!
Pronounce us the blessing,
Voice of assurance and joy!

KATHARINE DAY BARNES

SCIENCE
AND
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With
Key to the Scriptures
by
Mary Baker Eddy

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Hunting an Off-the-Map Road

ONE OF THE most fascinating ways to travel is to hunt for something, attempt to track down an off-the-map treasure. What unguessed paths a search can lead one along, what eventful contacts en route! For some reason there was a road in England which appealed to me beyond all others, an ancient Neolithic track-way, worn hard with the feet of primitive man before ever a Roman set foot in the land. The Romans in turn made use of it to reach their settlement near Brancaster-on-the-Wash and no doubt straightened it a good bit, as was their wont. Today parts of it are used for motor roadways. But I knew there were stretches which were green and abandoned, lined with bracken and trees and a low ancient earth-bank, where one could sit . . . and watch the ages of England's building go by: dark Iberians with their flint arrow-heads . . . Roman chariots . . . Danish warriors . . . Norman conquerors in coats of mail. . . .

But to locate a road which was not on any of our maps! In lovely Holme, most attractive of modern seaside resorts, with its air of well-bred unobtrusive prosperity, I finally in my despair stopped a man who was going down the road with a cup of hot tea. He could do no more than look blank at the name of Peddar's Way, as others had done. Instead he all but dropped the cup of tea on the spot, so eager did he become. "Think of that now, you know about the Peddar's Way!" I insisted he should first deliver the tea, and then begin our long enthusiastic conversation.

Here I had stumbled upon a man one would be apt to term quite uneducated, who once in a burst of ambition had bought a batch of second-hand books, sight unseen as it were. He wanted some books. Most of them he had no use for, but among the number happened to be an old history of Norfolk County, and that he read from cover to cover. And there he learned of the Peddar's Way, which met the sea close toward Holme; and in the years to follow, such time as he could spare had gone to exploring that ancient trackway. Never had he found anyone with whom to share his enthusiasm, and here, suddenly, walking down the road to deliver a cup of hot tea to some one in a fruit booth, a woman stops him and asks about the Peddar's Way! . . .

But alas, his contact with the Way had been slow searchings on foot, and familiarity had etched its route too distinctly on his mind. . . . After miles on end of late afternoon and early evening exploring we finally came to Dorking, and—a man was talking to a woman in that village and says I: that is the man to ask about the Peddar's Way. I drew the car up at a tactful distance and waited, letting men I felt sure could tell me nothing pass by. At last the conversation was over, and just as the man was about to turn into his own doorway I nabbed him. "Can you tell me anything about the Peddar's Way?"

Religions are founded on less success than I stumbled upon. He had walked every inch of the Peddar's Way which was now traceable! Like the man with the hot tea, this most pleasant doctor could scarcely believe he had such a chance to share his great enthusiasm. He dashed into his house and came out with a map which we spread over the hood, and we were off—in conversation. "Here you see the Way easily, but at this point a cultivated field has ploughed up all traces . . . but here, near Brettenham, you can easily pick it up again. . . . Of course the loveliest stretch is from Wrentham to Roundham Heath . . . toward evening—about like this . . . lined with gnarled pines, wild crabapple trees, thickets of bramble. . . . But it's a bit late to be starting out tonight, isn't it?"—From "English Summer." by CORNELIA STRATTON PARKER. (New York: Liveright.)

"דאנקט איהם"

אן איבערזעצונג פון דעם אויבען נעשריבענעם ארטיקעל וועגען קריסטשען סייענס

דער שרפאטער פון דער "ספר תהלים (דוד המלך) שרייבט (תהלים ק, 4, 5): "קומט אריין אין זייגע טויערן מיט דאנק, און אין זייגע פארהויפען מיט לויב. דאנקט איהם און בענשט זיין נאמען. ווארין יהוה איז גוט; זיין חסד איז אויף אייביג, און זיין וואהרהייט איז פון דור צו דור."

אין דער מוטער קירך פון קריסט וויסענשאפטער איז באמת. טעקסטשוועסט און איהרע צוויי-קירכען דורכאויס דער גאנצער וועלט וועדט די בעלעבנדיגע פארשאפט צו די יעניגע וועלכע זייגען עפנטליך אויסגעהיילט גלוויבערן אויסדרוי קען זייער דאנקבארקייט צו גאט פאר זיין גרויסען גוטסקייט בא יעדער טיפווירקונג אוועק פערמאלונג. און צו יעדער דאנקזאגונגס-טאג גאטס-דינסט שטודענטען פון קריסטשען סייענס, די קריסטליכע וויסענשאפט, בעכוונג דיזע בעלעבנדיגע טיפ דאנקבארקייט דיזע אויסדריקע פון דאנקבארקייט זייגען זיהר בעגליטט. רעכט. און די יעניגע וועלכע בייוואהנען דיזע פער-זאמלונגען באהן אוועק טיפ א לייכטערען און פרעהליכערען בערען בעדאנק.

דאנקבארקייט איז א היילענדע מעלה. אויפן זייט "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" by Mary Baker Eddy פון "וויסענשאפט און געזונד טיפ א שליסעל צו די היילונג פריפמען" זאגט מערי בייקער עדדי אונז אן מיר זאלען זוכען דעם קראיסט. דאס היימט די וואהרהייט. פון דעם פרונען באדן פון היילונגיס טיפ דעם אויל פון פרעהליכקייט. און טיפ דער פארזוכע פון "דאנקבארקייט ברייננט אריין זיסקייט אין אונז' זעלע לעבענס. דיזע מעלה הילפט אונז צו זיין עדעל און ליבליך. און פערוויטערטעירט אונז אין דעם וואהרליפאנד פון אנדערע מענשען. דיזע מעלה מאכט אונז אויך גלדזליך מארעראנס און פריילידך איהרע זיסקייט און פרישקייט וועדען פריינדליך אויסגעגוטען אינדראל.

פיעל מענשען זיינען אויסגעהיילט געוואָרדען פון זייערע קראנקהייטען וועגן זיי האבען זיך אויסגעלייגט רעכט צו זיין דאנקבאר זיינדר פאס גאט וועדט קיין ארויס-נעבראכט איז דעם פאקט אז מיר זיינען פארהויפט אז דיעזע קראנקהייטען פון דיזער ארט זיינען נאטירליך א געווייסער מאס האס אננעהויבען צו שוודינדען קריסטשער סייענס זיין דער האפענונג אז ער וועט וועדען אויסגעהיילט זיין דורך מאנען קראנקהייט דאר ער האס זיך צערבוכט צו זיין דאנקבאר זעהר פיעל מענשען אויך. דער וועלכער פארשטייט דאס פרינציפ פון קראנקהייט אין דער וועלט פון גייסט, וועט זיך נישט פערוואונדערן וואס פאר א גרויסע ענדערונג אין זיין לעבען דאס וועט פאלגען אויף דער ענטדעקונג פון דיזע וואהרהייט. אבער ער וועט זיך פרייען אין דער ווישהייט וואס איהם איז פארליהען געוואָרדען.

דער וואס וואלט וועלען בעסטענס אינפארמאציאן וועגען קריסטשער סייענס לייטעראטור וואס וועדט אויך פון נעבען אין דער אידישער שפראך. זאל שרייבען אן מא-כעז זיין פערלאג בעמאנט צו דער קריסטשען סייענס פאבליקיישן סאסיעטי באסטאן: מאסאטשוועטס. ו. ס. א (The Christian Science Publishing Society. Boston: Massachusetts. U. S A.)

Street Scene From a High Place

This street runs like a river
Beneath a windy cover,
With ripples swirling under
Whirlpools of thunder.

The current here is steady,
There whirling in an eddy
Of dark, concentric fury
And rocking hurry.

This street flows swift as water
In waves that lap and flutter,
And seeking, quick with motion,
A secret ocean.

ROBERT WISTRAND

New England and Boston News

Second Section

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Page Nine

Closing Stocks Pages 16-18 Bonds — Curb

BOSTON, MONDAY, APRIL 24, 1939

New Fries To 'Rout' 'French'?

Hotel men find 'honeycombed' potatoes are not 'too bad'—Bushel fried in six minutes.

The long reign of the French fried potato as the only fitting consort of many a culinary triumph may be ended. "Yankee fries" are coming over the horizon. They were introduced—with approbation—at the New England Hotel Men's Exposition at the Hotel Statler last Friday. These "Yankees" are also known as "honeycombed French fries" since their main feature is that the heavy centers are removed before frying. A machine turns them out at the rate of a bushel every six minutes. They were invented by H. G. W. Young of Hanover Street.

♪ ♪ ♪

The editors of several Harvard student publications squirmed a little uneasily in their chairs last week. They did so with good reason, for a taciturn representative of the Federal Bureau of Investigation suddenly appeared on the Harvard scene Thursday. His procedure was to identify himself to the student editors, who, vastly impressed, then watched his routine. In the course of the day, he picked up considerable retinue, including several admiring Yard Cops. He was interested only in typewriters. Silently he took the serial number of each one belonging to each publication and then a sample line or two which included every letter and figure on the keyboard. He gave no explanation. But the editors paled at the rumor that the FBI is now interested in the authors of fake or prank extortion notes and diplomatic communiqués, no matter how humorous and harmless.

♪ ♪ ♪

The shopworn, unjustified picture of the typical college professor with his head in a book and the corners of his mouth turned down, was put to rout before a large audience in Symphony Hall, Boston, last Wednesday in a manner worthy of special note.

The able humanitarian and scholar was Prof. Arthur N. Holcombe, Chairman of the Department of Government at Harvard University, who filled a delicate assignment at the meeting sponsored by the Massachusetts League of Women Voters to hear Dr. Eduard Beneš, former President of Czecho-Slovakia. Such a hit did the Professor make that Gov. Leverett Saltonstall, who was present, suggested he enter politics!

As a result of bad weather, Dr. Beneš was delayed on his way to the meeting. Professor Holcombe was called on to pinch-hit for the European statesman. Glancing occasionally at his wristwatch, he improvised with the wit of an after-dinner speaker, until the auditorium lights blinked significantly, and the Chairman arose and tapped him on the shoulder.

"Dr. Beneš is in the building!" the Chairman announced, dramatically.

Still the speaker did not appear.

Leaning nonchalantly on the rostrum, Dr. Holcombe filled in the awkward moment. "I am in the position," he resumed, "of any well-trained social man who is ready to leave after a pleasant party, and whose wife delays to chat with the other ladies." As he sought further to say "something I have long wanted to say about the League of Nations"—his only attempt at serious commentary—the doors of the stage opened and Dr. Beneš walked in with the Mayor. The ensuing burst of applause drowned out Dr. Holcombe's remarks, and he retired graciously to his seat on the platform unnoticed.

♪ ♪ ♪

Even discounting the academic side, graduating from college these days is an undertaking. Within the next two months about 600,000 young people will complete their university education, and even if they pass their examinations creditably, it is going to cost them money. At Harvard, for instance—and discounting the social functions—it will cost 650 seniors $10 apiece for their diplomas. Caps and gowns don't grow on trees either. Since practically no graduating member will ever wear such apparel again, the majority get by with a rented outfit. Even so, the bill comes to nearly $8. Thus, after paying college bills for four years, the graduate finds it costs him something to celebrate the completion of his student labors.

♪ ♪ ♪

Old Dobbin may be giving way to the age of motorization in the United States but his needs still provide business for the industry of this country. Harold P. Smith, New England manager of the Federal Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, reports that American horseshoe nails are meeting with an increased demand in Greece, rising to $5,500 in 1938 and limited then, only by import restrictions. Total exports of horseshoe nails to all countries, from the United States, were valued at $180,000 in 1938.

French Culturist

© Bachrach

André Morize

Professor of French Literature, Harvard University

Professor Morize recently received the cross of an Officer of the Legion of Honor, sponsored by the Federation of the Alliance Francaise. The presentation was made at the Hotel Plaza, New York, by Count René Deynel de Saint Quentin, French Ambassador to the United States, in honor of M. Morize's work as Director of the French Summer School in Middlebury, Vt. In 1926 he opened the School with 90 students, more than 325 students have enrolled for his course this summer.

N. H. Legislature Sees Two Months Work Still to Do

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CONCORD, N. H., April 24 — While most of the State Legislatures that gathered the first of the year have either adjourned or are nearing completion of their work for the session, the New Hampshire Legislature is expected to be occupied with law-making duties for the next two months. And there are definite indications of a break between Gov. Francis P. Murphy and the Legislature, which is overwhelmingly Republican.

With 16 weeks of activity, behind it, the New Hampshire Legislature has only cleaned up 298 bills and resolutions out of the 486 that have been presented to it for action. Of those removed from the Legislative calendar, 184 have been killed, 105 have been engrossed, and nine have been approved by both houses and are now awaiting action by Governor Murphy.

This week will see the important State budget bills acted upon by the House and the calendar of coming business includes such important matters as a tax bill, flood control consent, and the civil service bill for State employees.

Last week saw the lawmakers turn down the long fought battle for branch banking in New Hampshire, which showed 104 banks opposed and only the four banks linked through a holding company favoring branch banking. A bill that would have permitted first class hotels to sell liquor without food, in other words establish grill rooms, was turned down and approval was given to a $5,000,000 highway bond issue.

The break between Governor Murphy and the Legislature appears to be widening, with many leaders respecting the Governor's position as a business man but questioning his political methods. The break appears to be along the same lines as were formed in the primaries of last fall when Governor Murphy was opposed by State Attorney General Thomas P. Cheney. This break even extends to the editorial stand of the press of the State.

The break is expected to become even more noticeable before the flood control consent agreement and tobacco tax bill are disposed of. Governor Murphy in a personal appearance before the Legislature asked that consent be granted to the Federal Government to build six projects in the State and that authority to grant further consent be vested in the Governor and Council or some group to be delegated with the authority. The Governor in his budget message recommended a tobacco tax and an administration sponsored bill to provide such a tax is now before the lawmakers.

Mr. Cheney, as a member of the Special Flood Control Advisory Committee, has issued a minority report in which distinct issues with the majority report was reported by the Governor. Capt. James F. Langley, Republican Chairman of the New Hampshire Planning and Development Commission and the Land Use Board, also filed an individual minority report on the flood control question.

From all appearances these representatives of the minority on this question have strong support from within the Legislature to the end that the recommended consent agreement is not expected to be approved without important changes. And Governor Murphy in his personal message stated that any changes might make the agreement inacceptable to the Federal Government.

Governor Murphy's move for a tobacco tax appears to have practicall no backing.

Trucks Paying For Road Use, Benway Holds

Club manager vigorously denies operators do not foot just share of highway construction costs.

In a vigorous denial of accusations by the railroads that motor trucks are using the highways "practically free of charge," E. C. Benway, manager of the Motor Truck Club of Massachusetts, today cited the motor truck as an economic necessity paying 32.6 per cent of the Massachusetts motor vehicle levies, while representing only 10 per cent of the vehicles using the highways.

Speaking before the annual spring gathering of furniture and piano movers, Mr. Benway advised the railroads to look into the reports of the Taxation Division and the Public Works Department, wherein is included an analysis, he said, of the vast sums paid to the State by truckers. For registration fees, excise taxes, and gasoline levies, he pointed out, commercial vehicle owners paid $11,495,075, exclusive of real estate taxes used in connection with the operation of motor vehicles.

Pay $129.79 per $1,000

Mr. Benway noted the protest in Massachusetts this year against excessive real estate taxation, which pays on the average of $36 per $1,000 valuation, according to tax statistics. Yet, Mr. Benway cited the three levies paid by motor trucks as imposing a tax rate of $129.79 per $1,000 property valuation on trucking, or nearly $94 greater than real estate.

The trucking expert referred particularly to the recent charges of Frank J. Wall, vice-president of the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad, whom he quoted as saying that some way must be found whereby the several forms of transportation competing with the railroads will pay their just share of highway construction.

Taking the city of Springfield for illustration, Mr. Benway showed that in 1937 there were 4,673 commercial vehicles assessed for $3,944,649 valuation paying $502,268 in taxes. The three railroads in the city, he said, held property valued at $7,490,850 upon which they paid only $242,693 or less than one-half the taxes for motor vehicles.

"Adequate Contribution"

He considered the more than $35,000,000 paid to the State in taxes by motor vehicles an adequate contribution for highways. And to this, he said, must be added the actual real estate taxes paid on motor vehicle garages and other stationary properties.

"We have no direct quarrel with the railroads," Mr. Benway concluded, "but we do object to statements such as those made by Mr. Wall which give the public a wrong impression of motor transportation. We are surprised at statements citing trucks as using the highways free of charge, without citing the amounts paid in taxes by those who use the highways."

Magruder Named To Federal Bench

Calvert Magruder, Professor at Harvard Law School and Vice Dean of the school since 1930, today was appointed a Judge of the Federal Circuit Court of Appeals. He succeeds Senior Justice George H. Bingham of Manchester, N. H., who resigned about a month ago.

Professor Magruder helped to draft the Wagner Labor Act and later served as General Counsel of the National Labor Relations Board.

A native of Annapolis, Md., he was graduated from St. John's College in 1913 and in 1916 took his law degree cum laude at Harvard. In 1916-17 he served as a Secretary to Associate Justice Louis D. Brandeis of the Supreme Court. From 1917 to 1919 he was a Lieutenant of Infantry at Fort Lee, Va., and later was an attorney for the U. S. Shipping Board.

In the early days of the New Deal he took a leave of absence from Harvard to assist Chairman William P. Connery of the House Labor Committee to work on the Labor Relations Act.

A Link in the Chain of Federal Prisons

Supervising Architect, Treasury Department

Accommodations for 500 Transients

Artist's drawing of the new federal prison being built at Danbury, Conn., as a part of the Federal Government's new plan for regional detention of short-term offenders. Inset: James V. Bennett, federal director of prisons.

Jail Without Walls Rising at Danbury In Federal Plan

By James V. Bennett

Director, Federal Bureau of Prisons, United States Department of Justice

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

DANBURY, Conn.—When the $1,750,000 Federal Correctional Institution here is completed next November, another important step will have been taken in the Government's model prison program.

The institution will house approximately 550 prisoners and will receive persons awaiting trial and inmates sentenced to short sentences for liquor violations, postal violations and the like. It is one of a series of Federal regional detention and correctional institutions which have been constructed to relieve congestion in local jails. In each of these new units, programs for treatment and care of inmates are being developed.

Establishment of the correctional institutions is part of a Federal institutions improvement program formulated some years ago.

Funds for the Danbury institution were provided from $12,905,000 allocated by President Roosevelt on June 21, 1938, to the Department of Justice.

Architecture of the institution will be modern.

There will be no wall, as the buildings will be of a self-enclosing type. Adequate exercise yards will be provided within the interior court.

Preference will be given in the selection of personnel to residents of New England and the territory the institution is to serve. The staff of the institution will consist of a warden, an associate warden, medical officer, psychiatrist, parole officer, education supervisor, farm superintendent, about 50 trained custodial officers, and a number of clerical and administrative employees.

Each prisoner upon admission to the institution will be interviewed by persons in charge of the institutional departments. These officers, sitting as a classification committee, will consider each case and determine what institutional program suits the inmate's needs. Assignment to work, quarters, training, and treatment will be in accordance with the findings of the committee. Prisoners whose needs cannot be satisfied in the Danbury institution will be transferred to some other unit of the Federal service.

It is the hope of the Attorney General and of the staff of the Federal Bureau of Prisons that the establishment of correctional institutions of this type will stimulate counties and larger cities to abandon the jail system in favor of regional institutions under centralized control.

A practical demonstration by the Federal Government that the use of regional correctional institutions is entirely feasible may go far toward bringing about changes in the county jail system which has long been considered a failure as an instrument of crime control.

Umbrellas Hinted By Weather Man

Get out your umbrellas.

Cloudy, threatening weather is ahead for tonight and Tuesday, according to the Weather Bureau. Occasional showers are expected, ending Tuesday morning.

The weather will be slightly warmer tomorrow, the Weather Man said. Temperature readings tonight will be in the middle or lower 40's.

Plans Drawn Up For C-3 Liners

Artist's drawings of the new American President Lines' type C-3 around-the-world liners, received here today, disclose the modernistic streamlining planned by the United States Maritime Commission for the rejuvenated American merchant marine.

Six of these vessels are now building by order of the Commission for service from the ports of Boston and New York. The first of them should be available within a year or 18 months, it was announced by Joseph R. Sheehan, head of the American President Lines. The new ships will be combination passenger and cargo carriers, affording spacious and de luxe accommodations for between 80 and 100 passengers

Measurements of the new craft are: 492 feet long, overall; 69½ feet beam; draft, loaded, 26½ feet; displacement tonnage, 16,190, dead weight tonnage, at full load displacement, 9,690 tons; speed 16½ knots; cruising radius at 16½ knots, about 12,000 nautical miles, crew complement, about 100.

Refrigerator space for about 60,000 cubic feet and general cargo space of about 500,000 cubic feet will be available on each of the new ships, which have been designed on the latest developments in the United States and abroad. In fact, the Commission has been the initiator of improvement in some instances so that these vessels may compete successfully with all other ships of this particular design class.

Boston Receives Halibut From West

Fresh halibut is arriving on the Boston market from the Pacific Coast—the first tangible evidence this year of the lifting of the annual closed season. The ban on landing Pacific halibut has been effective since Oct. 29, 1938, and was lifted April 1.

American and Canadian fishermen will be permitted to take 48,000,000 pounds this year. Officials of the United States Bureau of Fisheries state that American fishermen will probably capture about 36,000,000 pounds of the quota, basing the opinion on the percentage of the catch made in 1938, when Canadian fishermen landed 12,000,000 pounds.

R. I. Democrats Push Attack On Vanderbilt Rule

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PROVIDENCE, R. I., April 24—Taking advantage of what they believe is a wave of unpopularity enveloping Gov. William H. Vanderbilt and the Republican State and Providence Administrations, the State Democratic Committee is pushing forward a permanent program with as much vigor as during pre-election days.

So confident is the minority that their spokesmen are referring to the chief executive as "Ex-Governor Vanderbilt." First indication of the opposition to the Governor was given at a recent sports event at the Rhode Island Auditorium where he was booed by at least half of the 3,000 persons in attendance.

The new Democratic front is said to be mostly filled by ousted State jobholders and many of the 20,000 who sought favor from the new Republican patronage Committee but were rejected by the group headed by Chairman I. Thornton Sherman.

Added encouragement is given to the Democrats, headed by John P. Hartigan, chairman of the Democratic State Committee, by the recent criticism of the policies of Governor Vanderbilt and the G. O. P. by "The Providence Visitor," the official publication of the Roman Catholic Diocese of Providence, which in an open letter took exception to the manner in which jobs were being distributed.

The fact that the General Assembly goes into its 63rd day tomorrow with no indication when the overtime session will end is also giving the Democrats additional ammunition, especially in view of the fact that a definite split in the G. O. P. ranks is shown.

The alleged lack of Administration harmony is said to be responsible for the unprecedented delay in passing the annual appropriation bill and the cigarette, cigar, and other taxes incidental thereto.

Churches Oppose Rockland Track

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ROCKLAND, Mass., April 24—Petitions opposing the location of a dog-racing track at Hartsuff Park today were in the hands of the Board of Selectmen as a result of an antiracing campaign held in congregations of the town churches yesterday.

Backers of dog racing once again have attempted to establish a dog track in spite of the many setbacks they have received in setting up others in eastern Massachusetts. Already permission to establish tracks in Hyde Park in Boston, Seekonk, Wareham, Pembroke, Hanson, Marshfield, and Rehoboth have been refused.

The application of Samoset Amusements, Inc., to hold racing at Lakeville from May 1 to Aug. 14 is the only application now pending before the State Racing Commission for dog racing. Existing tracks at Revere and Dighton already have been licensed to operate again this year.

Leadership in Economy Taken by Saltonstall

The mailed fist gloved in something not-quite-so-soft as velvet was shown the General Court of Massachusetts today by Gov. Leverett Saltonstall as the Committee on State Administration began considering six of his specific economy proposals. Through Daniel Lynch, his legislative secretary, the Governor flatly told the Committee: "I will use every power at my command to force through my economy proposals."

This was an abrupt reversal of the Governor's previous policy of presenting the problem to the Legislature and letting the House and Senate work out their own answers. It has been known for several weeks that the Governor has been under pressure to assume stronger leadership at the State House, and fight the spending pleas of certain groups with the gubernatorial extinguishing apparatus

Today's hearing, moved to Gardner Auditorium to accommodate the throng that appeared, was focused on six proposals that form a part of the Governor's plan to cut $1,500,000 from this year's budget and $3,000,000 from the 1940 budget.

Points in Economy Program

The Governor's proposals are:

1. Consolidation of the Division of Dairying and Animal Husbandry with the Division of Livestock Disease Control. This step would save $15,700 for the remainder of this year, the Governor estimates, and $55,280 in 1940.

2. Elimination of the Division of Plant Pest Control and elimination of the Division of Markets. No estimate of the saving was given here.

3. Consolidation of the personnel of registration boards. No estimate.

4. Abolition of the State Labor Relations Commission and transfer of its duties to the Commissioner of Labor and Industries. This would save $34,800 this year and $72,300 next year, the Governor said.

5. Abolition of the Blue Sky Division, and transfer of its fradulent securities control work to the Public Utilities Commission for a saving of $20,750 this year and $41,880 in 1940.

6. Abolition of Smoke Inspection, saving $12,000 in 1939 and $37,535 next year.

Insisting there was no criticism of these departments, Mr. Lynch, speaking for the Governor said, "If we had plenty of money in the State treasury we would not ask for any of these savings, but it is a question of the financial condition of the Commonwealth. It is absolutely necessary to cut down the deficit which the State levies on its real estate owners."

Mr. Lynch said that if the Governor's "emergency retrenchment program" is adopted, together with the proposals for new revenue which he will make in a special message to the Legislature probably this week, it will mean a "substantial reduction in the tax rate of every community in the Commonwealth."

The Governor's position was supported by Thomas M. Joyce, Assistant Director of the Massachusetts Federation of Taxpayers Associations, who told the Committee the Magna Charta of the Taxpayers is now "Save and Save."

Opposition to the Governor's proposals was first sounded by Howard S. Russell, president of the Massachusetts Farm Bureau Federation, who told the Committee his organization had held three meetings to consider the economy proposals relating to the State Department of Agriculture.

He said the group had decided it did not want the Division of Dairies consolidated with the Livestock Disease Control Division, but that the group believed it might be possible to save $12,000 to $15,000 a year by transferring some of the dairying functions to the State Milk Control Board.

John E. Rice, President of the Massachusetts Fruit Growers Association, opposed elimination of the plant pest control work, but said that by consolidating certain functions, instead of eliminating them, it might be possible to save between $40,000 and $50,000 a year in the Agriculture Department.

Opposed by Nurserymen

L. A. Hathaway, President of the Massachusetts Nurserymen's Association, warned that 40 per cent of the nurserymen's industry in Massachusetts would be wiped out if the Division of Plant Pest Control is eliminated. He claimed that the nurserymen would be unable to engage in inter-state business, as inter-state shipments must be certified by the Division.

Sanford E. Alger, Jr., representing the Massachusetts Federation of Poultry Associations, opposed elimination of the Division of Markets, stating that such action would "take the teeth" out of laws regulating poultry and egg selling because no inspectors would be available to enforce the laws.

William B. Carter, President of the Boston Market Gardeners Association, also opposed elimination of the Market Division, saying that the division aids owners of 45,000 acres of vegetable farms.

Howard Haines Murphy, former State Commissioner of Agriculture, who was removed by former Gov. Charles F. Hurley, presented an economy and consolidation program of his own.

Conquests Said to Surprise Hitler

The success of the conquests of small nations by Germany is greater than the leaders ever dreamed would be the case, and is a surprise to Adolf Hitler and his aides, declared Arnold Zweig, professor of history, philosophy, and the German language, as well as novelist, who arrived at Boston today aboard the American Export Lines steamer, Excalibur. The vessel came from Mediterranean ports with 24 passengers for Boston, and twice as many for New York.

Professor Zweig formerly lived in Berlin, where he held a prominent educational post; but he was compelled to quit Germany five years ago because of his anti-Nazi writings. He now lives in Palestine. He came here with his son Michael, to visit the New York World's Fair. His writings include the book, "The Case of Sergeant Grischa."

Herr Hitler is only the master propagandist for Prussian feudalists, who are attempting to regain territory lost as a result of the World War, but he and his men will not be able to control the nations they have conquered, stated Mr. Zweig.

"He is the solo violinist in an orchestra, following directions of the conductor," said the visitor. "The Nazi leaders are clever men, but are not healthy-minded men. They have no control of reason." Mr. Zweig pointed out that the Nazi leaders know how to get hold of real sources of wealth and how to obtain power, but they are not ready for war, because their own personal interests are likely to be a check against it.

Arthur Todd of New York, honorary President of the Propeller Club of the United States, returning from a two months' trip from Southern European countries, was another passenger on the Excalibur. He said that the man on the street in the Mediterranean countries which are affected by the current unrest "does not want war."

Another passenger liner arriving today was the Lady Drake of the Canadian National Steamships, from British Guiana, the British West Indies, and Bermuda. Of 128 passengers aboard, 105 landed at Boston.

Reynolds Banners His '40 Hopes

When Senator Robert Reynolds of North Carolina concluded his courtesy call on Mayor Maurice J. Tobin today, his car ran up a banner proclaiming to the world, "Senator Reynolds for President; Joseph Kennedy for Vice President. A New Deal for Old Dealers."

Senator Reynolds addressed a gathering arranged by the League of Independent Voters, Inc., on Boston Common at noon, and exhorted those present to uphold American ideals.

At the Mayor's office he told the Mayor Massachusetts had contributed some of the handsomest men in public life.

Mother Church Announces Christian Science Lecture

Robert Stanley Ross, C. S. B., a member of The Christian Science Board of Lectureship, will deliver a free public lecture on Christian Science in the edifice of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts, at Norway, Falmouth, and St. Paul Streets, on Thursday, April 27, at 7:45 p. m., Eastern Standard Time. The public is cordially invited to attend.

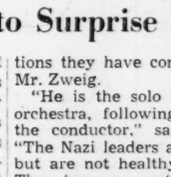
This lecture will be radiocast by short wave Station W1XAL (6.04mc) at Boston and by its companion transmitter, W1XAR (11.73mc), which will operate simultaneously with it.

At 7:15 the organ music, preceding the introduction of the lecturer at 7:45, will be radiocast and station identification will be made from time to time to assist listeners in tuning their radio sets in advance of the lecture.

Listeners in the Boston area should be able to tune to either station.

Weather Predictions

By U. S. Weather Bureau



Boston and vicinity: Cloudy, threatening tonight and Tuesday with occasional showers, probably ending Tuesday forenoon; slightly warmer Tuesday, lowest temperature tonight in the middle or lower 40's; gentle to moderate northeast to southeast and southerly winds.

Maine: Showers late tonight and Tuesday; warmer in the interior tonight.

New Hampshire and Vermont: Occasional showers tonight and Tuesday; warmer tonight.

Massachusetts: Showers tonight and probably Tuesday morning; warmer in the interior tonight and east portion Tuesday.

Connecticut and Rhode Island: Mostly cloudy tonight and Tuesday; slightly warmer Tuesday.

Atlantic Coast, Eastport to Sandy Hook: Moderate shifting winds becoming fresh southeast; occasional showers tonight and Tuesday.

Weather Outlook for the Period April 24 to April 29, 1939, Inclusive

North and Middle Atlantic States: Showers near beginning of the week, and again about Thursday. Rising temperature at the beginning of the week, followed by temperatures mostly near normal.

Official Temperatures

	A	B		A	B
Boston	46	42			
Bermuda	68	64	New Orleans	66	66
Chicago	58	56	New York	54	52
Denver	50	46	Norfolk	58	54
Helena	46	44	Philadelphia	54	54
Kansas City	62	62	St. Louis	60	54
Los Angeles	52	52	San Francisco	48	48
Miami	76	74	Washington	56	50

A—7:30 a. m. E. S. T., April 24.
B—Minimum, April 23.

High Tides at Boston

Monday, 2:43 p. m.; height 9.2 feet.
Tuesday, 2:58 a. m.; height 10.2 feet.
Light all vehicles by 7:03 p. m.

Events in and Around Boston Tonight

Radio—Page 10

Theaters

Colonial—
"The Yeoman of the Guard," presented by the D'Oyly Carte Opera Company of London. 8:15.

Plymouth—
"Our Town," by Thornton Wilder. Presented by O. E. Wee and Frank McCoy. Starring Eddie Dowling. 8:30. Matinees Thursdays and Saturdays. 2.30

Movies

Brookline Village—
"Beauty for the Asking," with Lucille Ball. 2, 5, 8. Also "Stand Up and Fight," with Wallace Beery and Robert Taylor. 3:25, 6:25, 9:30.

University—
"The Oklahoma Kid," with James Cagney. 3:15, 6:35, 10. Also Tom Brown in "The Duke of West Point." 1:30, 4:45, 8:15.

Metropolitan—
"Dark Victory," starring Bette Davis. 11:30 a. m., 3, 6:20, 9:40. Also "Sudden Money," with Charles Ruggles and Marjorie Rambeau. 10:15 a. m., 1:35, 5, 8:30.

Coolidge Corner—
"Topper Takes a Trip," with Constance Bennett and Roland Young. 3:45, 6:50, 9:55. Also "Let Us Live," with Henry Fonda and Maureen O'Sullivan. 2, 5:05, 8:10.

Uptown—
"The Three Musketeers," with Margot Grahame, Walter Abel and Paul Lukas. 2:10, 5:35, 8:40. Also "The Oklahoma Kid," with Humphrey Bogart and James Cagney. 12:45, 4:05, 7:10, 10:30.

Scollay and Modern—
"Yes, My Darling Daughter," featuring Priscilla Lane, Jeffrey Lynn, Roland Young, Fay Bainter and Mary Robson. Scollay: 10:05 a. m., 12:55, 3:55, 6:45, 9:45. Modern: 10:25 a. m., 1:05, 4:05, 7, 10. Also "The Hound of the Baskervilles," with Basil Rathbone. Scollay: 11:30 a. m., 2:30, 5:25, 8:20. Modern: 9, 11:40 a. m., 2:40, 5:30, 8:30.

State and Orpheum—
"Within the Law," with Ruth Hussey and Paul Kelly. Both theaters: 11:40 a. m., 2:50, 5:50, 8. Also "Made for Each Other," with Carole Lombard and James Stewart. Orpheum: 9:45 a. m. Both theaters: 12:50, 4, 7, 10:10.

Trans-Lux—
"The Challenge," with Luis Trenker, Robert Douglas, Joan Gardner and Mary Clare. 9:45 a. m., 12:10, 2:45, 5:10, 7:40, 10. Also "March of Time," 11 a. m., 1:30, 3:50, 6:25, 8:50.

Normandie—
"Gunga Din," with Cary Grant and Victor McLaglen. Also "Off the Record," with Pat O'Brien and Joan Blondell. Tomorrow: "They Made Me a Criminal," with John Garfield. Also "Zaza," featuring Claudette Colbert.

Fenway and Paramount—
George Raft and Ellen Drew in "The Lady's From Kentucky." Fenway: 2:55, 5:45, 8:40. Paramount: 9:10, 11:55 a. m., 2:50, 5:35, 8:35. "The Eagle and the Hawk," with Cary Grant, Carole Lombard, Fredric March, and Jack Oakie. Fenway: 1:15, 4:19, 7:12, 10:10. Paramount: 10:30 a. m., 1:15, 4:15, 6:59, 9:57.

South Station Theater—
"March of Time." "Ancient Egypt." Walt Disney cartoon. Floyd Gibbons. "True—Adventure Story." Latest newsreels and other shorts.

Tremont—
"Shining Hour," with Joan Crawford. Also "More Than a Secretary," with Jean Arthur. Continuous from 8:30 a. m. to 11:30 p. m.

Keith Memorial—
"The Story of Vernon and Irene Castle," starring Ginger Rogers and Fred Astaire. 10 a. m., 12:35, 2:45, 5:10, 7:30, 10. Also "Disney Review." 9:15, 11:30 a. m., 1:55, 4:20, 6:40, 9:10.

Exeter—
Norma Shearer and Clark Gable in "Idiot's Delight." 2:50, 5:55, 8:55. Also "Beauty for the Asking," with Lucille Ball and Patric Knowles. 1:45, 4:45, 7:45.

Amusement Page

News and reviews of plays, concerts, and motion pictures appear daily in the Amusement Page, except on Saturday, when they appear in the Arts Column. In addition a Movie Guide is published in the Daily Features Page each Saturday. Art gallery and museum exhibits and the concert calendar are listed on Mondays.

R. K. O. Boston—
"My Son Is a Criminal," featuring Alan Baxter and Jacqueline Wells. 11:20 a. m., 2:20, 5:15, 8:15. Also "Tail Spin," with Alice Faye. 9:50 a. m., 12:50, 3:45, 6:45, 9:40

Fine Arts—
Mia Stavenska in "Ballerina." 2, 4:30, 7, 9:30. Also "Mother Goose Goes Hollywood." 1:45, 4:15, 6:45, 9:15.

Repertory—
"Stablemates," featuring Mickey Rooney and Wallace Beery. Also Shirley Temple in "Dimples." Continuous from 12 noon to 11 p. m. Tomorrow: "Citadel," with Robert Donat and Rosalind Russell. Also "Mad Miss Manton," with Barbara Stanwyck and Henry Fonda.

Music

Jordan Hall—
Recital by Ralph Lawton, pianist. 8:30

Dance

Boston University, Jacob Sleeper Hall—
Lecture-demonstration by Miriam Winslow on disciplines for dancers preliminary to training in dance-forms. 7:15.

Other Events

Old South Meeting House—
Amend the Neutrality Act. No Support to Aggressors. Mass Meeting. Prof. William Yandell Elliott, of the Government Department at Harvard, will speak on "Keep War from America." Other speakers: Dr. Frank Kai-Ming Su and Dr. Karl W. Deutsch. 8.

Tomorrow

Museum of Fine Arts—
Guidance tour on "The Pompeian Frescoes" by Mrs. Tanner. 11 a. m.

Theater and Shop Plans Ready For Williams Earth-Breaking

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WILLIAMSTOWN, Mass.—Plans for Adams Memorial Theater, $250,000 anonymous gift to Williams College, have been completed and ground will be broken in June. The building is given in memory of John Quincy Adams, a resident of Hopkinton, Mass., from 1835 to 1851 and later one of the earliest members of the Chicago Board of Trade.

The gift provides for the building, complete curricular and extra-curricular facilities for drama and music, and a substantial endowment fund for maintenance.

The curriculum is being revised to include new courses in drama and music. A full-year course "Art of the Theater" will offer practical experience in stagecraft beside an historical survey of the theater. Under the department of Fine Arts Dr. Charles L. Safford will conduct a course in "History and Appreciation of Music."

It is expected that the building will house the Paul Whiteman collection which was presented to the college in November, 1935.

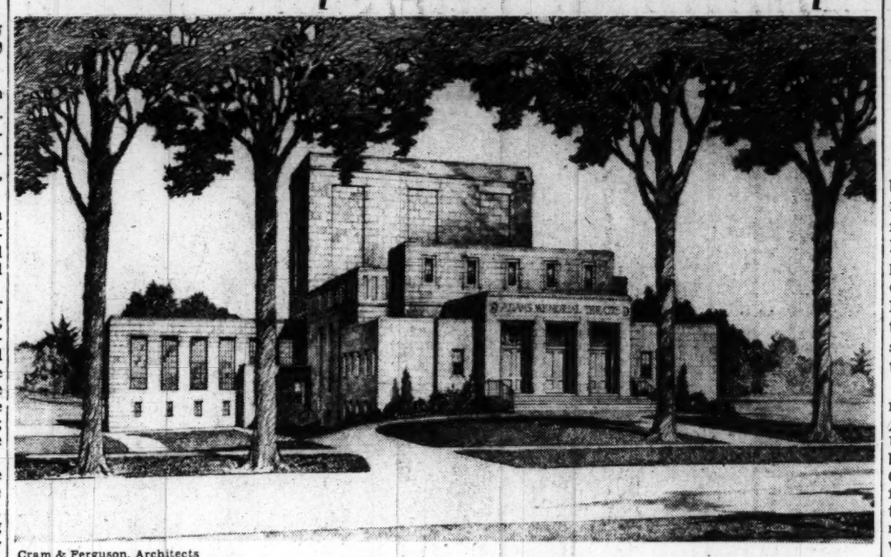
The theater building will be of contemporary architectural design and will be in Indiana limestone. Inside a sloping fan-shape auditorium free of pillars and indirectly lighted will seat 485 persons, all seats in the orchestra.

In the basement a combination concert room and laboratory theater will be used for experimental plays, music classes, recitals, and rehearsals.

Also in the basement are four sound-proof music practice rooms; three offices; costume studio, costume storage room; men's and women's dressing rooms, each able to hold at least 20 actors; three "star" dressing rooms, with space for three actors each; washrooms; property rooms; maintenance rooms; and a dye room.

On the main floor is a large workshop, next to the stage. Here a frame moves up and down, through a floor slot, facilitating painting and washing of scenery and eliminating ladder work. The sky cyclorama, or sky dome, is of plaster and when lighted will give the impression of space.

Williams Campus Theater and Workshop



Cram & Ferguson, Architects

Sketch of $250,000 Anonymous Gift—The John Quincy Adams Memorial

Study of Labor Legislation Labor's Chief Gain in Maine

The Week in Maine

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

AUGUSTA, Maine—A recess committee for the purpose of studying labor legislation, to be comprised of representatives of labor, industry, and persons connected with neither as named by the Governor, was labor's chief gain at the hands of the Legislature, this year. It is understood no funds were appropriated for the committee to spend in the interests of its studies, although certain expenses, it is said, will be authorized by the Governor and Council.

Failure of the Republican Legislature to do more for labor, to which both parties made definite gestures in their platform pledges, was not unexpected, however, despite the fact that Maine's Commissioner of Labor and Industry has indicated his belief that some State law along the lines of the Federal wage-hour bill would be beneficial in helping to eliminate the occasional "chiseling" manufacturer.

Three labor legislation bills for establishment of a Labor Commission and a State Labor Board to function in the event of disputes went down to defeat.

Considerable Debate

It was contended that labor, itself, was not definitely sure what it wanted, but, as a matter of fact, the Legislature's action against the proposals was not without considerable debate, in which proponents of the measures cited the party's promises and recalled to the Legislature the experience of the Auburn shoe strike as an example of the need for State labor legislation along the lines of the National Labor Relations Board.

Opinion was expressed on the floor of the House that had Maine had the right kind of a labor board at that time it would have saved "a good many thousands for the city and millions that labor lost while the strike was being handled." It was pointed out that National Labor Relations Board intervention was necessarily slow because of the demands upon the Federal agency elsewhere, whereas a Maine board could have stepped quickly into the picture. Both the Governor and the party platform called for a labor relations board, it was contended.

Opposition to the bill developed in part on the grounds a State board's jurisdiction would be limited to intra-State industry, and there are few industries, if any, which would not come under Federal jurisdiction.

Action by Congress

One speaker declared no need existed in Maine for such a board, declaring he felt Maine labor conditions always have been good, better than in most States. Opinion was expressed also that Congress may do something to make the present Federal act "more satisfactory."

But Representative Howes of Charlestown sounded the warning, "You have got this in the platform, and if you want the Democrats to swing this thing, next time, go ahead and leave it out," he said. This is just what the Legislature did.

Having fixed the appropriation, voted that towns shall bear a quarter of the old-age assistance bill under legislation which provides that the State, out of its highway funds, shall in turn relieve city and town highway expenses to the extent that they contribute to old-age assistance, the Legislature kept its promise of no new taxes. The bill also increases the authority of the local governments in determining to whom assistance shall be paid.

Shortly before adjournment, the Legislature approved a highway financing bill providing for a September referendum on an amendment to increase the bonded debt limit to $45,000,000 to allow a $9,000,000 State highway bond issue for a five-year road-and-bridge program.

$6,920,298 Held By R. I. U. C. C.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PROVIDENCE, R. I.—In a report just made public the Rhode Island Unemployment Compensation Board made known that on April 1 there was a balance of $6,920,298.05 in the unemployment fund from which benefit payments are made.

The Board expects the fund to rise well over the $7,000,000 mark within the next few weeks for between now and May 15 approximately $1,500,000 is expected to be contributed by employers for the first quarter of this year.

To clear up any misunderstanding of its recent appeal to Washington to increase allotments to State unemployment compensation boards for administration expenses, the Board emphasizes that the fund from which the benefits are paid, and that used to pay salaries, rent, and other administrative expenses of the Board are entirely separate.

Greater saving in the administration expenses will result from the changes in the laws governing the Board which have passed at the present session of the General Assembly. One of the features is the elimination of the monthly filing of reports by employers and substitution of quarterly periods. It is expected that about $40,000 will be saved annually in clerical expenses due to this and other changes in record demands.

Highway Funds Urged for Towns

An immediate State distribution of $10,000,000 of highway fund money to Massachusetts cities and towns was urged today by the Boston Taxpayers' Alliance in a resolution passed and sent to the House Ways and Means Committee.

The distribution, already favored by the Governor, would be made on the basis of assessed valuation in the respective cities and towns. The Alliance is a newly formed confederation of 27 civic and business organizations in Boston.

Brown Exercises June 19

PROVIDENCE, R. I.—Brown University's 171st annual commencement will be held on Monday, June 19, preceded by the colorful and traditional events of graduation week. As in every year but two since 1775, the exercises will be held at 10 a. m. in the First Baptist Meeting House, oldest of its denomination in America, following the commencement procession from the Brown campus to the meeting house.

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For Tuesday, April 25

(11.79mc-25.4m and 15.13mc-19.8m)

5:00 p. m.—"The Listeners' Post Box."
5:30 p. m.—"Tuesday Social," with Guest of Honor interview.
(6.04mc-49.6m and 11.73mc-25.6m)
7:00 p. m.—Music for the Dinner Hour.
7:30 p. m.—Round Table on American Public Policy. Prof. William Y. Elliott, Harvard.
8:00 p. m.—The Harvard University Series.
8:40 p. m.—The Book Review.
(11.73mc-25.6m and 15.13mc-10.8m)
9:15 p. m.—Program for Latin America.

Adult Education Center of Boston Needs to Expand

A fortnight's drive for $25,000, to enable the Boston Center for Adult Education to extend the scope of its service, will open next Monday, May 1. The Center, now rounding out its sixth year, has had only one other campaign for funds—three years ago, when it moved from temporary quarters in the Twentieth Century Club, to its present home, 79 Mt. Vernon Street. Once again enrollments force the Center to expand.

Funds for the Boston Center must come through gifts and endowment. Enrollment fees are below actual operating cost. This is to enable those from all walks of life, and all ages, to get together as they would in a friend's house, for informal discussion. The Center is not for foreigners getting acquainted with a new land and language, but for adult Americans, learning to be better ones.

A wide social stratum is represented. A Vanderbilt teaches modeling in clay in what used to be the laundry at 79 Mt. Vernon Street, while at the same hour a plasterer and a banker sit before an open fire in one of the upstairs rooms, indulging their kindred desire to dabble in natural science by listening to Prof. Kirtley F. Mather of Harvard discourse on the philosophy of modern science. Dr. Mather, co-founder of the Boston Center with Miss Dorothy Hewitt, its executive director, limits his group to 25, while the embryo sculptors are limited to 14.

Small groups and home atmosphere are stressed by Miss Hewitt, who sees to it that the ten fireplaces in the former home of the late Supreme Court Justice Horace Gray always blaze a welcome.

Yale Fellowships For Road Engineers

By the Associated Press

New Haven, Conn.
April 24

A series of 19 graduate fellowships totaling $26,600, designed to make it possible for young engineers to undertake a year of intensive training and research in street and highway control work, was announced at Yale University by the Bureau for Street Traffic Research.

Seven of the fellowships are reserved for employees of state highway departments. Twelve are available to state and city engineering employees as well as to graduate engineering students. All the awards are in the amount of about $1,400.

WPA Writers Speak for Jobs

Twenty-five members of the Writers' (WPA) Union of Greater Boston called upon Mayor Maurice J. Tobin today to enlist his support in obtaining an amendment or change in the Byrnes' Bill. This bill, now in the United States Senate, would drop 15,000 "white-collar" workers from WPA writing projects in Massachusetts, if it becomes a law. In addition, approximately 3,000 musicians, actors and painters would also be dropped from the rolls.

Mayor Tobin assured the delegation that he had been to Washington twice in relation to this cut. He said he did not think the writers had much to worry about.

The delegation was escorted into the Mayor's office by Councilors Clement A. Norton and Sydney Rosenberg.

Conspiracy Trial In Waterbury Has Mystery Witness

WATERBURY, Conn., April 24 (AP)—Special Prosecutor Hugh M. Alcorn, conducting the State's case against 23 men charged with conspiring to defraud this city of over $1,000,000, introduced a note of mystery into the long-drawn-out trial which stood adjourned for the usual week end recess lasting until tomorrow.

The Prosecutor, presenting evidence about dealings in stock of the Electric Steam Sterilizing Company of New York, notified the Court Friday that he was ready to question a witness who probably would be on the stand a long time.

Thereupon the Court adjourned earlier than usual and Mr. Alcorn gave no indication of who it was he would call.

The State was forced into a long legal argument before it won the right to present evidence about the Steam Sterilizing Company, evidence the defense contended was remote and irrelevant.

However, Mr. Alcorn told Judge Ernest A. Inglis he proposed to show that stock in the company was purchased with municipal funds and that it eventually came into the possession of Daniel J. Leary, Former City Comptroller, who with Mayor Frank Hayes, is among the 23 defendants.

Mr. Alcorn introduced as a witness a New York brokerage firm clerk, Harold Cook, who identified exhibits showing that Steam Sterilizing stock was purchased late in 1936 in the name of the late Francis Fruin of the Connecticut Supply Company.

The State contends Connecticut Supply was a "dummy" concern set up to handle financial transactions in the alleged conspiracy to defraud the City.

The Monitor's Radio Timetable

(Feature Programs Appear in Blackface)

	590kc-WEEI-508m	990kc-WBZ-303m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m	1500kc-WMEX-200m
5:00	The Boston Hour	"Whispering Rhythm"	"Dick Tracy": sketch	Sport reports	"Reading the Comics"
5:15	The Boston Hour	"Sheriff Bob": sketch	"Your Family": drama	Sport reports	Sports reports
5:30	Interviews	"Don Winslow": sketch	"Jack Armstrong"	Sport reports	Sports reports
5:45	Circus sketch	Dance Interlude	"Little Orphan Annie"	Sport comment	"White Brigade"
6:00	News Service	News: weather	News Service	Dinner Concert	"The Monitor News"
6:15	"Howie Wing": sk.	Music: sports	"Sports Roundup"	Dinner Concert	Italian review
6:30	Sports Rendezvous	Musicale	"Bandstand"	Dinner Concert	Sport comment
6:45	"Rhythm Revue"	Lowell Thomas, news	"Musical Rendezvous"	News Service	Sport comment
7:00	"Amos 'n' Andy"	"Orphans of Divorce":	Richard Himber's Orch.	Commentator	"Around the Town with
7:15	"Lum and Abner"	dramatization	Air Pilot training	Jack Fisher's Orchestra	the Clef Club Boys"
7:30	Eddie Cantor, va-	"20th Century Serenade"	"Inside of Sports"	"The Lone Ranger":	Herbert Marsh's Orch.
7:45	riety program	Pine Tree Troubadours	"Names in the News"	dramatic sketch	"Cowboy Caravan"
8:00	Cavalcade of	Paul Martin's Orch.	Al Pearce and His Gang:	"20th Century Music"	"Cowboy Caravan"
8:15	America": drama	Paul Martin's Orch.	Carl Hoff's Orchestra	Chick Webb's Orchestra	"Princess of Song"
8:30	Tom Howard and	"Music We Love"	Richard Crooks, tenor;	"Take a Note"	"Waltz Album"
8:45	George Sheldon	"Music We Love"	symphony orchestra	"Take a Note"	"Waltz Album"
9:00	Theater: Robert	"Music We Love"	Phil Spitalny's Orch.	"Listeners' Theater":	"Musical Memories"
9:15	Taylor and Fran-	"Music We Love"	Phil Spitalny's Orch.	'Stronger Than Words'	"Musical Memories"
9:30	ces Dee in "Broad-	"National Forum": El-	Eddie Duchin's Orch.:	WOR Symphony Orch.	Herbert Marsh's Orch.
9:45	way Bill"	mer F. Andrews	Morton Downey, tenor	WOR Symphony Orch.	Herbert Marsh's Orch.
10:00	Guy Lombardo's Or.	"True or False"	Marek Weber's Orch.	Sammy Kaye's Orch.	Blanche Calloway's Or
10:15	Guy Lombardo's Or	"True or False"	soloist: quartet	Sammy Kaye's Orch.	Blanche Calloway's Or
10:30	Columbia Work-	Woody Herman's Orch.	Ruby Newman's Orch.	"Pageant of Melody"	"Guess the Orchestra"
10:45	shop: drama	Woody Herman's Orch.	Ruby Newman's Orch.	vocal soloists; sym-	"The Monitor News"
11:00	Weather: news	News: weather	News Service	phony orchestra	"Dance Parade"
11:15	Sports: music	"The Music You Want"	Weather Service	Hal Kemp's Orchestra	Vido Musso's Orchestra
11:30	Dance Orchestra	"The Music You Want"	Horace Heidt's Orch.	Hal Kemp's Orchestra	Bill McDonald's Orch.
11:45	Dance Orchestra	"The Music You Want"	Horace Heidt's Orch.	Woody Herman's Orch.	"Day's End"

Tuesday's Programs

	590kc-WEEI-508m	990kc-WBZ-303m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m	1500kc-WMEX-200m
7:00	Top o' the Morning	News: Morning Review	Organ: garden talk	"Musical Clock"	
7:15	Top o' the Morning	"Church in Wildwood"	News comment	"Musical Clock"	
7:30	"Music for Men"	"Musical Clock"	"George and Dixie"	News Service	
7:45	WEEI News	News: forecasts	"Musical Clock"	Morning Watch	
8:00	Forecasts; music	"Earbenders": orch.	News Service	"Eight Bells"	Musical Timetable
8:15	"Caroline Cabot"	Negro quartet	Weather Service	"Musical Almanac"	Musical Timetable
8:30	"The Handy Man"	"Musical Clock"	"Musical Roundup"	Andrews Jacobson's	Musical Timetable
8:45	Talk, "About Us"	"The Woman Buys"	"Musical Roundup"	Rhythm Orchestra	Musical Timetable
9:00	"Food Magician"	News; "As You Like It"	Hollywood talk	"Merry-Go-Round"	Farm and Home News
9:15	Bill Elliott, songs	"As You Like It"	Food news	"Merry-Go-Round"	Mixed quartet
9:30	"Joyce Jordan"	"Breakfast Club"	Household talk	"Merry-Go-Round"	"Songs of Italy"
9:45	Bachelor's Children	Hymn recital	"Variations": music	"Melody Strings"	"Songs of Italy"
10:00	Pretty Kitty Kelly	Your Home and Mine	"Central City": drama	"School of the Air"	Studio speaker
10:15	Myrt and Marge	"Jane Arden"	"John's Other Wife"	"School of the Air"	Studio speaker
10:30	"Hilltop House"	Ed. O'Connell, songs	Just Plain Bill: sketch	"Singing Strings"	"Shopping With You"
10:45	"Stepmother"	"Dixieland Band"	Dramatic sketch	"Choir Loft": organ	"Shopping With You"
11:00	Commentator	"Mary Marlin": sketch	"David Harum": sketch	Studio interview	Accordion soloist
11:15	Scattergood Baines	"Vic and Sade": sketch	"Lorenzo Jones": sketch	Hillbilly music	"Mind Your Manners"
11:30	Big Sister: sketch	Forecast: music	"Young Widder Brown"	"Keep Fit to Music"	Jean Collins, songs
11:45	"Aunt Jenny"	Talk, Rev. Stidger	"Road of Life": sketch	Studio speaker	"Music of Tomorrow"
12:00	Kate Smith speaks	News; time; farm news;	"The Carters": drama	News Service	"Italian Airs"
12:15	"Nancy James"	popular music; stocks	"The O'Neills": sketch	Agricultural talk	Italian program
12:30	Helen Trent: sk.	National Farm and	"Singin' Sam": songs	Italian music program	"Musical Varieties"
12:45	"Our Gal Sunday"	Home Hour	"Meet Miss Julia"	Italian music program	"Music That Soothes"
1:00	"The Goldbergs"	Farm and Home Hour	News Service	Women's Club news	"The Monitor News"
1:15	"Life Beautiful"	Farm News	"Melody Sweethearts"	Lynn Merchants' Pro-	"Musical Mailbox"
1:30	"Road of Life"	"The Rambler"	"Don Artiste"	gram: talks; music	"Musical Mailbox"
1:45	"This Day Is Ours"	"Those Happy Gilmans"	Marimba Melodies	Garden club	Evelyn Cornett, songs
2:00	Serial sketch	"Betty and Bob"	"Musical Roundup"	Government reports	"Pages from the Clas-
2:15	Serial sketch	"Grimm's Daughter"	"Musical Roundup"	Sport comment	sical Album": music
2:30	American School of	"Valiant Lady": sketch	Household talk	Sport reports	of Mendelssohn
2:45	the Air	Hymn recital	Concert Internationale	"Accordiana"	"Classical Album"
3:00	News Service	Library speaker	"Mary Marlin": sketch	Red Sox - Washington	Sport reports
3:15	Syncopation Piece	U. S. Army Band	"Ma Perkins": sketch	baseball game	Sport reports
3:30	School of Tomorrow	U. S. Army Band	Pepper Young's Family	Red Sox - Washington	Sport reports
3:45	Matinee Promenade	Weather: news	"The Guiding Light"	baseball game	Sport reports
4:00	Network talk	Club Matinee: variety	"Backstage Wife": sk.	Red Sox - Washington	Sport reports
4:15	Women's talk	Club Matinee: variety	"Stella Dallas"	baseball game	Sport reports
4:30	"Organ Vignettes"	Club Matinee: variety	"Vic and Sade"	Red Sox - Washington	Sport reports
4:45	Music Without End	Club Matinee: news	"Girl Alone": sketch	baseball game	Sport reports
5:00	Boston Hour	Biltmore Boys: orch.	"Dick Tracy": sketch	Sport reports	"Reading the Comics"
5:15	Boston Hour	"Sheriff Bob"	"Your Family": sketch	Sport reports	Sports reports
5:30	Interviews	"Don Winslow": sketch	"Jack Armstrong"	"Singing Chef"	Sports reports
5:45	Circus sketch	Dance Interlude	"Little Orphan Annie"	Sport comment	Children's program
6:00	News Service	News; forecast	News Service	Dinner Concert	"The Monitor News"
6:15	"Howie King": sk.	Dinner dance: scores	Sports comment	Dinner Concert	Italian Radio Review
6:30	Sport comment	Music; "Roundup"	"Bandstand"	Dinner Concert	Sport reports
6:45	"Rhythm Revue"	Lowell Thomas	"Musical Rendezvous"	News Service	Sport reports
7:00	"Amos 'n' Andy"	"Easy Aces": sketch	"Cafe Continental"	News comment	Blanche Calloway's Or.
7:15	Hollywood comment	"Mr. Keen": sketch	Vocal Varieties	Jack Fisher's Orchestra	Martin Deane's Orch.
7:30	Helen Menken in	"Speaking of People"	Dramatized news	"The Green Hornet"	Herbert Marsh's Orch.
7:45	"Second Husband"	Emily Post, talk	"Dance Time"	"The Green Hornet"	Cowboy Caravan, with
8:00	"Big Town": E. G.	"The Inside Story":	Johnny Green's Orch.:	"Little Theater of Mu-	Buck Nation
8:15	Robinson; Trevor	drama: interviews	dramatic sketch	sic": concert	WMEX Camera Club
8:30	Dick Powell; guest;	"Information, Please":	"For Men Only": George	New England Town	Hans Buchwald's Hour
8:45	soloists; orchestra	questions and answers	Jessel; interviews	Meeting of the Air:	of Music
9:00	"We the People"	"Mary and Bob": dra-	Frank Crumit; Julia	"How Can Taxes Be	Variety Hour
9:15	"We, the People"	matic program	Sanderson; quiz	Reduced?"	Variety Hour
9:30	Benny Goodman's	Talk, Cordell Hull,	"Fibber McGee and	Talk, Cordell Hull,	Variety Hour
9:45	Orchestra; guest	Secretary of State	Molly": comedy	Secretary of State	Variety Hour
10:00	Cincinnati Conser-	"If I Had the Chance":	Bob Hope and company;	Benno Rabinoff, violin-	Herbert Marsh's Orch.
10:15	vatory Orchestra	network interviews	Hedda Hopper	ist; concert orchestra	Herbert Marsh's Orch.
10:30	"New Voices"	"Doc Rockwell's Brain	Henry Kalis's Orch.	'Stars Over Manhattan'	"Four Maestros"
10:45	"Viewpoints"	Trust": music	Henry Kalis's Orch.	'Stars Over Manhattan'	"The Monitor News"
11:00	Forecast: news	News; weather: music	News Service	Al Kavelin's Orchestra	B. Calloway's Orchestra
11:15	Sports: music	"The Music You Want"	Weather Service	Al Kavelin's Orchestra	B. Calloway's Orchestra
11:30	C. Calloway's Orch.	"The Music You Want"	Ray Kinney's Orchestra	Interviews	E. Breeskin's Orch.
11:45	C. Calloway's Orch.	"The Music You Want"	Ray Kinney's Orchestra	News Service	Don Meredith's Orch.

Port Fees Bulge By German Race Against Tax Rise

Port of Boston Business

Straw hats from Japan, feather bonnets from Scotland, fireworks from Hong Kong, cuckoo clocks from Germany, plus unusually large receipts of other German products, helped swell the value of the commerce of the Port of Boston last week, it was revealed today by figures prepared for Joseph McGrath, Collector of Customs at Boston.

New duties of 25 per cent on many German products took effect April 22, and were imposed by the United States on items that are bartered with the support of the German Government in exchange for other commodities. Also effective April 22 was the official termination of the trade agreement with Czecho-Slovakia due to inability of that country to fulfill its obligations. The agreement was made March 7, 1938.

A large cargo from Hamburg, Germany, was brought in during the week on the steamer McKeesport. The Ulm, also from Hamburg, discharged all of its cargo at Boston. This unusual procedure is attributed to the fact that the German ships, in order to escape the increased tariff duty on imports before the April 22 deadline, left their goods here rather than at New York and other ports.

Shipment of 1,210 cartons of fireworks to be used for the observance of June 17 and July 4 came in last week on the steamer Great Maersk, from Hong Kong.

Live cattle weighing 700 pounds each were brought in from Canada during the week, and were entered in the quota of the second quarter of the year. Imports of such cattle for the entire United States in the first 15 days of the quota amounted to 15,822 head, or about 30.6 of the quota.

Port of Boston business for the past week in statistical summary:

Classification	Week Ending April 22,1939	Year Ago
Imports for consumption	$2,802,973	$1,569,817
Imports for warehouse	743,819	299,948
Withdrawn from warehouse for consumption	607,187	305,827
Duties collected	428,584	168,466
Wool imports (lbs.)	1,500,627	32,550
	Fiscal Year July 1 to April 22	Year Ago
Wool imports (lbs.)	49,866,859	18,676,149
Duties collected	$17,740,248	$17,244,682

City Parking Lot Taken by Quincy

Quincy City Council has ended more than a decade of legislative controversy by voting to take three parcels of land in the business area, off Hancock Street, between Granite and School Streets, as a city-controlled parking lot. An appropriation of $1 for each parcel was voted, pending an ultimate purchase price being settled by the courts.

A special committee of the Council recommending the purchase established the present assessed value of the entire area as $130,000. Chairman Neil A. McDonald said that business leaders were willing to co-operate in financing payment of the parking area to stimulate buying.

Many methods of controlling the land as a parking area for shoppers have been advanced during recent years. The Council has considered purchasing the lots for more than 10 years. The City has paid rent for the area, but not at the price demanded. Threats of erecting fences to curb motorists at various times failed to materialize.

Reforms Planned In Connecticut

HARTFORD, Conn., April 24 (AP)—Connecticut Legislators, completing their 16th week at the Capitol, took advantage of their "fightless Friday" agreement to race through routine business in a session which placed before them committee recommendations for adoption of a plan to "reform" the State's minor court system and a bill making permanent the two-cents-a-package cigarette tax.

With spring beckoning outside and little business ready for action on the calendars, both Chambers adjourned early and by mid-afternoon the corridors of the Capitol were virtually deserted.

The minor court "reform" bills came before the House with a favorable report this week. They would bring the 67 towns, city and borough courts into the State judicial system and eliminate the "fee system" of paying constables, grand jurors and justices of the peace which has been criticized as having been used to victimize motorists in some communities.

Vassar Auction Sale

An auction sale to raise money for the annual scholarship fund of the Boston branch of the Alumnae Association of Vassar College will be held on Tuesday afternoon, May 2, at Hale's Gallery, 223 Columbus Avenue, Boston. Members of the Association and their friends are contributing antiques, furniture, china, glass, silver, rugs, linen, lamps, and pictures for the auction.

'The Monitor Views the News'

For Tuesday, April 25

1:00	WORL	920kc
1:00	WMEX	1500kc
6:00	WMEX	1500kc
10:45	WMEX	1500kc
	Shortwave	
3:30	W1XAL	15.13mc
3:30	W1XAR	11.79mc
6:00	W1XAL	11.79mc
6:00	W1XAR	15.13mc

Here and There in the Shops Of the Boston Retail District

By Janet Treat

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

The next time you hear your husband muttering something about how the shaving cream doesn't soften things up a bit, and the lotion is sticky . . . suppose you stop what you're doing and trot up and suggest to him that he try a few of those Avon shaving things that have been given all kinds of tests by men whose business is to be overly-critical about such matters.

Here's a line that includes just about everything he could wish for; and if you can get him to using it, think of how much bother it's going to save you . . . because you won't have to remember that he uses this brand of shaving cream and that of lotion! And, furthermore, they're all delivered to your home; so you don't even have to shop around for the things. You see the idea is that Avon Products is represented in Boston and vicinity by a City Manager, Mrs. Florence Cook. Now when you see that your hand cream or face powder or any other of your toiletries is running low, you call her at Hubbard 3743, and she'll send the representative for your district right out to your house.

And you'll be surprised at the prices . . . for they're really quite reasonable. However, the Avon line isn't anything new . . . you aren't experimenting. Something like 52 years of skilled experience have gone into their making, and the quality is of the highest. It would take far too long for us to tell you about everything they have, but among them are cleansing creams (78 cents for a 4-ounce jar), bath salts (63 cents, hand cream at 52 cents a tube, various perfumes and toilet waters, dental cream, dusting powder, toilet soaps, brushless shaving cream (41 cents), . . . and endless other items that find their way onto your dressing table and your husband's bathroom shelf! And incidentally there are a number of Avon gift packages . . . which allow you to introduce the line to someone else.

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Necklaces Of Seeds Ready

Well, we women have been wearing just about everything from goldfish bowls to bunches of scallions at our lapels . . . but, spring being here, and the seed catalogs being the most-thumbed books in many a home at the moment; it now seems that we're to wear necklaces that consist of nothing less than seeds. And they aren't the product of some manufacturer who has made them look like real seeds. No indeed, they're the McCoy! A lima bean is a lima bean, and a pumpkin seed is likewise; make no mistake about it. We also saw some yellow-eyed beans . . . the kind New Englanders use in succotash . . . and various other seeds. All quite "au natural." That is they have not been artificially colored. We were terribly amused by them and said something about raising our "vittles" around our neck, or something to that effect . . . but the salesgirl at Filene's immediately put a stop to any gardening ambitions we may have had, by assuring us that inasmuch as they have all been dipped in some kind of solution, they just won't sprout for anybody. And, of course, they're an inexpensive novelty, but one that will start conversation; if that's all you're looking for.

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Shoes Shown In Many Colors

Candid Camera Thoughts: Good looking shoes . . . those new "Tambourines" of Jordan Marsh's. And, inasmuch as they are striped, and contain loads of colors, you can work them in with no end of clothes. From your pure whites to the colors. Whether you walk, or whether you ride, you'll probably like a pair of those saddle oxfords at Slattery's . . . for $3.95 right now. (Wait, and they'll cost you more, we're warning you!) Rubber soles, in tan and white, or black and white. And what's more, they come in as narrow a width as a triple A . . . and you know it's sometimes difficult to find narrow widths in a sports shoe. Short swing jackets in gay tweeds for $7.98 at Wethern's, at Temple Place. And a check dress . . . coat style, buttoning up and down the front, for $3.98. At Jordan Marsh's. Your choice of blue, black, or copen checks. And flat-heeled dancing pumps for the teen-age girl who isn't allowed to wear high heels yet. With a little tongue effect, and a bow. In black patent leather, or blue calf. An even $5 . . . at R. H. Stearns.

With various budgets in mind, Paine Furniture Company is exhibiting the Old London shop of connoisseur furniture, a bride's house, and other colorful household furnishings.

(A Regular Monday, Wednesday, and Friday Feature)

From the Pulpits

Excerpts from sermons preached in churches of Greater Boston yesterday follow:

The Rev. Dr. James Whitcomb Brougher in the First Baptist Church:

"God made prayer a law whereby we can receive His help in every hour of need, by which we can have daily communion and spiritual fellowship with Him.

"Prayer will calm the soul, direct the thinking and help regulate the rush of duties and multiplicity of appointments.

"To slip away to a quiet place, shut our eyes and shut out the world and silently call on God to help, will enable us to do more work and accomplish more in any 24 hours than one could possibly do in any other way."

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The Rev. Carl Albert Seaward in Christ Church, Dorchester:

"A new deal for youth came in the Hebrew world when Jesus said of child life: 'Suffer little children to come unto me, and forbid them not: for of such is the kingdom of God.' As in the time of Jesus, children today need a new deal from the disciples of Christianity.

"Youth remains pathetically unchurched today; more than 20,000,000 of the 45,000,000 boys and girls eligible to receive religious training are not touched by the churches. Why? Because the people of the churches have failed to appreciate what Jesus taught, that children ought to be given the privileges of the 'kingdom of heaven.'"

* * *

The Rev. Dr. Russell H. Stafford in Old South Church:

"A sermon measuring up to the criteria set by Christ [Jesus] may be known by three signs. First, there will be no breathing of contempt or vengeance upon those with whom the preacher disagrees. Second, there will be no playing favorites; the preacher will not deliberately turn the cold shoulder on any area of human life and need. Third, there will be in every true sermon a passion for righting recognized and obvious wrongs.

"It puts a strain on a man to be given the freedom of the pulpit. A vain and presumptuous man will readily confuse his own opinions with God's will. But men of conscience and heart and thorough thinking can greatly serve God and our age by fearless honesty as God's spokesmen."

Berkshire Mill: Talks With Union

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PITTSFIELD, April 24—Negotiations between the Berkshire Woolen Company Local 301 of the Textile Workers Organizing Committee and the company management are expected to start soon, as union leaders claim a membership of about 400 out of the total plant staff of about 550.

This news was announced at an open meeting by Valery Burati, Western Massachusetts Director of the T. W. O. C., as members elected permanent officers and heard two speakers—Prof. Robert R. R. Brooks of Williams College, a specialist on labor questions, and Joseph A. Salerno, Massachusetts Director of the T. W. O. C. The union is an affiliate of the Congress of Industrial Organizations.

Professor Brooks denied in his talk three prevalent opinions which, he said, were spread by minorities and by newspaper editors and publishers who were in "big business" themselves—first, that the National Labor Relations Board is "on the way out"; second, that the C. I. O. is "on the way out," and third, that the cleavage between the C. I. O. and the American Federation of Labor is entirely a bad thing.

The cleavage between the two national labor organizations is neither as deep nor as serious for the workers as many believe, he said. He pointed out that while top leaders of the A. F. of L. were most seriously alarmed by the cleavage, many locals were on good terms with each other. In one way, he said, having dual unions made the two more alert to produce advantages for the workers, and this bidding was beneficial to them. However, he said, this situation also makes for bidding against each other for the favor of the employers.

Jones to Attend Youth Conference

Gov. Leverett Saltonstall today announced his appointment of Cheney C. Jones, Superintendent of the New England Home for Little Wanderers, to represent Massachusetts at the Conference on Children in a Democracy, to be opened at the White House in Washington on Wednesday.

The purpose of the conference, called by President Roosevelt, is "to canvass the conditions under which children and youth live in the United States, the extent to which their personal needs are met, the degree to which they are being prepared for citizenship in a democracy and the ways in which they may be assured a fuller measure of security and opportunity," according to the invitation issued by Miss Frances Perkins, Secretary of Labor.

The conference will continue until early in 1940. Membership is limited to persons who can participate actively in the work and who can contribute their own travel expenses.

Credit Man to Speak

Henry H. Heimann, executive manager of the National Association of Credit Men, will be principal speaker at a dinner meeting of the Boston Credit Men's Association, tomorrow evening, at 16 West Street. Mr. Heimann will speak on "Brakes, or Break-Up."

D'Oyly Carte Revels Continue—Choristers From Finland Heard

The Savoyard Twins In 'Gondolier' Garb

By Edwin F. Melvin

Those Savoyard "Gondoliers," who are now approaching their golden jubilee, had their turn Saturday afternoon and evening in the Gilbert and Sullivan revels now in progress at the Colonial. Like their predecessors in the repertory, the twin boatmen and their companions have maintained a freshness that would be surprising if it had not become an accepted part of the D'Oyly Carte tradition. The settings and costumes were as bright as though the piece were still in its first season instead of nearing the half-century mark. And the Venetian youths and maidens who went adventuring in the mythical kingdom of Barataria were as lively a lot as one could ask to meet.

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Here and there in the course of the evening the words of the songs did not seem so clearly voiced as might have been hoped—a rare occurrence in a D'Oyly Carte performance. But both Sydney Granville and Martyn Green were in excellent form.

Mr. Granville, indeed, carried off the honors during the early part of the evening. The Grand Inquisitor is a rich part and he made the most of it, combining immense dignity with a good-natured condescension toward the inexperience of amateur kings who tried to combine their republican theories with royal prerogatives.

Mr. Green as the out-at-the elbows Duke of Plaza-Toro came into his own with ingenious dance variations that stopped the show. Mr. Green is a versatile comedian who has a seemingly inexhaustible store of abilities on which to draw. He is adept in comic business. He can run off a patter song with facility. And his nimbleness of foot is matched only by his rapidity of enunciation.

John Dudley and Leslie Rands divided the parts of the gondolier twins—invented, according to tradition, by Gilbert to curb virtuosi ambitions in his Savoy company. It is an ingenious plot, whatever its origin, with one of the two gondoliers supposed to be king but neither able to rule legally without the aid of the other. It would be difficult to find elsewhere in the theater such a division of opportunity, extending even to the sharing of the words of songs. The two gentlemen were at their best when they had assumed their temporary regal honors and carolled about the problems that beset self-effacing rulers.

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A part of their difficulty, to be sure, lay in the fact that both of them had just been married before they learned that one of them had presumably been wedded in infancy and consequently, as the Grand Inquisitor was pleased to make known, might be faced by the charge of bigamy. But with such charming creatures as Miss Helen Roberts and Miss Marjorie Eyre as their acknowledged matrimonial partners, and with Miss Margery Abbott—the presumable infant bride—admittedly interested in another gentleman, it was a difficulty that both they and the audience could face with equanimity. Gilbert could always be trusted to have a trick of hidden identity up his sleeve to produce in an emergency. And Sullivan could sing his way out of even worse confusions if pushed to it.

"The Gondoliers" is not one of the most familiar of the Gilbert and Sullivan works. But it occupies an interesting place in the collaboration, just before the long dispute which was to separate the pair until they produced "Utopia Limited" and "The Grand Duke" as their final efforts. As entertainment it has enduring qualities which justify its place in the active repertory.

'The Gondoliers'

Colonial Theater — The D'Oyly Carte Company of London in Gilbert and Sullivan's "The Gondoliers," Saturday evening, April 22, 1939. The cast:

The Duke of Plaza-Toro	Martyn Green
Luiz	Richard Dunn
Don Alhambra Del Bolero	Sydney Granville
Marco Palmieri	John Dudley
Giuseppe Palmieri	Leslie Rands
Antonio	William Sumner
Francesco	Leonard Osborn
Giorgio	Radley Flynn
Annibale	T. Penry Hughes
The Duchess of Plaza-Toro	Evelyn Gardiner
Casilda	Margery Abbott
Gianetta	Helen Roberts
Tessa	Marjorie Eyre
Fiametta	Marjorie Flinn
Vittoria	Ivy Sanders
Giulia	Maysie Dean
Inez	Ella Halman

'The Busy Block,' by Daphne Dunbar

Lithograph recently on display in Boston, to be shown shortly in Providence to aid Chinese refugees.

The Finlandia Male Chorus Singing in Exemplary Style

Making its first American tour this season, the Finlandia Male Chorus visited Symphony Hall yesterday afternoon, singing four groups of choral numbers under the baton of Prof. Heikki Klemetti. The program listed the following works: Genetz, "Hail Finland," "In Sorrow," and "If Evening Would Come"; Palmgren, "The Slaves of Hissi," "At the Charcoal Kiln," and "Cradle Song"; Kajanus, "To the Fair Maiden"; Klemetti, "The Parting," "The Glorious Nature"; Tornuud, "Fridolin Dances," and "Conjuration"; Jarnefelt, "The Cricket"; Madetoja," "A Song in the Twilight"; Kuula, "In the Evening," and "March of the Rustic Army"; Sibelius, "Woodman's Song," and "Hail, O Moon." The soloists were Arnold Tilgmann, tenor, and Sulo Saarits, baritone.

The program opened with "The Star-Spangled Banner," sung in English. While the audience was standing, the chorus launched into the song of Finland.

This chorus, in our opinion, is the finest to visit here in many years. Its 75 members represent, so we are informed, the most promising voices obtainable for this trip. The singing yesterday afternoo· justified the care with which the personnel has been chosen.

The voices are well matched and, better still, they blend admirably. Each man meticulously observes the rules of good ensemble. The quality of tone is excellent. There are but few occasions upon which a lusty fortissimo is allowed to alter a well-rounded tone. It is probable that these few instances, especially on top notes, could be eliminated, and that the improvement might warrant the effort.

The chorus is refreshingly free from any suggestion of exhibitionism. It offers no trick vocal effects; it dispenses with falsetto. Probably few in the audience will soon forget the loveliness of tone obtained in the Genetz "In Sorrow." Smoothness of attack and a consistently well-sustained legato marked the performance. The same qualities were the rule rather than the exception for the remainder of the program.

Dramatic interpretation has been used with effect in "Conjuration" which was so acclaimed that the chorus repeated it. Yet this accomplishment is not overemphasized. Among the choruses which one listener recalls with pleasure are "Fridolin Dances," "At the Charcoal Kiln," "Woodsman's Song," "Cradle Song," and "The Slaves of Hiisi." Especially beautiful was the performance of the "Cradle Song." As it was sung in English, one again was given opportunity to admire the diction of the singers.

As is customary with choral groups, the Finlandia Chorus sings a cappella and without score, thus placing themselves in an advantageous position, especially during the performance of works demanding solo voices against a choral background. The solists were gentlemen with voices of natural beauty, well used. G. M. S.

D'Oyly Carte Schedule For Rest of the Week

The schedule of Gilbert and Sullivan operas offered by the D'Oyly Carte Company at the Colonial Theater for the rest of this week will be as follows:

Tuesday evening, "Patience"; Wednesday matinee and evening, "The Mikado"; Thursday evening, "The Gondoliers"; Friday evening, "Trial by Jury" and "The Pirates of Penzance," in a double bill; and on Saturday, "Iolanthe" at the matinee and "Patience" in the evening. Seats are still obtainable for many of the performances.

Aristophanes at Harvard

By Winthrop P. Tryon

Debussy's Faun looked in at Sanders Theater, Cambridge, at the close of the week and warbled melody in the French style, by way of helping members of the Harvard Classical Club recall the theatrical fooling of Fifth Century Athens. Stravinsky's Pétrouchka heard the Faun's flute, and in he, too, came, helmeted like a crow; not mute this time, but talking Greek.

The "Birds" of Aristophanes was the bill, presented in modern dress; that is to say, in the garb of the Russian Ballet. The Faun was unseen, except for a moment, when he took form as a nightingale; and in that guise did very sweetly pipe. As for Pétrouchka, he was plenty visible, leading a chorus in green cloth plumage; and he was the same sad-comic fellow that Diaghileff called into existence back in wartime, or a little before, and made a world figure as prominent as any in strategics or politics.

* * *

After such fashion do archaeological questions settle themselves when students are turned loose on ancient comedy, with professors omitted from consideration. No fun like that which the boys realized in this enterprise could ever have been shaken out of Goodwin's Grammar or Haigh's treatise on the Attic stage. The thing was done in a style they understand and have a born knack for; and artistically it was a success, whatever it may have been otherwise. Art. perhaps, must not hurry to become popular in America. It was the downfall of Greece, or something else was, at about the time the original "Birds" was brought out.

Greek plays are pretty much one-man shows, written for a principal actor of the highest skill, and for an assisting actor or two of such powers of impersonation, mimicry, and masquerade as might happen. The artist at the top of the cast needed consummate gifts, if he hoped to do the dramatist justice and to make an impression on his public. A tragedian who could come up to the mark set by Aeschylus in "Prometheus" and by Sophocles in the two plays having Oedipus for their chief personage must have been a talent of surpassing order. In a comic piece, the trick was perhaps simpler, because after all a work like the "Birds" scarcely comes up to the mark of high comedy, which is an invention of later times. The portraiture required is rather external and is something that the amateur of only college experience may be supposed to get away with safely.

At all events, D. H. Davidson in the Harvard revival managed the rôle of Peithetairos with decided mastery. The other masks, and a long list they figure up, were realized in individual fashion, each man speaking at least one word for himself to every two words for his character. To mention one of the least important but one of the best recited parts, R. A. Brooks as Kinesias displayed an excelling knack for rhythm. S. P. Goddard, as the Hoopoe, proved admirable in song. F. Peachy, as chorus leader, steered the boat and kept the rowers together like a disciplined coxswain.

On the point of music, those scholars are doubtless right who say there was no harmony in the ancient tone architecture; there hardly could have been, and nothing in the dramatic disposition of things particularly demands it. At the same time, in a present-day interpretation, nothing precludes it. Leonard Bernstein, thanks to Russian opera models, could design a practical type of music, starting with a small group of male voices and completing matters with a chamber orchestra of strings, wood, percussion, and harp. The illusion of the antique? He must get that the way Gluck and Offenbach do, by dint of imagination.

Plaudits, then, for Mr. Bernstein as composer; and plaudits for the same as conductor.

* * *

Regarding stage management, the boys nowadays certainly know their business; and that goes for costumes and scenic setting. Had they in this instance tied up to their professors, they might have called out bigger houses; and at the same time, they might have put on view nothing but a historic picture; whereas the thing they did was to lighten up the dim, brown apse of old Memorial Hall with charming and brilliant fantasy.

Opening Tonight

The Yeomen of the Guard—At the Colonial, beginning the second week of the current series of Gilbert and Sullivan operas from the D'Oyly Carte Company of London. Curtain at 8:15.

Our Town—At the Plymouth. Thornton Wilder's play of last season as second offering in the popular priced productions at this theater. Eddie Dowling will have the part previously done by Frank Craven. Curtain at 8:30.

Films by Shaw and Barrie

Under London Arcs

By Harold Hobson

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON—The Adelphi has vanished, but the work done there lives on. Plays by two of its most famous residents are shortly to be put on the screen by British companies. Charles Laughton, who played a butler in "Ruggles of Red Gap," and appeared on a desert island in "The Beachcomber," is to play a butler on a desert island both at once in his next picture, Sir James Barrie's "Admirable Crichton"; and Gabriel Pascal is to follow the enormous success which Leslie Howard and he made of Shaw's "Pygmalion" with a film version of "The Doctor's Dilemma."

In the latter picture, on which work starts, probably at Pinewood, in June, a leading rôle is to be taken by Sir Cedric Hardwicke. The rest of the cast has not yet been definitely chosen, but M. Pascal, significantly enough, has been down at the Westminster Theater, where the Mask Players presented Mr. Shaw's drama with great popular success.

"But then," said Mr. Hugh Miller, who takes the part of the surgeon, Cutler Walpole, "that's not surprising. It's a very good play."

"Shaw's plots are so poor," I argued.

"Of all Shaw's plots," replied Mr. Miller quietly, but firmly, "I should say that this is one of the best."

Experienced in Films

Mr. Miller has had a wide experience in film work. He has played in such pictures as "Bonnie Prince Charlie," "Claude Duval," "McGlusky, the Sea Rover," "The Divine Spark," and "I Give My Heart." He appeared briefly but memorably as the violinist Paganini, a monstrous pouncing black shadow, in a Continental film about Schubert.

On the stage, too, he has much impressive work to his credit. He made his first appearance in New York as Jingle in "Pickwick" in 1937. Later he gave a series of Dickens recitals at Harvard and Columbia universities.

In 1925 he and Ivor Montague founded the Film Society, devoted to advancing the cinema as a force in the realms of art and thought.

"Has the development of the screen come up to your expectations when you formed the Society?" I inquired.

"Hardly," admitted Mr. Miller. "The censorship here and in America used to encourage the making of films for N. O. P. intelligences. It should have aimed at the A. B. C. intelligence. But it's getting better now. The French realistic films, such as 'Quai des Brumes' and 'Les Gens du Voyage" give grounds for great hope."

Revival of "Intolerance"

Recently members of the Film Society had the opportunity of gauging the progress registered by the cinema in the last 20 years by the revival of "Intolerance," given by the British Film Institute, whose programs, as on this occasion, are often interchangeable with those of the Film Society When Mr. Miller spoke of the amenability of the censorship today he was doubtless thinking of its modern leniency where politics are concerned. No longer are Soviet films banned in Britain. In other respects, the censorship restrictions have been tightened rather than slackened. There are things in "Intolerance," which D. W. Griffith directed in 1916, that the Board of Censors would certainly not now license for public exhibition.

Many of the scenes in this film are now so indistinct that one has difficulty in following them; much of it has a curious yellow tinge; and the realistic opening sequences concerning the mill strike are rendered absurd by the exaggerated gestures of the silent technique. But, oddly enough, the absence of speech is scarcely noticed; and the crowd scenes when Babylon is besieged by Cyrus the Persian still remain unsurpassed. The falling towers, the catapults, the smoke and flames, the battering rams, the drums and trumpets are magnificently managed; they are worked up into a crescendo of excitement and tumult that the modern screen does not rival.

Templeton Goes to Town

Bach went to town with Alec Templeton in Symphony Hall Friday night, and nearly if not quite all of the 1,500 in his audience trailed along.

The program opened innocently enough with the Bach Prelude and Fugue No. 4 in C sharp minor, from Book One of the Well Tempered Clavichord; and proceeded to the "Fantasia" from Pieces for the Clavecin by Handel, Beethoven's Pianoforte Sonata Op. 27, No. 2, Chopin's Impromptu No. 2, Op 36, Rachmaninoff's Prelude No. 4, Op. 32, and Debussy's "Pagodes" and a Toccata. The inherent musicality of the pianist was evident throughout these works; and while the listener might justifiably have quarreled with an over-indulgence in rubato, this quality resulted in a more flexible, and consequently a more musical, performance of the Bach item than is customarily accorded.

Mr. Templeton has a seemingly instinctive sense for judging distance, apparent in the accuracy with which he compassed wide jumps as well as the tricky little passages in the second and third movements of the sonata and the Handel "Fantasia." A man possessing unclouded eyesight could have given no better account of himself. But Mr. Templeton has not yet complete control of nuance in the Finale of the sonata and the Chopin Impromptu.

Mr. Templeton's own compositions in serious vein revealed a feeling for melodic line and intelligible harmonic schemes.

With the serious business of the program out of the way, however, the pianist's demeanor, as well as his playing changed. There were informal and witty comments to accompany amusing but stingless parodies on Bach, Mozart, Chopin, and other venerables. With surprising facility he manipulated the four distinctive themes of "Liebestraume," "Valse Triste," "Night and Day," and "Hold Tight" into a completely embroidered whole. He improvised on a short but awkward motive dictated by the audience. The trick which completely won his audience, however, was his performance of what he termed "the shortest Wagnerian Opera ever written," a piano parody to which he added vocal parts. It was received with a roar of applause, stamping of feet and shouts of "Bravo." G. M. S.

In the Alps With a Camera

Luis Trenker has been something of a specialist in Alpine films. He has not been completely in charge of "The Challenge," which is now at the Trans-Lux, but he has aided in the preparation of the mountain climbing scenes and he has one of the most conspicuous parts. Perhaps through his influence, the film is decorated with handsome Alpine photography, done in such a way as to emphasize the hazards of rock climbing. So that there may be no mistake about the risks undertaken, the camera records in detail the plunging of four men from a precipice in a fatal fall.

The story, which provides excuse for the photography, records the rivalry between a Swiss and an Italian village for the honor of first scaling the Matterhorn, back in the 60's. The British party, which started from the Swiss side, reached the top first; but the Italians were not far behind. Involved in the narrative is an account of the friendship between the British leader, Whymper (played by Robert Douglas) and the chief Italian guide (Mr. Trenker); the temporary misunderstanding between the men, brought about by a scheming villager; the re-establishment of friendship when the guide was able to produce a broken piece of rope that cleared the Englishman's reputation.

Whymper, it seems, was accused of cutting the rope which bound him to the four men who fell. Carelessly he had thrown away the frayed end. If his former friend, the guide, had not come to the rescue with the necessary evidence, Whymper might have been lynched by a mob of movie extras.

There is some excellent acting by a cast that includes Frank Birch as the Rev. Charles Hudson, Geoffrey Wardwell as Lord Francis Douglas, Mary Clare as the guide's mother, and Joan Gardner as his sweetheart. But it is the Matterhorn itself and the photography that carry off the first honors. E. F. M.

Concert Calendar

George W. Brown Hall—Violoncello recital by Adelaide Hubbard. Lillian Rosen, accompanist. 8:15, April 24.

Jordan Hall—Concert by Ralph Lawton, pianist. 8:30. April 24.

Longy School of Music, 1 Follen Street, Cambridge—Longy Open House Concert. Kenneth Hieber, pianist. 8:15. April 25.

Symphony Hall — Pension Fund concert by the Boston Symphony Orchestra. Assisted by the Harvard Glee Club, Radcliffe Choral Society. Elizabeth Rethberg, soprano, and Keith Falkner, baritone. 8:15. April 25.

George W. Brown Hall—Song recital by Lillian Jones. George R. Hunsche, accompanist. 8:15. April 25.

Sanders Theater, Harvard University—Concert by the Longy School of Music and The Bach Cantata Club. Mlle. Nadia Boulanger, director. 8:30. April 26.

Germanic Museum, Harvard University—Concert by Ernest White, organist. 8:15. April 26.

Sanders Theater, Harvard University—Concert by the Boston Symphony Orchestra. Dr. Serge Koussevitzky, conductor. 8. April 27.

Jordan Hall—Concert by the Boston Civic Symphony Orchestra. Joseph Wagner, conductor. 8:30. April 27.

George W. Brown Hall—Recital by Marybelle Fulton, pianist. 8:15. April 27.

Jordan Hall—Program by the Advanced Students of the New England Conservatory of Music. 8:15. April 28.

Women's City Club, 40 Beacon Street—Concert by Isabel French, soprano. Claude Jean Chiasson, pianist, 8:45. April 28.

Symphony Hall—Concert by the Boston Symphony Orchestra. Dr. Serge Koussevitzky, conductor. 2:30. April 28.

Symphony Hall—Concert by the Boston Symphony Orchestra. Dr. Serge Koussevitzky, conductor. 8:15. April 29.

Sanders Theater, Harvard University—Concert by the Male Chorus of the University of Oslo, Norway. 8:15. April 29.

Steinert Hall—Viola and piano recital. Ruth Culbertson, pianist, and Harry Welcome, violist. 3:30. April 30.

Elsie Janis Coming In Frank Fay Show

Definite booking for Frank Fay's Show, described as "variety de luxe," has been arranged for the Shubert Theater beginning May 1, and a cast is announced including Elsie Janis, Eva Le Gallienne, Smith & Dale, Aunt Jemima, Chester Hale Girls, and The Debutantes.

The entertainment, which has already been seen in New York, is taking a turn around the road before returning to the metropolis for the World's Fair.

Debut Recital of Enos Held

A début recital pleasanter than many, despite limitations, was that given at Jordan Hall Friday night by Enos Held, baritone. With the exceedingly fluent, graceful, and unobtrusive assistance, at the piano, of Alice Reilly, Mr. Held (who, we are informed, is in his spare time a teacher of chemistry) offered his large and cordial audience a program that was chosen, in the main, with excellent taste and had the additional merit of not being too chaotically varied in mood and style.

It began with three modern songs in Italian by Schindler and Santoliquido, suffused by turns with remembered sorrow, with a pleasant nostalgic melancholy, and with a kind of effervescence of pictorial impressionism. The subtly bitter-sweet romanticism of Hugo Wolf occupied four-fifths of an unhackneyed second group. Richard Strauss filled a third group with his own brilliantly polished brand of romantic evocation, nostalgia, and ardor. The inevitable final group of songs in English, scarcely better individually than most in their quality, were at least characterized by a superficially unifying idea—the sea.

It would not be correct to say that Mr. Held's interpretative style was equal in range to all the demands of his program. It lacked color, variety, and impact. Yet within the bounds of gently lyric and not too heavily emotional mood his singing had at its best a natural charm, an unforced musicality, an evidently deeply rooted appreciation of the lyric phrase, that made it more agreeable to at least one listener than more spectacular performances. His articulation was in general of excellent clarity and accuracy; there was even a certain exaggeration in his effort to achieve this desirable end. The voice itself, within a fairly extensive middle range, proved itself to be of a very pleasing warmth and of an easy and sympathetic resonance. It grew less agreeable at moments of vigorous stress and in the attempt to emit high notes with full voice. S. S.

'Grand Illusion' in French

"Le Grande Illusion," which is the French title for the film which was shown earlier in the season at the Fine Arts Theater, will be seen at Harvard as one of the series offered by the French Talking Films Committee. The picture will be shown on Thursday and Friday, May 4 and 5, at the Institute of Geographical Exploration.

Art Exhibitions

Boston City Club Art Gallery—Exhibition of oil paintings by H. W. Powers. Gallery open from 11:30 a. m.-8 p. m. April 24—May 15.

Boston Conservatory of Music, 26 The Fenway—Exhibition of oil and water colors by Elsa Martin Anshutz. Through May 8. Abstract paintings by Agnes Weinrich. Through April.

Boston Public Library—Animal posters loaned through the courtesy of the Massachusetts Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals. Through April 29.

Children's Art Center—Water colors by Polly Nordell. Through April.

Copley Society—Landscapes by Robert Fuller Jackson. Through April 28.

Fine Arts Theater—Water colors and sculpture by Claire Angert Through April.

Doll and Richards—Flower paintings by Harold F. Lindergreen; oil drawings of American Birds by Athos Menaboni; selected etchings by Boston Etchers.

Federal Art Gallery, 77 Newbury Street—Pictures by three artists: Alexis Arapoff, Elliott Orr and Donald Greason. Through May 6.

Grace Horne Galleries—Water colors and paintings by Charles Hopkinson. Paintings by Virginia Collins, Frank MacNitt and Allan Rohan Crite. Through May 6.

Guild of Boston Artists—Exhibition of water colors by Aiden Lassell Ripley. Through May 6.

New Gallery of Interior Design, 306 Berkeley Street—Exhibition by the Pottery Club of Boston. Also Daumier lithographs and prints. Through April.

Margaret Rice Gallery, 15 Marlborough Street—Water colors by James Philip Saulnier. Through April 25. 10 a. m. to 6 p. m.

Symphony Hall—Paintings and drawings by Donald Greason. Through April.

Twentieth Century Association, 3 Joy Street—Water colors by E. Donald Robb. Through April 27.

Robert C. Vose Galleries, 559 Boylston Street—Exhibition of water colors of Hawaiian flowers by Juanita Vitousek. Through May 13.

Women's City Club — Original drawings and designs by pupils in the Boston Public Schools. Through April.

Zimmermann Gallery, 126 Massachusetts Avenue—Exhibition of important paintings by foreign and American masters.

Museum of Fine Arts—Ten American water color painters. Through May 7. Paintings by the Boston Water Color Club and the Boston Society of Water Color Painters. Through May 14.

Children's Museum (Jamaica Plain)—Open daily except Mondays from 9 to 5, and Sundays, 2 to 5. Exhibits International dolls. Articles from the Philippines and Natural History Exhibitions.

Fogg Museum of Art—Open daily 9 to 5, except Sundays and legal holidays. Exhibitions: The Art of the Book in the 15th century. Through May 20. Graphic processes; master drawings; contemporary Japanese prints; Rajput and Mughal paintings. Last week.

Germanic Museum—Open week days from 9 a. m. to 5 p. m.

Amusements

NEW YORK CITY

RAYMOND MASSEY in ABE LINCOLN IN ILLINOIS
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PLYMOUTH THEATRE W. 45 St. Clr. 6-9156
Evgs. 8:35 Orch. $3.30; Balcony $2.75 to $1.10.
Matinees WED and SAT. 2:30—$2.75 to $1.10

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—E. C. Sherburne, The Christian Science Monitor
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MOROSCO Th., W. 45th St. Clr. 6-6230. Evs. 8:40
MATS. WED. AND SAT. 2:40

William GAXTON and Victor MOORE in VINTON FREEDLEY'S musical hit LEAVE IT TO ME!
with SOPHE TUCKER, TAMARA, MARY MARTIN, BELLA and SAMUEL SPEWACK
By Cole Porter
IMPERIAL W. 45 St. Ev'gs. 8:40. Mats. Wed., Sat.

"Ethel Waters magnificent."—Herald Tribune
GUTHRIE McCLINTIC presents
ETHEL WATERS in MAMBA'S DAUGHTERS
by DU BOSE and DOROTHY HEYWARD
EMPIRE B'way and 40th St. Evgs. 8:40
MATS. WED. AND SAT. 2:40

"It is all magnificent."—Whipple, W. Tel.
ONE FOR THE MONEY
Smart Musical Revue
BOOTH THEA., W. 45th St. Evgs. 8:40
Mats. Wednesday and Saturday. 2:40

KATHARINE CORNELL and THE PLAYWRIGHTS' COMPANY present
NO TIME FOR COMEDY
by S. N. BEHRMAN
Laurence Olivier Margalo Gillmore
Staged by GUTHRIE McCLINTIC
ETHEL BARRYMORE Th., W. 47 St. Clr. 6-9390
Evs. 8:30—$1.10-$3.30. Mats. Wed., Sat. $1.10-$2.75

"I have seen this show four times and still cry with laughter."
—Benchley, New Yorker
BEATRICE LILLIE in SET TO MUSIC A REVUE by NOEL COWARD
MUSIC BOX, 45th Street West of Broadway
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Ethel MERMAN Jimmy DURANTE
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STARS IN YOUR EYES
with Tamara TOUMANOVA
MAJESTIC, W. 44 St. Clr. 6-0730. Evgs. 8:30. Mats. WED. and SAT., 2:30. $1.10 to $2.75.

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MATINEE WED., THUR. and SAT.—55c to $2.20

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TALLULAH BANKHEAD in THE LITTLE FOXES
LILLIAN HELLMAN'S Dramatic Triumph
with Patricia COLLINGE and Frank CONROY
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Washington Here for Series With Yawkeymen—Colleges Have Full Schedule

Senators, Yankees Appear At Fenway Park This Week

By Edwin Rumill

Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

With colorful young Teddy Williams their hero, the Red Sox plunged into a three-game series with the Washington Senators today at Fenway Park. Although Joe Cronin's pitching collapsed in a most disappointing manner yesterday in the final Philadelphia meeting, the right-field rookie from Minneapolis had a four-for-five day at the plate and just about eliminated all doubt of his ability to fill the shoes of the departed Ben Chapman.

Twice last week the Red Sox were jubilant in defeat. In the season opener at Yankee Stadium on Thursday, they were blanked by the world titleholders, 2 to 0. But out of the wreckage towered the grinning face of Lefty Grove, who succeeded in his comeback attempt by limiting the Yanks to seven hits and a pair of runs.

Williams Starred

Yesterday, Boston tasted a sample of the pitching Cronin has viewed on numerous occasions this spring. It was not an amusing spectacle. But after the smoke had risen from Fenway, the loose-jointed, string-bean frame of Teddy Williams loomed among the scattered ruins like the trylon at the New York World's Fair.

Teddy's first major-league homer into the right center field bleachers, his booming double against the fence in left center, and his two singles, were the only bright spots in an otherwise dull Red Sox afternoon. The boy who schooled last year at Minneapolis and walked away with practically every offensive leadership in the Double A American Association, is undaunted by the distant barriers in right field at Fenway. Much like the great Babe Ruth, this California youngster hits them anyhow.

Red Sox Go West

Williams should be even more valuable next week. After their series with the Senators through Wednesday, and the pair of games against the Yankees at Fenway Thursday and Friday, Cronin leads his crowd into Philadelphia for two days and then around the western half of the American League. In foreign parks, where the fences in right and right-center fields are closer to home plate than they are in Boston, Teddy's rookie bat should shout daily. Last season as they finished second to the Yankees, the Sox were loaded with right-hand sluggers — Vosmik, Foxx, Higgins, Cronin and Chapman. That monotony is now shattered by the arrival of Williams, who threatens to become the freshman sensation of 1939.

The schedule sends the Red Sox to Philadelphia's Shibe Park next Saturday and Sunday. One week from tomorrow they open a two-game series in Cleveland, and continue touring the West by way of Detroit, St. Louis and Chicago. If his pitching holds up, Cronin should be reasonably close to the top of the standing when he returns to Fenway Park May 16 for a home stand against the West.

Ted Batting .444

At the conclusion of Sunday's disappointing game, Williams was leading the Red Sox regulars at bat with a .444 average and five runs driven in. Bobby Doerr, at an even .400, was second. Jimmy Foxx, the American League's batting champ and most valuable player last season, is off to a slow beginning, but no one doubts the ability of Double X to climb back to the top.

The Red Sox pitching averages show Bagby and Rich credited with the two victories, both over the Athletics. Rich's debut on Saturday was one of the highlights of the young campaign and stamped him as one of Cronin's regular starts until further notice. Elden Auker, the importation from Detroit, fell flat in his initial Hub start yesterday. However, the submarine ball veteran is annually a late starter and '39, apparently, is no exception.

The surprising Bees begin their second week of campaigning in the National League by opening a three-game series in Brooklyn, which should be a pleasant experience judging by the position of the Dodgers in the standing.

Terrier Baseballers Face Crimson at Soldiers Field

Boston University's baseball team will go to bat again tomorrow afternoon against Harvard in Brighton after a prolonged layoff.

Because of weather conditions this year Coach Mel Collard found it impossible for pre-season experiments and as a result there will undoubtedly be much shifting about before the final nine is picked. Coach Collard has made broad hints that he has been far from satisfied with the showing made by several men in the first two games.

It is hoped that Carl Braun, freshman hurler last year from Lowell, will be able to fill the capable shoes of the injured Capt. Bob Leahy in tomorrow's game. However, because of Bob's hitting there is a good chance he will replace Pete Denisevich at right field. Captain Leahy's pitching has defeated the Crimson in three out of four varsity starts in the past two years and undoubtedly the Terriers will miss him.

A shake-up will find Jack Rotman, who started the last two games at second base, moved over to the initial sack and Jack Connelly, former all-scholastic second baseman from Brookline, at second, teamed with Joe Conaty, a former classmate from Brookline High School, at shortstop. John "Yama" Quinn will remain at third.

Bill Hardiman will be in center field but John DeNubla, a sophomore who made a favorable impression in the Tufts game, has temporarily, at least, won the honor of starting at left field.

* * *

Lawrence Dargie of Malden has been elected captain of Boston University's fencing team for next year. He succeeds Herbert Sears of Wakefield.

In his first year of fencing competition, Dargie showed promise of developing into an outstanding swordsman and hopes are high for a great team next year after the successful return of the sport last winter.

Events This Week

Monday, April 24

Boston vs. Washington at Fenway Park. (Baseball.)
Dinner for Boston Olympics and Junior Olympics at Hotel Manger.
Amateur Boxing at Arena in evening.
M. I. T. vs. Bates at Cambridge. (Tennis.)
Newspaper-pro tournament at Oakley Country Club (Golf).
M. I. T. vs. Tufts at Medford. (Freshman tennis.)

Tuesday, April 25

Boston vs. Washington at Fenway Park. (Baseball.)
Boston University vs. Harvard at Cambridge. (Baseball.)
Boston Four-Ball Golf: Belmont at Brae Burn; Wollaston at Commonwealth; Oakley at Woodland; Wellesley at Charles River; Winchester at Blue Hill.
Northeastern vs. Colby at Brookline. (Baseball.)

Wednesday, April 26

Boston vs. Washington at Fenway Park. (Baseball.)
Tufts vs. Boston College at Newton. (Baseball.)
Harvard vs. Boston University. (Freshman baseball.)
Harvard vs. M. I. T. at Cambridge. (Varsity and freshman lacrosse.)

Thurday, April 27

Boston vs. New York at Fenway Park. (Baseball.)
Boston University vs. Colby at Riverside. (Baseball.)
Twilight Four-Ball Golf: Brae Burn at Weston; Wellesley at Winchester; Commonwealth at Charles River.
Northeastern vs. Maine at Brookline. (Baseball.)
Northeastern vs. Wentworth Institute at Wentworth. (Freshman baseball.)

Friday, April 28

Boston vs. New York at Fenway Park. (Baseball.)
Boston College vs. Cornell at Newton. (Baseball.)
Harvard vs. Princeton at Cambridge. (Baseball.)
M. I. T. vs. Tufts at Medford. (Freshman track.)

Saturday, April 29

Boston vs. New York at National League Field. (Baseball.)
Tufts vs. Bowdoin at Medford. (Baseball and tennis.)
Boston University vs. Worcester Polytechnic Institute at Riverside. (Baseball.)
Harvard vs. Cornell at Cambridge. (Baseball.)
Harvard vs. Dartmouth at Cambridge. (Lacrosse and tennis.)
Harvard vs. Holy Cross and Northeastern at Cambridge. (Track.)
M. I. T. vs. Colby at Cambridge. (Track.)
M. I. T. vs. Worcester Polytechnic Institute at Cambridge. (Tennis.)
Northeastern vs. New Hampshire at Brookline. (Baseball.)
Tufts vs. Boston University at Riverside. (Track.)

Sunday, April 30

Boston vs. New York at National League Field. (Baseball.)
Metropolitan Four-Ball Golf: Thorny Lea at Sandy Burr; Tedesco at Salem; Bellevue at Bear Hill; Trapelo at Framingham; South Shore at Norfolk.

Florida Victory

For the second straight year the Southeastern Conference Swimming Meet was held at the University of Tennessee. The championship this year went to the University of Florida, scoring 56 points. It was a very thrilling meet inasmuch as every Southeastern Conference swimming record was broken. Outstanding stars were Wax, L. S. U.; Walters, Georgia; Rood of Florida, and Acosta of Florida.

Local Baseball Nines Play 11 Games at Home This Week

With 11 games scheduled to be played in the vicinity of Boston this week, the local college baseball season jumps into its busiest "at home" period.

Heading the list is Harvard's first game of the year on Soldiers Field, with Boston University providing the opposition tomorrow afternoon at 4 o'clock. The contest, moreover, will mark the first appearance in Brighton of a Harvard team coached by Floyd Stahl, former head coach at Ohio State for eight years, who succeeded Fred Mitchell as mentor of the Crimson this year.

League Games

As Harvard faces two league games Friday and Saturday with Princeton and Cornell, respectively, Coach Stahl will probably save the veteran Tom Healey and Harold Curtiss tomorrow and give sophomores Johnny Schwede and Charlie Brackett their chances. Bob Fulton will catch.

The Crimson line-up otherwise will be the same as has carried Harvard to three straight league victories and top place in the standing. Captain Johns will be at second base, Bob Gannett in center field, Reino Grondahl at third base, Ulysses Lupien at first base, Rud Hoye in left field, Bill Tully in right field, and Fred Heckel at shortstop.

The Terriers will also play three games this week, with the other two taking place on their own Nickerson Field in Riverside. They meet Colby Thursday and Worcester Polytechnic Institute Saturday.

Huskies Play Three

Tomorrow afternoon, Northeastern's Huskies play the first of three games this week and meet Colby at Huntington Field, Brookline. Wednesday they are host to the University of Maine, and Saturday they face New Hampshire.

Tufts and Boston College will mingle Wednesday at Alumni Field, Newton, while the former will play again on Saturday against Bowdoin at the Medford Oval. The latter meets Cornell at Newton Friday.

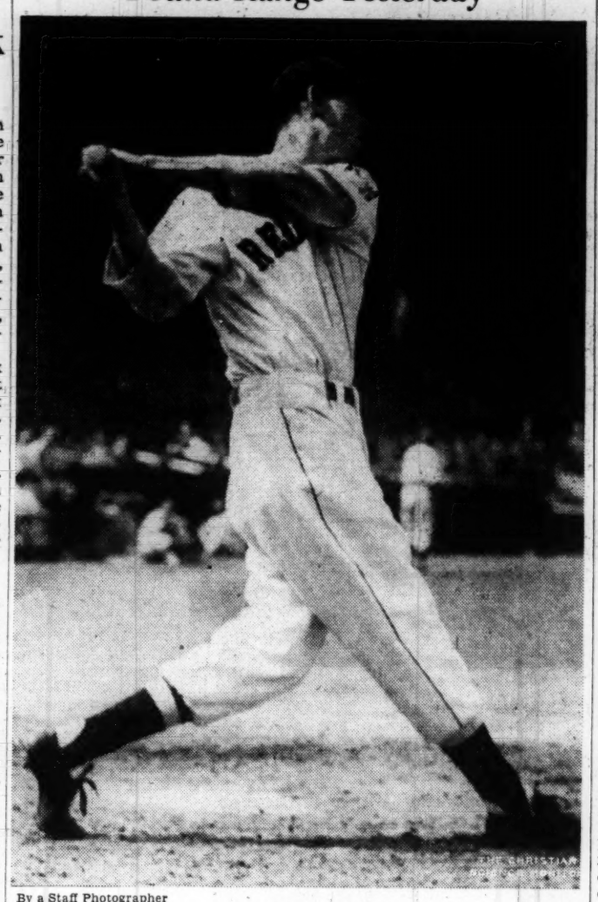
* * *

Three track meets fit into the local picture next Saturday, with Harvard again commanding the spotlight. Coach Jaakko Mikkola will draw aside the draperies to reveal his 1939 edition, with Northeastern and Holy Cross providing the competition in the Stadium. The other two meets find Tufts at Boston University and Colby at Massachusetts Institute of Technology.

* * *

Varsity tennis players find themselves with four matches on hand, the first of which was scheduled to be played this afternoon, with Bates and M. I. T. meeting in Cambridge. Next Saturday, Bowdoin visits Tufts, W. P. I. comes down to M. I. T., and Dartmouth meets Harvard on Divinity Courts, Cambridge.

Found Range Yesterday



By a Staff Photographer

Ted Williams

New Red Sox rookie outfielder who drove a 400-foot ball into the right centerfield bleachers for a homer yesterday and added a double and two singles in five trips to bat.

Navy, Harvard, Lions Lead

NEW YORK, April 24 (AP)—Navy and Columbia, the first two eastern crews at Poughkeepsie last June, meet on the Harlem River here Saturday in a test of strength between the leading candidates to repeat last year's success against a great California eight.

California already has established itself as the No. 1 contender from the west coast, first by swamping Washington in their annual three-mile duel in record time for the Oakland course, then by whipping U. C. L. A. by seven lengths in a 2,000-meter brush last Friday.

"Bear" Stories Around

Navy, the 1938 Poughkeepsie winner, has been the subject of a good many "bear" stories this spring, but the Midshipmen got past their first test in good style Saturday by beating a fairly good Princeton eight. With only three veterans of the Poughkeepsie race in the boat and with 168-pound Tom Walker at stroke in place of Hank Vaughan, a 188-pounder who was declared ineligible last week, Navy stroked smoothly and powerfully through the choppy water of the Severn to win by three-quarters of a length.

Columbia hasn't had any serious competition so far, having beaten Rutgers and Manhattan handily in its only race, but the Lion varsity has five men left from the crew that came in fourth at Poughkeepsie and has given indications of being one of the best in the East.

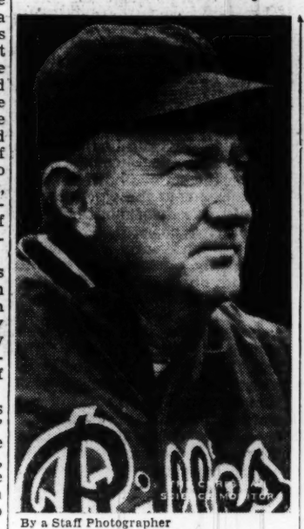
Cornell and Syracuse, always contenders for the eastern "sprint" crown as well as entrants in the four-mile Poughkeepsie grind, have their first outing on Lake Cayuga at Ithaca Saturday with Massachusetts Tech joining in to make it a triangular affair.

Tech Hardly Figures

M. I. T. hardly figures as a contender in this race or on the Hudson, for the Techmen took a bad trimming from Harvard and Rutgers in the Rowe Memorial Regatta on the Charles Saturday. Harvard, last year's sprint champion and victor over Yale in their private four-mile duel at New London, Conn., beat Rutgers by 6½ lengths over the Henley distance. Tech was 2½ lengths farther back, just nosing out Boston University, engaging in its first intercollegiate competition.

The Crimson made a clean sweep of the regatta's four races and its freshman eight set a course record of 6:40 3-5 for the Henley route as compared to the varsity time of 6:42.

Phillies May Surprise League



By a Staff Photographer

Doc Prothro

New Phillie manager who has the team playing surprising ball.

PHILADELPHIA, April 24 (AP)—The "Futile Phillies" of 1938 have turned into the "Fighting Phils" of 1939.

Although making only 33 hits in 53 innings last week the rejuvenated Phils under their new manager, "Doc" Prothro, have demonstrated they may prove the surprise club of the National League.

"The boys are hustling and we're getting some great pitching with a tight defense," Prothro explained today. "If we continue to get good pitching some of the boys who picked us to finish last are going to be fooled."

"Blew" Close Games

Last year the Phils "blew" many close games in the closing innings. Against the Brooklyn Dodgers last week, however, they refused to wilt under pressure and came from behind three times—twice to win and the other time to gain a tie because of darkness.

Little Emmett Mueller, whose single in the 12th beat the Dodgers yesterday, and whose pinch double in the ninth led to Saturday's triumph, has been pacing the Phils' attack along with the veteran Morrie Arnovich, who has replaced rookie LeGrant Scott in the clean-up spot.

Pitching Improved

Even more important, however, has been the work of the pitching department. Claude Passeau fanned 11 in eight innings Friday and Hugh Mulcahy scattered 10 hits in 11⅓ innings while rookies Jennings Poindexter, Walter Beck and Elmer Burkhart have done well in relief rolls.

Another rookie, third baseman Merrill May, looks like the winning ticket in the infield. He cut short a Brooklyn rally in the 11th yesterday after knocking in two runs with a sixth-inning single.

Pitching Upsets Coach Gallagher

Facing three home games during this week, Coach Herb Gallagher is concerned about his Northeastern pitching staff and is trying to figure out how to get through the impending clashes, with Colby tomorrow, Maine Thursday, and New Hampshire Saturday.

It is likely that Charlie Foster, speedball pitcher from Lynn, will get tomorrow's assignment against Colby, and beyond that Gallagher has not planned.

All Husky teams will be very busy this week, for the freshman nine has games scheduled with Huntington and Wentworth, while both the freshman and varsity track teams will meet Harvard and Holy Cross in a triangular competition at the stadium on Saturday

This tri-meet replaces the Greater Boston intercollegiates and Greater Boston relay carnival of previous years.

Fall River Qualifies

FALL RIVER, Mass., April 24 (AP)—The St. Michael's soccer team of Fall River won the eastern amateur championship yesterday and entered the grand final of the national amateur cup competition by a 2-0 victory over the Hosiery Locals of Philadelphia. More than 3,000 fans witnessed the game.

American League Soccer

At New York: New York Americans 2, Bethlehem Hungarians 0. Brookhattan 3, Trenton Highlanders 3, tie.
At Kearney, N. J.: Kearney Scots-Americans 6, Philadelphia German-Americans 4.

Semifinals

At Boston—Worcester Swedish-Americans 3, Boston Celts 1.

Sports Mirror

By the Associated Press

Today a Year Ago

Hal Schumacher pitched one-hit ball for Giants to beat Brooklyn, 1-0, on Mel Ott's homer off Van Mungo.

Three Years Ago

Glenn Cunningham set new U. S. mark of 2:11.1 for 1,000 yards and Don Lash lowered American two-mile record to 9:10.6 at Drake Relays.

Five Years Ago

Helen Jacobs named to captain U. S. Wightman Cup tennis team, with Alice Marble, Carolin Babcock, Josephine Cruickshank and Sarah Palfrey as teammates.

Baseball Stamp

WASHINGTON, April 24 (AP)—Umpire James A. Farley settled a wrangle about whose portrait should go on the baseball commemorative stamp by deciding on a picture of a sandlot game between two boys' teams.

Deluge

Months ago, when the Post-office Department announced it would issue a stamp to mark the centennial anniversary of baseball, fans and experts started deluging the Postmaster General with ideas and demands.

Some contended that the stamp should carry the picture of Abner Doubleday. They said he was the inventor of the game. Others argued that Alexander Cartwright was the man because his team played the first game on the diamond as it is known today. Still others nominated stars of bygone days.

Under this barrage, Farley ruled that a panoramic scene of a game involving no famous figures should be the picture. The nearest he came to siding with any of the debaters was to order the stamps placed on sale for the first time June 12 at Cooperstown, N. Y.—where Doubleday held forth a century ago.

Purple

The stamp, a 3-center, purple in color, will be identical in size with the special delivery stamp.

In the sandlot game, the pitcher will be depicted about to deliver the ball as he watches a runner on first base. To the left of the central design will be crossed bats with a glove and ball enclosed within a wreath.

In the background will be shown a church steeple, and a schoolhouse with an American flag flying from the flagpole.

Malone Signs McGuire

MALONE, N. Y., April 24 (AP)—J. C. Van Houten, President of the Malone Baseball Association, announced today signing of Freddie McGuire as manager of the Malone Stars in the Northern Semi-Pro Baseball League.

McGuire, baseball coach at Boston College, formerly played with New York, Chicago and Boston in the National League.

Baseball Spreads

NEW YORK (AP)—The states of Idaho and Utah will be represented in organized baseball by the newly formed Pioneer League.

Metropolitan Four-Ball Golf League

	Points Won	Lost
Sandy Burr	11	1
South Shore	8½	3½
Bellevue	7	5
Bear Hill	6½	5½
Tedesco	6½	5½
Thorny Lea	5½	6½
Norfolk	5½	6½
Salem	5	7
Framingham	3½	8½
Trapelo	1	11

Results April 23

Tedesco	6½	Framingham	3½
Sandy Burr	11	Norfolk	5½
Bellevue	7	Trapelo	1
Bear Hill	6½	Salem	5
South Shore	8½	Thorny Lea	5½

1939 Hockey Rookie

Wide World

Frankie Brimsek

Boston goalie who received the Frank Calder Cup as the outstanding rookie of the National Hockey League Saturday night at the Boston Garden dinner for the Bruins

Sport Roundup

NEW YORK (AP)—The United States Golf Association, with approximately 160 entries on file for its open championship June 8-10 at the Philadelphia C. C., reports their rate of arrival is somewhat ahead of last year's, when there was a total of 1,223.

This year's figure is expected to equal that, at least, but there is little chance it will push the record of 1,402 set in 1937. That year the championship had a central location, at Birmingham, Mich., and therefore drew strong representation from all sections. By far the biggest part of the 1939 entry will come from the east.

Sam Snead, incidentally, has asked to be allowed to qualify in the Philadelphia District rather than in his home territory, which would be Huntington, W. Va. The request probably will be granted, since he expects to be on tour when the sectional trials are held May 22.

* * *

Walter L. Pate, the busy captain of the American Davis Cup team, has taken time off to write an introduction for "Budge on Tennis," in which J. Donald analyzes his own world-beating game. Pate, one of Don's stanchest friends and greatest admirers, says:

"Since 1895 I have, many times, seen all the great players of the world in action and have played with and against all but a very few. In my opinion Donald Budge is the greatest of them all and that means that I believe him to be the supreme player of all time. All the others lost important matches during their best years. Don Budge lost none."

* * *

Frank Strafaci thinks Fred Corcoran's proposal to grade each hole on a golf course according to its hazards is far too complicated a way to make par tougher for the pros. The star Brooklyn amateur believes it would be a big step in the right direction if, for championship tournaments, all but the very hardest par-5 holes were made par 4's.

"That's what's going to make par hard to beat in the open," says Frankie. "They've done it on two holes there, cutting par from 71 to 69. That practically means eight 'gift' strokes lopped off the pros' scores for 72 holes. . . ."

* * *

Corcoran, by the way, has an answer for Lewis Barnard of Saginaw, Mich., who disagreed with Fred's statement that Byron Nelson's 36-hole score of 130 in the Texas open was a record for two successive rounds. Mr. Barnard nominates the 62-63—125 shot by amateur Chick Harbert in the 1937 Michigan Open, which he won with 263.

Corcoran points out that, for one thing, the tournament wasn't a P. G. A. event; for another, that Nelson's score stands as the record for competition among the world's top-flight pros; for a third, that even Harbert claimed no records for his performance.

* * *

Dave P. Folds, Jr., sports editor of the West Winfield (N. Y.) Star, is campaigning to have the state board of physical education strike out the restriction limiting high school basketball teams to 16 games a season. They get around it anyway, says Dave, by playing as "ex-high school" stars as soon as the season is over. Any suggestions can be sent to Mr. Folds at Box 205, West Winfield, N. Y.

Harvard Insignia Awards

The Committee on the Regulation of Athletic Sports of Harvard University announced approval of the award of 218 insignia to winter sport athletes.

Clarence E. Boston, Jr. '39, member of the wrestling team, was awarded a Major H in Minor Colors for winning the heavyweight championship at the Eastern Intercollegiates. Four seniors who have won insignia on minor sport teams for three years were awarded the Major H in Minor Colors. They are Joseph T. Doyle '39 and W. Scott Long, Jr. '39 of the fencing team, Capt. George B. Blake '39 of the squash team, and Capt. Harvey M. Ross '39 of the wrestling team. The varsity list of awards follows:

Varsity Basketball

Benjamin Lee Bird, '40; Frederick William Heckel, 3rd, '39; Robert Alan James, '41; Chester Arthur Legg, Jr., '40; Ulysses John Lupien, Jr., 39 (Captain); Charles Day Lutz, Jr., '40; Homer David Peabody, Jr., '41; Treadwell Ruml, '39; Richard Howard Sullivan, '39; Samuel Walter White, Jr., '40; Edwin Shedd Elwell, Jr., '39 (Manager).

Varsity Fencing

(Minor H)

Nathaniel Horton Batchelder, Jr., '39 (Captain); Jesse William Croach, Jr., '40; Joseph Theobald Doyle, '39; Arthur Charles Jaros, Jr., '41; Cranston Edward Jones, '40; Albert Henry Labastie, '40; Amos Chafee Barstow Murphy '41; Halford Woodward Park, Jr., '40; Thomas William Wright, '41; Winfield Scott Long, Jr., '39 (Manager).

Varsity Polo

(Minor H)

Benjamin Franklin Dillingham, '39; Henry Gaylord Dillingham, '40; Robert Bennet Forbes, '39; (Captain); Warwick Brooke Stabler, '40; James Francis Gerrity, 2nd, '39 (Manager).

Varsity Hockey

George Davenport Aldrich, '39; Laurence William Carstein, '39; William Henry Claflin, 3rd, '41; William Caldwell Coleman, Jr., '40; John Henry Cunningham, Jr., '39; Philip Cutler, '41; Frederic Foster de Rahm, Jr., '39; David Church Eaton, '40; Henry Nichols Ervin, '40; Vinton Freedley, Jr., '40; Sherman Gray, '41; Francis Austin Harding, Jr., '39 (Captain); Charles Gilbert Houghton, Jr., '39; Stacy Beakes Hulse, Jr., '41; Walter Hunnewell, Jr., '39; Winthrop Strickland Jameson, Jr., '39; Howard Ames Johnson, Jr., '39; David Allan Mittell, '39; Joseph Alexis Patrick, '39; Robert Forbes Perkins, Jr., '40; Roger Marvin Scaife, '39; Joseph Prentice Willetts, '41; Warren Winslow, '40; John Wood Brooks, 39 (Manager).

Varsity Squash

(Minor H)

Francis Henry Appleton, 3rd, '39; George Baty Blake, '39 (Captain); Kim de Souza Canavarro, '40; John Cheney Glidden '41; Daniel Ladd, '41; John Gorman Palfrey, Jr., '40; James Ayer Rousmaniere, '40; Samuel Parkman Shaw, 3rd, '39; Warren Williams, Jr., '39; William Lawrence Wood, Jr., '40; William Blackall Miller, '39 (Manager).

Varsity Swimming

Henry Austin Curwen, '40; Eric Cutler, '40; George Winchester Dana, '40; Elisha Russell Greenhood, Jr., '39 (Captain); Craig Moore, '41; Francis Clement Powers, '41; Colles Coe Stowell, '39; Harley Lord Stowell, Jr., Occ.; Albert Ladd Waldron, Jr., '40; Wendell Nyman Calkins, '39 (Manager).

Varsity Track

Joseph Clark Bradley, '39; Roswell Brayton, 39; George Andrews Downing, '40; Alfred James Hanlon, Jr., '39; Robert Haydock, Jr., '39 (Captain); James Davies Lightbody, Jr., '40.

Varsity Wrestling

(Minor H)

Clarence Elijah Boston, Jr.,* '39; William Hamilton Daughaday, 40; Paul Edward Illman, Jr., '40; Duncan Longscope, '41; William Bruce Richardson, '41; George Alvin, Richter, Jr., '40; Harvey Morwick Ross, '39 (Captain); Theodore Ellis Schoenberg, '41; John Howard Grosvenor, '39 (Manager).

*Awarded Major H in Minor Colors—Winner of the heavyweight title at the Eastern Intercollegiates.

Major H in Minor Colors

Varsity Fencing—Joseph Theobald Doyle, '39; Winfield Scott Long, Jr., '39.
Varsity Squash—George Baty Blake, '39, (Captain).
Varsity Wrestling—Harvey Morwick Ross, '39 (Captain).

Norfolk Four-Ball Golf League

	Points For	Agst.
Brockton	9½	2½
South Shore	8½	3½
Thorny Lea	3½	8½
Blue Hill	3½	9½

Results April 23

Brockton	9½	Blue Hill	2½
South Shore	8½	Thorny Lea	3½

Around The Hub

Bingham Average

It would seem that Bill Bingham maintains a pretty good average on picking coaches from the far reaches of the Midwest to the Pacific Coast. Among the more recent additions are Floyd Stahl (baseball), Tom Bolles and Harvey Love (crew), and Bill Neufeldt (track).

Neufeldt has been a valuable addition to Jaakko Mikkola, although a rather silent workman; Bolles and Love have been beyond expectation, and now Stahl has the Harvard nine perched on top of the Eastern Intercollegiate Baseball League with three straight wins—two over the week end, against Princton Friday, 7-0, and Penn Saturday, 9-4, and Columbia, 11-4, before that. Also it should be noted that all three wins were on "the other guy's home grounds."

* * *

Of course Tech, B. U. and Rutgers do not comprise the eastern rowing strength, but the Harvard varsity, jayvee, freshmen and 150-pound sweep over those rivals Saturday indicate that the Crimson is definitely in the running for eastern mythical honors again. Bill Rowe stroked a beautiful varsity race.

* * *

Boston hockey fans paid just tribute to their Boston Bruins, Stanley Cup champions, at the Boston Garden Saturday night. The committee is to be congratulated for its transformation of the Garden, scene of many of the hockey battles, which was turned into a decorative night-club setting. Brief tribute was paid by officials including President Frank Calder of the National Hockey League. Entertainment followed the dinner. Some 1,400 attended.

* * *

The Boston Olympics and the Junior Olympics of 1938-39 carry out their last official function of the season tonight when they have their annual dinner at the Hotel Manger.

* * *

Pat Rooney, Regional Director of the Amateur Softball Association of America, is scheduled to arrive in Boston this week to take a look at the newly organized Olympets, the girls' team which will perform at the Garden this summer. More than 65 girls have reported for the team, but while there seems to be an abundance of fielders, there is quite a lack of pitchers. The squad will continue practice this week.

* * *

Week End Shorts

The Crimson yearling crew took advantage of following winds to set a new Charles River Henley distance record of 6m. 40 3-5s. . . . The anticipated sprint duel between Northeastern's Frank Masianica and Eddie Dugger of Tufts did not take place, the former being unable to compete. The huskies won the track meet, however, 68-58. . . . Arthur Lew and Bill Floring piled up 27 of the 86 points the B. U. track team scored against Mass. State's 49 at Nickerson Field.

* * *

Northeastern lost two close ball games to Boston College, the varsity dropping a 7-6 game and the freshmen a 6-5 affair . . . Bill Delaney pitched and batted Holy Cross to a 4-3 triumph against Providence College . . Harvard freshman nine beat Worcester Academy 5-2 making seven wins in eight starts (the usual pace of Coach Dolph Samborski).

* * *

The local college golfers got underway with Clark Hodder's Crimson varsity whitewashing St. John's College 6-0 and Boston University topping Tech 5½ to 3½ . . . Tech Dinghy skippers showed the Navy something by out-sailing Annapolis down there 50-31 . . . Northeastern sailors took the honors at Providence . . . Skip Stahley's Crimson lacrosse men defeated Steven Institute of Brooklyn 3-1 here and New Hampshire easily whaled Tufts at Medford, 14-2 . . . The Harvard Ruggers aided by the old Yale fullback Dave Colwell beat the New York Rugbyists 19-8 at Soldiers Field.

Busy Week Faces Pine Tree Teams

PORTLAND, Maine, April 24 (AP)—Maine collegiate athletics will strike a brisk pace next week with baseball, track, golf, and tennis filling the docket.

Bates and Bowdoin will pry open the outdoor track season at Lewiston next Saturday and Colby's track team will meet the Massachusetts Institute of Technology squad at Waterville the same day.

University of Maine's track men will meet Springfield College at Springfield, Mass., in a dual meet, also on Saturday.

All four Pine Tree State college baseball teams will hit the road for out-of-state invasions, with Colby leading off against University of New Hampshire today.

Not an Applicant

RENO, Nev., April 24 (AP)—Doug Dashiell, head football coach at the University of Nevada for the past three years, said he would not be an applicant "for any position in the newly established Department of Athletics at the University of Nevada."

Dashiell declined to elaborate but it was understood he had been given a coaching position somewhere in Southern California.

Outstanding Athletes Head for Philadelphia Carnival—Famous Milers Meet June 17

Boost for Glenn Cunningham In June Race With Wooderson

LAWRENCE, Kan., April 24 (AP)—Don't sell Glenn Cunningham short in his duel with Sydney Wooderson.

The modest Kansan has a habit of winning those races he sets his heart on capturing. And there's no reason to believe he won't go after Wooderson in the Princeton mile June 17.

They never have met. Wooderson holds the world (outdoor) mile record of 4:06.4. Cunningham had chopped it to 4:06.7. Cunningham sped a mile in 4:04.4 indoors—the fastest ever recorded for a human—but only outdoor marks are recognized as world records.

Four-Minute Mile

Track experts hope the duel will wipe out the Englishman's 4:06.4; possibly answer the query Glenn's own speed first raised: "Can anyone run a four-minute mile?"

Gayle Talbot, Associated Press sports writer who saw Wooderson grow from an unknown to world record holder, picks the Englishman.

"The frail looking Londoner," he wrote, is "capable of beating . . . Cunningham any time he meets him in a special race."

The reticent Kansan appeared unimpressed today. He said, "Sure, Wooderson may win"; even listed reasons why he, Cunningham, did not expect to be at his peak June 17. Chief of them was:

Work Interferes

"You've got to train to a fine edge for a match race and I can't. My work (extension agent for Kansas University) keeps me traveling too much. You can't train in an automobile."

Take heed, Mr. Wooderson. When Glenn tells why he won't win, you may be certain he'll run one of his best races.

Talbot credited the Briton with as much stamina as Cunningham; with a greater burst of speed at the finish.

So how will Cunningham race Wooderson? Will he try to run him into the ground in the first three quarters? Or will he discount Talbot's estimate and try to win with his famous "kick" in the final furlong?

All Depends

"I don't know," said Glenn. "It will depend largely upon how I feel. If I'm right, I'll run my own race. If he can beat that he will win."

Cunningham, racing outdoors the first time this season, defeated Chuck Fenske, the former Wisconsin ace, in the disappointing time of 4:29.2 at the Kansas Relays here Saturday.

But don't take that as a hint the Kansan's slowing up. With a 12-mile wind blowing, Cunningham let Fenske set the pace until the final 100 yards. Then he sprinted to victory.

Cunningham ran the final quarter in 58 seconds. There, Mr. Wooderson, is the tipoff. Glenn still can run—when he needs to.

PRINCETON, N. J., April 24 (AP)—Official confirmation of Stanley Wooderson's acceptance to run in the sixth annual Princeton invitation track meet has been received from E. J. Holt, Honorary Secretary of the British Amateur Athletic Board, it was announced here yesterday.

A. Kenneth Fairman, Princeton University Graduate Manager of Athletics, said also that three other outstanding milers had been invited to run against Wooderson. They are Glenn Cunningham, Charles Fenske, Wisconsin; and Louis Zamperini, of the University of Southern California.

Wooderson will sail from Southampton, England, on June 7 and arrive in New York June 12.

New Marks Set In 17th Annual Kansas Relays

LAWRENCE, Kan., April 24 (AP)—Elmer Hackney, Kansas State's strongman shut-putter, heaved the pellet 52ft. 1½in., for one of the three new marks established at the windswept 17th annual University of Kansas Relays.

Beefus Bryan, the Texas skylark, cleared the pole vault bar at 14ft, 2in., on his first trial for a new record in that event. He and Don Bird, of the host Kansas team, battled all the way up the ladder and Bird scraped off the bar with his chest on his third trial.

Rideouts

Wayne and Blaine Rideout, the ground-covering twins from North Texas Teachers, collaborated with two teammates to cut more than 17 seconds from the record in the college distance medley relay. Wayne took the baton for the three-fourths mile leg with a lead of about 70 yards. He extended it to 180 before turning the stick over to brother Blaine who ankled a 4:13 mile to finish fully 220 yards ahead of his nearest rival.

The Texans finished in 10:06.9, seven and two-tenths seconds better than Missouri did in winning the university section on the strength of a 4:12 mile by "Lonesome John" Munski. The old college record was 10:24.1, set by Wichita University in 1931.

A fourth mark was established by the crowd, which numbered 12,000.

Hollow Victory

The throng saw the great Glenn Cunningham register a hollow victory—his first in three years in the Cunningham Mile. The time of almost high school calibre, was 4:29.2. Chuck Fenske, his only opponent, took the lead at the outset and was still a stride ahead with but 220 yards to go wen Glenn forged to the front in the final 100 yards. The Kansan, whose record of 4:12.7 was set in 1934, led by a yard.

Michigan State's star sprinter, Wilbur Greer, pulled a leg muscle in his "rubber" encounter with Mozel Ellerbee, National Collegiate Champion from Tuskegee Institute, in the 100-yard dash, and the negro speedster sneaked just inches ahead of the limping Greer in the final strides.

Seven-Yard Lead

Even the south wind, blowing at a seven-mile pace at the time, couldn't push Fred Wolcott of Rice over the 120-yard hurdles fast enough to create a new record. Wolcott, running with a leg injury, was seven yards in the lead at the finish with the time 14.3.

The Rice sprinters retained their championship in the 440-yard relay, and Oklahoma and Oklahoma A. and M. won four of the seven foursomes in the university division. Missouri and Michigan State were the only northern teams to break the domination of the southwest.

Ready for Challenge

© Keystone

R. A. Whitcombe, British Open Golf Champion.

And Talking of . . . Golf

By R. Maillard Stead

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Championship Causerie

LONDON—Now, as a matter of course—or, rather, as a matter of a great many courses—we are moving forward into another British championship season of international golf. And a highly diverting one it promises to be. Commencing with the British Amateur Open at Hoylake, near Liverpool, on May 22 and following days. In connection with this event it is welcome news here that we may expect to see in action again the cheerful Young American who won the corresponding tournament at Troon (Scotland) last year—Charlie Yates.

Winning a championship of this kind is hard enough, but retaining one is harder, and Yates, if he manages to succeed at Hoylake, will become only the second overseas golfer credited with two consecutive victories in the British Amateur open. The first was Lawson Little, of the United States, victor in 1934 and 1935.

Open on July 2

On the professional side of the game, here, international interest is delayed until rather later in the year. Until the "Open" comes along, July 2. This summer the chief tournament is to be decided on the most famous golf course in the world—the "classic" seaside links at the Scottish university town of St. Andrews, home of the Royal and Ancient Club.

The British "Open" is by far the oldest of championship golf competitions, and the prize originally was a challenge belt, given in 1860 by the Prestwick Golf Club. This trophy, it was decided, should become the personal property of the first man who could win it three times in succession. Well, Tom Morris, junior, celebrated St. Andrews character, did this—in 1868, 1869 and 1870—and in 1871 the competition did not take place. The following year, however, it was re-instituted, only this time, instead of a belt being awarded, a cup was put up by St. Andrews, Prestwick and Musselburgh, jointly, with the proviso that it should remain a challenge prize and never be won outright.

Championship Courses

For a good many years the championship took place at one of the three places mentioned. Gradually the rota of courses for it was enlarged, and the latest addition was made only the other day when the Royal and Ancient Club announced its intention to stage the British Open next year at Birkdale, Southport. This brings the present-day list of British championship courses up to twelve. They are St. Andrews, Prestwick, Hoylake, Royal St. George's, Birkdale, Muirfield, Deal, Westward Ho!, Troon, Lytham and St. Anne's, Carnoustie and Prince's, Sandwich.

The longest of all these is Carnoustie, which measures 7,210 yards, with Hoylake second (7,078). Birkdale, 6,815 yards, ranks only fifth for length, but it provides a most exacting test of play, a formidable feature being some big sand hills which have to be carried with a drive. This course was selected for the English native championship of 1939, starting April 24. The standard scratch score is 76, and the record round 70, by Arthur Padgham. The amateur "Open" next year, by the way, has been allotted to Muirfield, East Lothian, which has not had it since 1932.

The present holder of the British "Open," now preparing to withstand a severe challenge at St. Andrews, is Reginald Whitcombe, who won the title last year at Sandwich in weather conditions so bad as to be fantastic. Although it could not put Whitcombe off his game, the wind ripped up an exhibition marquee 400 feet long. And what it did to my old felt hat is nobody's business.

Week-End Sports In Brief

By the Associated Press

ASHEVILLE, N. C. — Bobby Riggs defeats Wayne Sabin, 4—6, 6—1, 2—6, 6—1, 6—2, to win Western North Carolina Singles Tennis Tournament; Riggs and Elwood Cooke beat Sabin and Shostrom in doubles.

ATHENS—Gottfried Frhr. von Cramm beats Charles Harris, 6—1, 6—1, 6—1, and Don McNeill whips Karle Schroeder, 6—0, 6—3, 6—2, in semifinals of Eastern Mediterranean Tennis Tourney.

NEW YORK—U. S. Figure Skating Association names Joan Tozzer and Bernard Fox, Boston; Audrey Peppe, New York; Robin Lee, St. Paul; and Ollie Haupt, St. Louis, for 1940 Olympic team.

CLEVELAND—Don Johnson, Indianapolis, takes singles lead in American Bowling Congress Tourney with 720.

LAWRENCE, Kan.—Three meet records fall in Kansas Relays as North Texas Teachers team wins distance medley relay in 10:06.9, Elmer Hackney, Kansas State, takes shot put at 52ft. 1½in., and Beefus Bryan, Texas, pole vaults, 14ft. 2 in.; Glenn Cunningham scores first victory in "Cunningham" Mile in 4:29.2.

LOS ANGELES — San Diego ends Los Angeles Club's record-equalling winning streak in Pacific Coast League after 19 straight victories.

ANNAPOLIS, Md.—Navy varsity crew opens season by beating Princeton by three-quarters of a length in mile and three-quarters race on rough water. Navy also wins Jayvee Race.

Harvard crews sweep all four races of Rowe Memorial Regatta as varsity beats Rutgers by 6½ lengths with M. I. T. third and Boston University fourth.

CHICAGO — Jay Bozeman of Chicago, runner-up in recent world three-cushion billiard tournament, beats Champion Joe Chamaco, 600-526, in special 600-point match.

GLASGOW, Scotland — Clyde routs Motherwell, 4-0, to win Scottish Football (soccer) Cup for first time in history. Official attendance was 94,799.

LAWRENCE, Kans.—A school teacher, E. Lee Todd, of Grant, Neb., won Kansas Decathlon Title, previously held by such star Olympic athletes as Jim Bausch, with a total of 6,557 points.

LOS ANGELES—Marked by brilliant performances in two-mile race and low hurdles, University of Southern California track and field team swamped University of California at Los Angeles and the strong Olympic Club of San Francisco in a triangular meet. Final score: U. S. C. 81, Olympic Club 41, U. C. L. A. 9.

LONDON—Although defeated, 2-1, by Charlton Athletic, Everton won English Football League Championship for the fifth time when Wolverhampton Wanderers were held to a scoreless draw at Bolton.

SUNDERLAND, England — Scoring all its goals in overtime, Bishop Auckland won the English Amateur Cup final, defeating Willington 3-0.

COPENHAGEN—Ragnhild Hveger, Danish swimming star, claimed her thirty-second world record after having done the 220-yard freestyle in 2m. 22.6s at a local meet. The previous mark of 2:27.6 was set in 1934 by Willi van Den Ouden of the Netherlands. Miss Hveger now claims all of the world's freestyle records except that for 100 meters.

PINKHAM NOTCH, N. H.—Warren Chivers, star Dartmouth alumni skier, won individual honors in the sixth annual Harvard-Dartmouth ski meet, but the Crimson emerged victor over the Green for the team title. The 15-man Harvard team won by a margin of 1m. 43.2s. in the competition over the half-mile course on Hillman's Highway slope. Chivers raced down the course in 50.4s. to lead 46 other entrants over the finish line.

Individual Stars May Steal Penn Relay Honors April 29

PHILADELPHIA, April 24 (AP)—Individual athletes may steal the show this week end when the University of Pennsylvania presents its 45th annual relay carnival—an event originally built around the four-man running combination.

Relay races, from sectional high school affairs to American championship events, dominate as usual the two-day program Friday and Saturday. But the individual events, have attracted entries of some of the nation's outstanding stars.

Potential Brilliance

The presence of six defending champions and the nation's leading sprinters and hurdlers account for the potential brilliance of the special events.

Mozel Ellerbe of Tuskegee and Wilbur Greer of Michigan State will compete in a picked field for 100-yard dash honors. Greer recently turned in a 9.5 seconds performance in winning the Texas Relays, while Ellerbe, National Collegiate century champion, turned the tables at Saturday's Kansas Relays in the same time, winning by inches when Greer pulled a muscle.

Such eastern standouts as Herb Weast, Columbia; John Maher, Villanova, and Frank Ohl, Pittsburgh, are others in the sprint field.

Titleholders Meet

Defending champion Don Kinzle of Duke University, a Pennsylvania native who won Southern Conference honors, faces titleholders of two other conferences in the 120-yard high hurdles event. Elmer Gedeon of Michigan, Big Ten champion; Jay Shields of Yale, I. C. 4-A indoor champion, and W. E. Whaley of Washington and Lee are rated as Kinzle's chief rivals.

Other defending individual champions include Francis Ryan, Columbia's shot putter seeking his third straight relays victory; William Watson, Michigan broad jumper; William Faymonville of Notre Dame, who set a carnival record in the discus last year; Nick Vukmanic, Penn State's National Collegiate, A. A. U. and I. C. 4-A javelin throw champion, and Richard Ganslen of Columbia, who tied for first place in the pole vault last year.

Seek Three Straight

Three college quartets will be seeking their third-straight American championships in the relay events—Manhattan in the two-mile, Indiana in the four-mile and Pittsburgh in the sprint medley. Not since 1908, when Michigan won its last of six straight titles, has any college won more than two consecutive four-mile races. The last team to win the two-mile event three years in a row was Pennsylvania's 1912 quartet.

The Rideout twins, Wayne and Blaine, will return as members of North Texas Teachers' four-mile team that set a new world's record last year. They turned in a remarkable job Saturday to help clip more than 17 seconds off the Kansas Relays distance medley standard. The one-mile relay classic, with Pittsburgh as defending champion, has a strong field that includes Fordham's indoor world championship combination.

Five Figure Skaters Picked To Represent United States

NEW YORK, April 24 (AP)—The United States Figure Skating Association yesterday named a team of five to represent the Nation in the 1940 Olympic figure skating events at St. Moritz, Switzerland.

Joan Tozzer of Boston and Audrey Peppe of New York were chosen for the women's singles, Robin Lee of St. Paul and Oliver Haupt of St. Louis for the men's singles, and Miss Tozzer and Bernard Fox of Boston for the pairs event. The selections are subject to the approval of the American Olympic Committee.

The association, at its annual two-day meeting, also voted to send a United States judge to the Olympics and the 1940 world championships. It was decided to stage a winter sports carnival at Madison Square Garden, New York, late in December to help raise funds for the team. The skaters will sail for Europe at least a month before the first Olympic events, Feb. 6.

Judging of figure skating competition came in for considerable discussion at the meeting, attended by representatives of most of the 72 member clubs. It was announced two schools for judges will be held this summer in connection with summer skating sessions at Lake Placid, N. Y., and St. Paul, Minn. Roger Turner of Boston will have charge of the Lake Placid school and Arthur Preusch at St. Paul.

The 1940 national championships were tentatively set for some time in March, after the return of the Olympic team, and bids were received from the Skating Clubs of New York, Boston, Lake Placid, and Atlantic City, N. J. All officers were re-elected for their third terms as follows: President, Joseph K. Savage, New York; First Vice-President, Charles Meyers, Philadelphia; Second Vice-President, Walter S. Powell, St. Louis; Secretary, Richard Hapgood, Boston, and Treasurer, Heaton Robertson, New Haven, Conn.

Two Women's Pool Records Set at Indianapolis Meet

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., April 24 (AP)—Two new women's National Senior A. A. U. swimming records are in the books today as a result of some great home stretch swimming by Halina Tomska of Detroit and Helene Rains of New York in the National, Middle States and Indiana A. A. U. swimming championships here last night.

Miss Rains, 14-year-old star of the New York Women's Swimming Association, came up from nowhere in the last 30 yards of the 220-yard breaststroke event to nip Patty Aspinall of Indianapolis at the finish line in the record-breaking time of 3m. 13.3s. Both Miss Rains and the 13-year-old Miss Aspinall were under the old mark of 3m. 15.3s. set by Margaret Huffman in 1932.

Miss Tomska, competing for the Detroit Athletic Club, trailed in the 440-yard freestyle until the next to last lap. Then she swept ahead of Ann Hardin of Louisville, Ky., and Dorothy Leonard of Worcester, Mass., to win in 5m. 29.5s. The old record of 5m. 30s. was established by Lenore Kight in 1934.

Miss Rains and Pat Ryan of New York led an eastern team to victory over a midwestern squad in a 300-yard medley relay.

Barbara Cook, Purdue University co-ed, competing for the Indianapolis Athletic Club, obtained some measure of solace for her defeat in the national low-board diving contest last week at the hands of Arlite Smith of Chicago by trimming the Chicagoan in the Middle States 10-foot diving contest. Miss Cook accumulated 124.67 to 116.7 for Miss Smith.

De Correvont Plays On Losing Eleven

EVANSTON, Ill. (AP)—It didn't take Bill De Correvont, the country's most highly publicized high school football player two years ago, long to taste defeat in the college game.

The blond, 175-pound halfback played well but not sensationally recently as he and his mates (Purple Jerseys) went down to a 12-3 defeat before the White Jerseys in a regulation football game between two squads of Northwestern University players.

The players, after five weeks of spring work, showed considerable offensive ability, but neither eleven's defense called for superlatives.

Dr Correvont, the magnet that drew 6,000 paying customers to the game, carried the ball 19 times for a total of 110 yards, at times showing the speed and elusiveness that made him a national sensation as a prep gridder at Chicago's Austin High.

Recruits Wanted

LONDON, April 24 (AP)—The British Soccer Football Association urged its 216 member clubs today to invite their team members to enlist in the Territorial Army (similar to the National Guard in the United States).

The Association's appeal was issued at the request of the War Office, which is striving to speed recruiting for an expanded home defense force.

College Baseball

Amherst 5, Brown 0.
Williams Freshmen 11, Cheshire Academy 5.
St. John's (Brooklyn) 6, Fordham 3.
Vermont 9, Trinity 5.
Holy Cross 4, Providence College 3.
Worcester Tech 8, Coast Guard Academy 3.
American International 10, Clark University 8.
Rutgers 6, Lehigh 2.
N. Y. U. 8, Temple 2.
Drexel 11, Blue Ridge 3.
Dartmouth 6, Columbia 5.
Yale 6, Cornell 2.
Penn State 5, Navy 3.
Harvard 9, Pennsylvania 4.
Yale Jayvees 9, Milford School 0.

College Rugby

Hofstra College 9, Yale 0.
Princeton 11, Long Island Univ. 8.

Dugout Topics

By Rumill

Yankee Pitching Must Hold Up

Connie Mack, much to the amazement—and perhaps the amusement—of some of his more prosperous colleagues, refuses to concede the 1939 American League pennant to the three-time Yankees. The wise Philadelphia leader, who was managing in the majors before many of the present-day players were born, sees our clubs in the race this summer and two others improved enough over last season to make trouble. In his expert opinion, only the Athletics and St. Louis Browns are completely out of the picture.

"I don't put any stock in this story about the law of averages being against the Yankees," began Connie, who is as spry as a schoolboy in his fortieth campaign at the head of the Philadelphia club. "But I will say that I believe even the greatest players unconsciously 'let down' after a long stretch at the top. And sometimes it is difficult for them to get 'keyed up' again when another teams puts on the pressure. Perhaps this factor will play a part in the Yankee story, although I don't think Joe McCarthy will let it happen.

Pitching Will Win

"Pitching will win or lose this pennant, as it generally does," the chief of the Mackmen continued. "The Red Sox have plenty of supporters, and the fellow who refuses to give them a chance, is making a mistake. Man for man, with the exception of the pitcher, the Sox are just as strong as the Yankees. At least, they are in my opinion. Detroit and Cleveland, like Boston, have power and play sound defensive baseball. But will they get the pitching?

"Right now," Connie went on, "the Yankees have the best-balanced staff. If McCarthy keeps it intact, he's sure to be in that series next October. But if any one of those other three clubs comes along with a few winning pitchers, McCarthy won't have the race all his own way."

Hopes Grove Wins

The leader of the Athletics would like to see Lefty Grove come back and win 15 or more for the Red Sox this year. "Old Man River" broke in with the Quaker City outfit and scored his greatest triumphs there. His fast ball kept the A's in the flag running for years. That was a while back, but Connie remembers as if it were yesterday. Grove was hard to get along with in those days. Even his team mates felt the sting of the mountaineer temperament. But the years and associations have mellowed Lefty, and today he is one of the finest fellows you could meet in the majors. Connie hopes he wins 15, at least, but none against the A's.

The tall skipper is enthusiastic about night baseball in Phillie. "We play our first game with Cleveland the evening of May 16, and we're having just about the biggest advance sale in the history of the club. Advance sales are rare in Philadelphia. If requests continue to come in as they have to date, the park will be full.

Want Night Games

"I believe the fans want the night game," Connie insisted, warming to the subject. "Some club owners don't like it. Neither do the players. But I think every team will install lights before long. After all we must give the fans what they want. A number of business men have come to me at home and thanked me for giving them night ball. In these times, men hesitate to leave their business in the afternoon. But in the evening they are free."

The Mackmen started the new season with four newcomers in the line-up. At first base they have Nick Etten, a big left-hander out of Jacksonville, where he led the Southeastern League with a .370 batting mark. On second is Joe Gantenbein, a California boy purchased from Toronto. Joe played third in the International League. The new third sacker at Phillie is Bill Nagel, a Baltimore purchase. In center field Connie has Dan Miles, a rookie from Chattanooga. These boys are a far cry from the Mackmen of a while back—Foxx, Bishop, Higgins and Cramer. At least another year in the second division for the popular skipper.

Heavy Hitting of Harvards

Eastern Intercollegiate Baseball League	Won	Lost	P.C.
Harvard	3	0	1.000
Yale	1	0	1.000
Dartmouth	2	1	.667
Columbia	1	2	.333
Pennsylvania	1	2	.333
Princeton	0	1	.000
Cornell	0	1	.000

Results April 22
Harvard 9, Pennsylvania 4.
Yale 6, Cornell 2.
Dartmouth 6, Columbia 5.
Columbia 6, Dartmouth 1.

Games This Week
Friday, April 28
Princeton at Harvard.
Dartmouth at Yale.
Saturday, April 29
Cornell at Harvard.

NEW YORK April 24 (AP)—Victorious in its first three Eastern Intercollegiate League starts, Harvard's rather surprising baseball team faces two more tests this week.

The Crimson plays both its games on the home lot, meeting Princeton for the second time Friday and Cornell on Saturday. Harvard beat Princeton, 7-0, last Friday and then moved on to Philadelphia to trim Pennsylvania, 9-4. Since they have previously walloped Columbia, 11-4, those triumphs firmly established the Harvard batsmen as a dangerous crew even though they may meet somewhat tougher opposition later on.

The only other game this week sends Dartmouth's defending champions against Yale, rated the league's "team to beat," at New Haven Friday. Dartmouth divided a doubleheader with Columbia last Saturday after winning its league opener from Penn. Yale began its campaign with a sparkling 6-2 victory over Cornell. Thus the Elis hold second place in the current standing with Dartmouth third.

The Indians lacked pitching steadiness against Columbia and after staving off a three-run last-inning rally to win the opener, they went down 6-1 in the nightcap when Sid Luckman belted a homer with the bases full in the first and Hec Dowd hurled a five-hit game.

Yale's Monroe Jubitz, one of the league's best pitchers last season, continued in the same form with a four-hitter against Cornell to win 6-2. Cornell's Walt Sickles matched Jubitz for seven innings, each giving two hits before the Elis found the range.

BASEBALL TOMORROW Fenway Park 3 P. M.
RED SOX vs. WASHINGTON
Seats at Filene's Men's Store HUB. 2195

YESTERDAY'S STARS

By the Associated Press

Lynwood Rowe, Tigers—Held Cleveland to four hits in first comeback attempt.

Henry Mueller, Phillies—Delivered pinch double with bases full in 12th to beat Brooklyn.

Bucky Walters, Reds—Effective six-hit pitching beat Pittsburgh Pirates.

Ted Williams, Red Sox—His home run, double and two singles stood out boldly although Boston lost to Philadelphia Athletics.

Joe Marty, Cubs—Got second homer of season with one on base to help defeat St. Louis Cardinals, 6-5.

Harry Gumbert and Burgess Whitehead, Giants—Former gave only seven hits; latter tied record with 11 assists in great fielding display at second base to beat Bees.

Marv Owen, Eric McNair and Mike Kreevich, White Sox—Owen equalled major league record with four doubles; McNair and Kreevich homered to account for seven of Chicago's 17 runs.

Jake Powell, Yankees—His single scored two runs and insured victory over Washington.

College Tennis Tryouts Listed

NEW YORK, April 24 (AP)—Tentative opening dates have been assigned for qualifying competition for the national intercollegiate tennis championships, which will be held the week of June 26 at the Merion Cricket Club, Haverford, Pa. The tryouts in the eight districts of the National Collegiate A. A., are assigned as follows:

District No. 1, Dartmouth, May 15; No. 2, Rutgers, June 16; No. 4, Northwestern, June 12; No. 5, St. Louis, May 20; No. 6, University of Texas, May 1; No. 8, (northwestern section), Washington State College, May 28.

Competition in the southern section of District No. 8 was to have started last Thursday at Stanford. No dates or sites have been set as yet for Districts No 3 and 7.

College Tennis

Rhode Island State 7, Maine 2.
Williams 8, Trinity 1.
Army 9, Colgate 0.
Navy 5, Cornell 4.
Yale 8, Seventh Regiment, N. Y., 6.
Yale Freshmen 7, Kent School 2.

College Golf

Penn State 8, Army 1.
Amherst 6, Rutgers 3.
Princeton 5½, Navy 3½.

United States Takes Lead In Races for Cubbitt Cup

HAMILTON, Bermuda, April 24 (AP)—Led by Henry Morgan's Djinn, the United States team of Six-Meter yachts nosed out a trio of Bermudians 11¼ points to 10 in the opening team race of the series for the Cubbitt Cup yesterday.

Off to a good start in a light breeze, Djinn led from start to finish to beat Solenta, sailed by the Trimmingham Brothers of Bermuda, by four and a half minutes. George Nichols's Goose earned team honors for the United States by moving up to take third, five seconds behind Solenta, after a poor start.

Goose was badly handled the first time around the course and was next to last rounding the first weather mark. On the second lap, her skipper let her out to move into fourth place, then by clever sailing worked past Bert Darrell's Bermuda entry, Achille, to take third.

William Miller's Viking, third Bermuda yacht, overhauled Herman Whiton's Star Wagon sailing down wind on the last leg and took fifth place for Bermuda.

The finishing times and points: Djinn 5:04:30, 6¼; Solenta 5:09:00, 5; Goose, 5:05:05, 4; Achilles, 5:09:30, 3; Viking 5:10:39, 2; Star Wagon 5:10:48, 1.

National League

	Won	Lost	P. C.
Chicago	2	1	.667
Cincinnati	2	1	.667
Boston	3	2	.600
New York	3	2	.600
St. Louis	2	2	.500
Philadelphia	2	2	.500
Pittsburgh	1	3	.250
Brooklyn	1	3	.250

Results April 22
New York 6, Boston 5.
Cincinnati 4, Pittsburgh 2.
Philadelphia 5, Brooklyn 3.
St. Louis 9, Chicago 6.

Results April 23
New York 4, Boston 2.
Cincinnati 7, Pittsburgh 2.
Philadelphia 5, Brooklyn 4 (12 innings).
Chicago 6, St. Louis 5.

American League

	Won	Lost	P. C.
New York	3	1	.750
Cleveland	2	1	.667
Detroit	3	2	.600
Boston	2	2	.500
Philadelphia	2	2	.500
St. Louis	1	1	.500
Washington	1	3	.250
Chicago	1	3	.250

Results April 22
Boston 5, Philadelphia 2.
St. Louis 5, Chicago 1.
Cleveland 2, Detroit 1.
Washington 3, New York 1.

Results April 23
New York 7, Washington 4.
Philadelphia 12, Boston 8.
Chicago 17, St. Louis 4.
Detroit 8, Cleveland 6.

College Track

Rhode Island State Freshmen 95, Cranston High School 31.
Williams 94½, Middlebury 40½.
Boston University 86, Mass. State 49.
Army 110, Colgate 26
Amherst 71½, Brown 63½.
Brown Freshmen 85½, Amherst Freshmen 40½.
Wesleyan 90, Springfield 45.
New York Univ. 100, Manhattan 35.
Marquette 90, Wisconsin 61.
Rutgers 78, Lafayette 48.
Princeton 67½, Navy 56½, Columbia 30
Mercersburg Academy 77, Yale Freshmen 49.
Yale 67½, Univ. of Penn 67½.

College Lacrosse

Mt. Washington 8, Navy 7.
St. John's 18, C. C. N. Y. 7.
Swarthmore 8, Washington and Lee 5.
Army 13, Yale 2.
Peekskill Academy 6, Yale Freshmen 4.
Princeton 5, Cornell 4.
Army B Squad 5, Manhasset B Squad 5.
Manhasset Club of Brooklyn 4, Army Plebes 1.

College Soccer

Waterbury Soccer Club 4, Yale B Team 1.
Yale A Team 4, Arnold College 1.

MINOR LEAGUE RESULTS

By the Associated Press

Results April 23

International League
Rochester 5, Jersey City 4.
Montreal 4, Syracuse 2 (10 innings).
Buffalo 7, Newark 5.
Baltimore 10-5, Toronto 9-1.

American Association
Indianapolis 8-4, St. Paul 2-9.
Minneapolis 7-6, Louisville 1-4.
Columbus 4-4, Milwaukee 3-3.
Kansas City 13-3, Toledo 2-4.

Pacific Coast League
Sacramento 5-1, San Francisco 4-7.
San Diego 5-2, Los Angeles 4-12.
Hollywood 18-3, Seattle 3-11.
Portland 4, Oakland 2 (second game, rain).

Southern Association
Knoxville 6-11, Nashville 5-3.
Chattanooga 4, Atlanta 2.
Birmingham 6, New Orleans 4.
Memphis 4, Little Rock 0.

Texas League
Dallas 3, Tulsa 1.
Oklahoma City 4, Fort Worth 3.
Shreveport 8, Beaumont 6.
Houston 17-4, San Antonio 3-2.

Where to Dine
MANCHESTER, N. H.
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Congress Studies New Plan of Government for Washington

Modern Type of City Rule Comes in Sight at Capital

By Mary Hornaday

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON — Congress is seriously considering cutting off its apron strings to which the District of Columbia has been tied for more than half a century.

Not since 1874 have citizens of the nation's capital had any real local sovereignty. The Federal Congress has made all their laws. Three Commissioners appointed by the President have administered them.

Congress is not altogether altruistic in its inclination to set the District Government more on its own feet. Its members feel that their time can be occupied to better advantage than in naming new bridges or setting the hours when street lights should be turned off and on, as they have recently been called upon to do.

With demands from constituents "back home" ever on the increase, they feel less and less inclined to spend long hours informing themselves on local problems of the voteless District of Columbia when a city council could devote its entire attention to them.

Reformers Encouraged

There has been a succession of attacks on the District's commission form of government in recent years, but none has made the progress of the present one that centers around the so-called Griffenhagen plan for a model government including a city manager, centralist responsibility and optional local suffrage.

President Roosevelt's interest in the Griffenhagen plan has given encouragement to the advocates of reform. He has indicated that he is not entirely satisfied with the present governmental setup in the nation's capital, and his long delay in filling a District commissionership vacancy has given rise to reports that he will shortly recommend some sort of revamping.

At the present time, the local District Government is composed of the three-man Commission and 65 disjointed administrative agencies. Under the Griffenhagen plan, a city council of seven members would be set up, a District administrator would be appointed by the council, and administrative functions would be consolidated into 17 central departments.

Reaction to the proposed reorganization has not been entirely favorable, but the majority of objections raised have concerned details rather than basic ideas. Many of them have been answered in the draft of the bill now before the District of Columbia Committee of the House of Representatives.

If the bill, or any similar measure is passed, it will effect the first important changes in the District government in 60 years. As early as 1907, efficiency of the commission form was questioned in a confidential report submitted to President Theodore Roosevelt; but that report, like its numerous successors, became just a dust-catcher. In 1929, the Brookings Institution studied the District Government and reported that it had outlived its usefulness. It recommended a city manager and a council of seven, to include five residents of the District and the Chairman of the Senate and House District Committees.

Professional Study Made

Two years ago the Commissioners appointed their own "Citizens' Committee" to recommend a more efficient form of governmental structure. With its advice, the Commissioners offered a nine-department plan with an administrative assistant, who would be responsible to three Commissioners, as at present.

Meanwhile, Representative Ambrose J. Kennedy (D) of Maryland, member of the House District Committee, prevailed upon Congress to appropriate $5,000 for an expert study by Griffenhagen and Associates, of Chicago.

The Griffenhagen firm has made impartial government studies, not only for the Federal Government and the Government of Canada, but for the States of California, Michigan, Ohio, New Jersey, New York, Illinois, Massachusetts, Texas, Connecticut, Wyoming, Kentucky, Maryland, Virginia, South Carolina, Missouri, Georgia and Colorado; and for the cities of Chicago, Philadelphia, Montreal, Detroit, Cleveland, Louisville, Spokane, and Baltimore.

It found the Government of the nation's capital "unbelievably complex, confused, illogical and cumbersome," declaring "little of rhyme or reason, logic or consistency, is to be found in the whole conglomeration."

Year after year Congress has been passing laws assigning new functions to the District Government without any pattern as to where they should fit in. The last Congress, for instance, established a Barbers' Examining Board, a Cosmetology Board, and a Commission on Mental Health, all of which the Griffenhagen report says should be abolished.

Business Opposition

Why has Congress been so dilatory in modernizing the Government of the nation's capital? Partly because of reasons that make any governmental reorganization slow business, and partly because of conditions peculiar to the District of Columbia. First, there has been the hostility of the Commissioners themselves to abolishing the posts they occupy. Then there has been the opposition of several independent boards that do not want to be subordinated in departments, chief among them the Board of Education. Business interests have opposed the change because they think it might increase taxes or otherwise affect business. The Board of Trade has presented a proposal that adheres rather closely to the recommendations of the District Commissioners.

All of these obstacles might have been overcome, had it not been for public indifference to reform. Residents of the District as a whole are more interested in the Federal Government than in the local government. One-half the population is directly dependent on the Federal Government for support. In buses and over dinner tables the issues one hears discussed are national.

The chief cause of indifference is that citizens of the District do not vote for the officials who represent them. Last spring, residents of the voteless capital went to the polls for the first time in 60 years and voted 8-to-1 in a straw vote for the right to elect officials of the District government, but Congress has not yet heeded this request.

The District reorganization bill, drawn up by the House Committee, leaves the door open for election of the proposed city council. It contains two alternate sections, one providing appointment of the seven members by the President, the other providing election "at large" by means of proportional representation.

Federal and Local Conflict

The history of local government in Washington has been stormy. It has been chiefly a struggle to reconcile Constitutional limitations with the idea of a self-government that underlies the Constitution as a whole. Although the District is a municipal corporation, Congress has treated it as a branch of the U. S. Government, by including it in legislation applying to the executive departments, such as the Budget and Accounting Act, the act classifying salaries of Federal employees and the act providing for their retirement.

In its early days, the District was constituted as a regular municipality, with a Mayor and City Council elected by popular vote. The elected Government, however, was so constructed by Constitutional limitations that it could not develop nor finance a complete administration. Civic improvements became dependent upon the action of Congress. The City's muddy streets, poor water system and tumbledown buildings became notorious.

Chief crusader for an extensive modernization plan was Alexander R. Shepherd, a prosperious builder. Congress listened to him, and in 1871 it instituted a territorial form of government, to be administered by a Governor, a Board of Public Works, and a Legislative Council of 11 members, all appointed by the President. Mr. Shepherd became Executive Officer of the Board of Public Works and later Governor. With czarlike zeal, he constructed many miles of sewers, paved streets, built sidewalks, and laid water mains. Then the panic of 1873 struck, and public opinion clamped down on Mr. Shepherd's extravagance. Congress was persuaded to abolish the office of Governor and substituted a commission form of government. The final installment of the Shepherd debt, which ran way beyond legal limits, was paid off in 1922. The commission form of government still exists; and because the most important needs of the city in 1878, when the organic act was passed, involved engineering, one of the three Commissioners must still be an Army engineer.

City Pays Nine-Tenths

In the matter of financial support, the District Government has been gradually drifting away from the Federal Government. Originally, expenses were shared 50-50. Later the proportion was changed, so that District taxpayers bore the greater burden; and at present, the Federal Government contributes an annual lump sum of $5,000,000, which is about one-tenth of the District's annual expenditures. The Federal Government pays no taxes on its vast property within the District, but it establishes and maintains parks, museums, and art galleries, and makes various other civic improvements from time to time.

Under the Griffenhagen plan, Congress would delegate to the District a large measure of authority, but would still keep in its own hands policy-making powers entrusted to it by the Constitution. The District, however, would manage and control its own financial operations, make its own budgets, and authorize expenditures. The General Accounting Office of the Federal Government would post-audit the District Government accounts, but would have no control over them. The Comptroller of the Currency would continue to examine and regulate the District's banking institutions, and the National Capital Park and Planning Commission would still direct the physical development of the capital. Contractual services for the District would be performed by certain other Federal Agencies, such as the Government Printing Office and the Bureau of Standards.

Under the proposed reorganization, the City would have a mayor, in addition to the District Administrator. The mayor would be selected by the city council from its own membership and would be the ceremonial and official head of the District Government. The District Administrator, on the other hand, would be a city manager, selected by the council on the basis of qualifications. His term would be unlimited, but he could be removed by the City Council after a public hearing of his case.

Representative Kennedy and others who are advocating writing the Griffenhagen plan into law, believe they have found a way by which Congress can be relieved of the arduous duty of serving as city council for Washington, while the capital at the same time can be given a model municipal government in which its citizens may take new interest.

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Washington Street Scene

F Street, looking east between Thirteenth and Fourteenth Streets

Milk Marketing Act Defended By Solicitor General in Brief

WASHINGTON, April 24 (AP)—The Federal Government's milk marketing program was defended April 21 by Solicitor General Robert H. Jackson as "a valid exercise of the constitutional power of Congress to regulate interstate commerce."

Mr. Jackson filed a 195-page brief with the Supreme Court in the Government's appeal from a decision of Federal Judge Frank Cooper of Albany, N. Y., invalidating the Federal milk marketing program in the Metropolitan New York area.

Judge Cooper held the Agricultural Marketing Act under which the New York program was promulgated is unconstitutional because it provides for an unwarranted delegation of power. He also held that the marketing order by "unlawful discrimination" deprives milk handlers and small co-operatives of their property without due process of law in violation of the Fifth Amendment.

Affects Seven States

As a result of the decision, the Federal Government abandoned temporarily its efforts to regulate the marketing of milk by 60,000 dairymen serving the New York market. The decision affected producers in New York, New Jersey, Connecticut, Vermont, Massachusetts, Pennsylvania and Maryland.

Mr. Jackson defended all phases of the Marketing Act, including the power of the Marketing Administrator to fix minimum prices and equalize payments to producers by a market-wide pool.

"The power of Congress to regulate the prices of commodities moving in interstate commerce has never been directly passed on by this court," he said, "but this power is evident from the Federal power to regulate other terms of contracts in or directly affecting interstate commerce and to regulate the activities which affect prices in interstate commerce for the purpose of regulating such prices and from the power of the States to fix prices which in the field of the State police power is commensurate with the Federal power in the field of interstate commerce."

Hold Regulation "Inevitable"

The Solicitor General said the regulating of milk marketing "has been a matter of grave concern to the State of New York for a number of years."

Because of fluctuating demand and production, he said, a supply of surplus milk "is not only inevitable but desirable."

However, he added, this surplus tends to create unstable market conditions unless its burden is equitably distributed among all engaged in the industry.

"In the absence of some form of regulation," the Solicitor General continued, "the pressure of unrestrained competition tends to compel those engaged in the handling of milk to shift the burden of surplus to others." This, he added, leads to price cutting and "a tendency on the part of handlers and producers to relax their vigilance and care against contamination of milk."

Supreme Court attachés said the New York milk case probably would be argued this week.

Virginia Bursts Into Bloom As Annual Garden Week Opens

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

VIRGINIA BEACH, Va., April 24—Garden Week in Virginia, beginning today, will find the famous gardens in the Tidewater area in prime condition. The countryside and gardens are adorned with colorful mantles of spring flowers.

Among the historic gardens included in the annual visitation of Garden Week are those of Seabreeze Farm, the glebe of Lynnhaven Parish. Flowers from these gardens have many times taken sweepstakes at shows in Virginia and at the New York Flower Show. A collection of 21 outdoor varieties, received a blue ribbon in the 1939 New York Show.

Other gardens in the visitation are those at Lawson Hall, which are the earliest formal gardens in this section; White Acre with rose and perennial flowers, said to have come from the early stock at the home of Grace Sherwood, the traditional colonial witch of Princess Anne County; the Johns' Gardens of modernistic trend; the restored gardens surrounding the Adam Thoroughgood House, said to be the oldest brick house standing in America; the Sunken Gardens at the Cavalier Hotel and the wild Flower Preserve at Lake Lawson.

Tidewater Virginia will be hostess for the seventh annual convention of the Virginia Federation of Garden Clubs to be held Thursday and Friday at the Cavalier Hotel in Virginia Beach, with Mrs. Ivor A. Page, Jr., General Chairman, and Mrs. Oscar F. Smith, Co-chairman.

In addition to business sessions, at which Mrs. C. A. Seaton, Staunton, State President, will preside, a social program has been arranged, which will include a banquet with entertainment, an al fresco musical team and fashion show to be staged in the Cavalier Sunken Gardens. A feature of Thursday's program will be a reception given in honor of the visiting members of the Garden Club of West University Place, Houston, Texas, now on a tour in the East.

With Americanism as the dominant note, the Assembly of Tidewater Women will sponsor the annual Cape Henry Pilgrimage next Saturday and Sunday, with headquarters at the Cavalier Hotel. The Governor of Virginia, James H. Price, will lead the Pilgrimage. R. Walton Moore, Counselor of the State Department, Washington, D. C., has been delegated to attend as the personal representative of President Roosevelt.

The Governor's Ball, to be given on Saturday night in the Colonial Ballroom of the hotel, will be the social highlight of the spring season in this resort. The grand march followed by a cotillion will be led by the Governor and Mrs. Price and other distinguished guests.

The religious and patriotic services are scheduled for next Sunday at the First Landing Dune at Cape Henry, where tradition reveals fell the earliest footprints of the colonists, who later went to what is now called Jamestown, and there founded the first permanent English settlement in this country. During the ceremonies this Dune, surmounted by a granite memorial cross, will be dedicated as part of the Colonial National Historical Park.

Maryland Planning House and Garden Tour

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

BALTIMORE, Md., April 22—Hostesses for Maryland's annual House and Garden Tour, to be held from April 28 through May 7, will wear Colonial costumes, Mrs. Martin Gillet, chairman of the publicity committee of the tour, announced today. The tour will take in many historic estates in Maryland, including the Ridgely estate in Dulaney Valley, which has been held by the family for more than 200 years.

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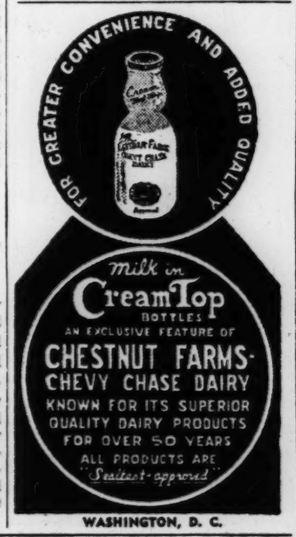
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Washington Shows Value of City Planning—Spring Adds to Capital's Charm

Capital at Its Best in Spring Along Reflecting Pool and Mall

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, April 24 — If the walker abroad on this gay springtime afternoon would like to see what Washington is really like, let him confine himself merely to that region around the Reflecting Pool which mirrors the Lincoln Memorial on one side and the dimpled image of the Washington Monument on the other.

This is downtown Washington. This typical quiet, leafy spot ignores all the little suburbs of box-like houses, freshly painted white, where the Government employee on salary of $2,500 to $3,000 can buy a $5,000 home, install his wife, modern plumbing, and a down-payment electric refrigerator, raise two children, and thus become the typical family unit of the national capital. It ignores the slums, too—slums of Negroes and whites in run-down back alleys that the average man does not like to think about—and does not think about. It ignores the big show streets of embassies and wealthy people, because these are not typical of the common, everyday run of men and women who make up America's oddest city: a city without heavy industry, built on one principal occupation, working for the Government.

So the walker abroad should stick to the Reflecting Pool. It is a nice day in Washington springtime. That means he cannot help being blithe and gay, for the birds are singing sweetly, the dogwood and Judas tree (redbud) are showing white and pink, respectively; the last of the yellow forsythia glows through the new tender green, the air is balmy, and the sky is blue.

Men Sail Boats, Too

This Reflecting Pool is a rare sight. Today as one walks around it tots are sailing boats over its shallow waters and here and there a serious man, on his knees, is sending forth a miniature yacht to test its seaworthiness. He is as absorbed as though he were guiding a giant liner. This pool is long and narrow: perhaps a block wide and a quarter of a mile long. The water, it may be added (for anxious mothers), is about three feet deep.

At one end the saunterer sees the great Memorial—whose simple lines are so universally admired—with the benign figure of Lincoln seated in the center. The face is visible between the columns. A certain emotion akin to religious fervor, surges in the breast of the typical American at the foot of this shrine. Perhaps he should guard himself against too ardent deification of a statesman but it is hard to resist the impulse here.

The pool at this end comes almost up to the steps of the Memorial, but at the other end as one looks back there is a gap of park and greensward before the hill where the Washington Monument rises. However, the Monument's reflection is caught in the pool, and one sees the long gray spire twinkling there, and the eye follows the image up from the ripples to the true Monument, and on up and up into the clouds. It rises 555 feet.

This monument grows on one. Its gray surface takes on the color of the day. At first it seems cold, aloof, and detached, perhaps a bit like Washington himself. But as one lives with it one admires it more and more. It points upward in every kind of weather. It has a reliable quality and an austere beauty. It does not come down to one in the sense of the Lincoln Memorial: one must ascend to it; but from its summit one gains an exalted view of America. This tall, gray shaft, while it was a-building, saw the Union divide, almost at its feet—and re-unite.

Near the Mall, which the Reflecting Pool divides, one sees people playing tennis, girls shooting at targets, a polo team practicing, horseback riders, canoeists, sailboaters, and cyclists, and, scooting about, almost between the stroller's feet, shouting youngsters on roller skates.

That is an endearing quality of Washington. It has never outgrown its own parks. If that is the element of a planned city, then every city should be planned. There is not a Reflecting Pool on every street, but there are trees everywhere and an insinuating park system that pops out from unexpected places. Washington has room to breathe. The slums are an exception, to be sure, and the Reflecting Pool is unique, but after all, when everything is said and done, the capital is a good place in which to live.

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From Washington Monument

Reflecting Pool leading to Lincoln Memorial, with Arlington Bridge crossing the Potomac to Arlington, Va., in background.

Capitol Building Houses Population of 3,431

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON — The United States Capitol Building, where President Roosevelt led ceremonies marking the 150th birthday of the first meeting of the United States Congress under the Constitution, is not only a national show lace but also a Government workshop.

"Latest example of 'odd jobs' accomplished by the Capitol's army of workers," says a bulletin from the headquarters of the National Geographic Society, "is a five-volume index of the files of the House of Representatives from the First through the Seventy-fourth Congress. In it, for the first time, are listed a number of priceless documents believed to have been destroyed during the War of 1812.

"The project was started a year and a half ago in the housecleaning that followed the installation of modern air-conditioning apparatus. Out of dusty nooks and corners came such long-lost papers as the original declaration of the War of 1812, early Treasury reports, and Acts of Congress, wrapped simply in brown paper parcels and boxes, and 'filed' decades ago in storerooms in the House wing of the building.

Routine Little Noticed

"The vast amount of routine activity required in the upkeep of the Capitol, both as an historic shrine and as a law-making establishment, is apt to pass unnoticed by the average visitor while seeing the great domed Rotunda, Statuary Hall, and the Senate and House Chambers.

"On duty in the Congressional unit, which includes Capitol, Senate Office Building, and the two House Office Buildings is a population equal to that of a small town. Besides 435 members of the House and 96 Senators, some 3,000 men and women are regularly employed as officials, clerks, stenographers, carpenters, gardeners. There is a Capitol physician, a special police force, and a corps of page boys, from whose ranks many have graduated into executive jobs and even Congressional seats.

"More than 400 rooms in the Capitol Building have been set aside for offices and shops. Press rooms, with typewriters, telephones, and telegraph, are also available for newspaper men. There also are restaurants and barber shops in the building.

"Into this building each day pours a flood of mail. The Capitol maintains two branch post offices, one for the Senate, the other for the House. About 100,000 pieces of mail may pass daily through the hands of postal clerks in the Congressional units.

Tons of Paper Used

"In correspondence, reports and speeches, tons of paper are consumed annually by this branch of the Government. During the last fiscal year the Public Printer issued, on requisition from Congress, more than seven million publications. In the basement of the Capitol are machines that bind up waste paper for sale, when there is a market.

"Where so many famous people have gathered, tradition lingers. In the Senate Restaurant, for example, (both House and Senate have their own dining rooms, with near-by tables for the public) bean soup is always on the menu—a result of the request of a member some 20 years ago.

"Congressmen sometimes treat restaurant guests to food specialties of their native States. Not long ago a 500-pound elk was presented to the Senate Restaurant, with the compliments of Senator Wheeler of Montana.

President and Advisers Plan Wide Changes in Government

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, April 24 — President Roosevelt and a corps of official and unofficial advisers are currently engaged in very substantial reorganization of the Federal Government.

By the end of the coming week, it is expected that the first two or three reorganizing orders will go to Congress, and others will follow in rapid succession, for they must be presented to the legislators 60 days before the end of the present session of Congress. If Congress should adjourn before 60 days have elapsed, the plans must go to the next session for a similar wait. The plans become law unless the two houses disapprove by concurrent resolution within the 60-day period.

Rumors are flying about Washinton, moving various independent agencies, corporations, administrations, and bureaus from one department to another like barns before a twister. While extensive plans are in the blueprint stage, it is correct to say that they have not yet been finally decided upon. President Roosevelt has given encouragement, but no final "OK," to any of the plans.

Behind the Scenes

There are three interesting phases to the behind-the-scenes work that is going on. One revolves around the academic experts who are making many of the blueprints. These men are led by Louis Brownlow, Director of the Public Relations Clearing House, Luther H. Gulick, and others who were on or associated with the President's original Reorganization Committee. They have made many studies in the United States and abroad, and for long years have meditated and calculated on the possibilities of remaking the American administrative structure. At long last, after many vicissitudes, they are having their opportunity—up to a point. Most of them are now in Washington, promoting their blueprints. Some have the ear of the President, and high hopes of fruition.

But then enters the second phase—the entrenched interests of the present departments, bureaus, corporations, etc. Heads of these do not much like being pushed around like chessmen, unless their particular alphabetical combination is gaining thereby. But all are willing to absorb other agencies. So a vast duel is taking place among many of these zealous officials. Their pulling and hauling tends to check the ambitious efforts of the blueprint group, introducing illogical factors.

The President Himself

And then, third, is the President himself. Mr. Roosevelt has a keen personal interest in the Federal structure. He will be the final judge of all plans, and in many instances he must adjudicate between conflicting interests. Or else he will put into effect his own personal ideas, departing from the recommendations that have come up to him.

One of the first plans expected to be sent to Congress will concern the long-standing discussion between State and Commerce Departments over the latter's foreign service, the wing of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce.

For long years, with some encouragement from the President, the State Department has wished to integrate all the foreign representatives of the United States Government. The Department of Commerce, on the other hand, has built up a splendid service—it was one of the prides of the Hoover Administration, though stringently cut down in the brief Roosevelt economy wave—and the Department wishes naturally to retain as much control as possible. Its chief argument is that businessmen, exporters and importers prefer to do business with and through the Commerce Department rather than through the diplomacy-bound State Department.

Prospects Seem Bright

Adjudication of this old conflict seems to be in sight. The plan is to put the Commerce Service right into the State Department, thus integrating foreign services of the United States, but leaving Commerce with authority over the choice of personnel, and with a Commerce man in the State Department to see that reports and other activities do not clog there, but proceed to the Commerce Department and thence to the business community.

More spectacular is the disposition of the world's largest bank, the Reconstruction Finance Corporation. Reports are rife that this vast agency, which has functioned with great success from mid-Hoover days, will be placed under the Department of Commerce. Such an outcome is stoutly resisted, particularly on Capitol Hill where Jesse H. Jones, RFC head, has many friends.

But another plan, outlined by President Roosevelt is to combine all lending agencies: RFC, Commodity Credit Corporation, Import-Export Bank, Home Owners' Loan Corporation, and possibly parts of the Federal Housing Administration and other agencies. They would be headed either by some regular established department, or under a new co-ordinating head of their own. It is even possible that the lending group would be held together for technical purposes by one of the six authorized "anonymous" assistants in the White House. The objective is co-ordination, and alternative methods are now being examined.

'What of Europe?' Diplomatists Ask

WASHINGTON (AP)—"Any news today?"

The men of the formal clothes, the spats, the canes, come to the State Department these days of crisis upon crisis with this as their greeting.

In former days this inquiry from a foreign diplomat would have meant, "Any news of what the United States is doing in such and such a situation?" Now, as a few men shift the scenes on the European stage, it means, "Any news of what my own Government is doing?"

Events move so fast they leave the Ambassadors and Ministers behind. Their home Governments are absorbed in the crisis or feel they cannot waste money on cables of information.

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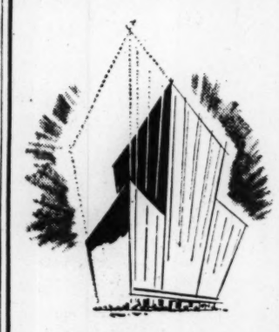

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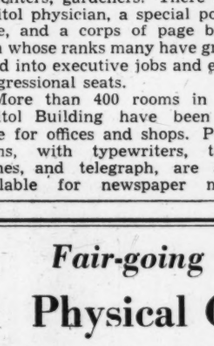

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Odd Lot, Inactive Issues on New York Stock Exchange Are Published on Tuesdays and Fridays

Today's Closing Prices on the New York Stock Exchange

Today's sales (est)	400,000
Saturday's sales	154,960
1939 volume to date	81,017,245
1938 volume to date	75,884,224

Stocks Advance And Then Decline In Quiet Market

NEW YORK, April 24 (AP)—Stocks tapped out a medium-sized rally at the start of today's market, but momentum was lacking and gains running to a point or so were subsequently cut down or canceled.

Dealings virtually were at a standstill near the final hour, transfers were at the rate of approximately 400,000 shares.

Early improvement was attributed partly to further lessening of tension over the European war menace.

At the same time, traders generally remained skeptical, and few exhibited any great urge to take on heavy commitments in view of the scheduled speech of Hitler before the Reichstag Friday.

There was nothing particularly cheering marketwise in the domestic business scene.

Shares favored most of the day—some eventually lost ground—were U. S. Steel, General Motors, U. S. Rubber, Sears Roebuck, Douglas Aircraft, American Telephone, Great Northern, du Pont, and Spicer Mfg.

Backward were Chrysler, Bethlehem, International Harvester, Loft, Standard Oil of N. J., Westinghouse, U. S. Gypsum, and Allied Chemical.

Supported in the curb were Electric Bond & Share, Lake Shore, Holophane and Pennroad.

Bonds Show Gain

Corporate bonds carrying the higher investment ratings edged upward today in a quiet market behind the leadership of the U. S. Government list.

Gains of fractions to around a point were in the majority near the final hour.

Record accumulation of idle funds in banks increased the pressure for outlet in Government and better-rated corporate issues. Some federal loans were up 2-32ds. A few were down a shade.

Pointing higher were American Telephone 3¼s, Armour of Delaware 4s, Bethlehem Steel 3½s, American Water Works 6s, Commonwealth Edison 3½s, Canadian National Railway 5s, and U. S. Steel 3¼s.

Small losses appeared in Great Northern 4s, International Paper 5s, and Missouri-Kansas-Texas 5s.

A thin market resulted in wide gains in some foreign obligations, including Warsaw City 7s and Silesian-American 7s.

Wheat, Corn Prices Lower in Chicago

CHICAGO, April 24 (AP)—Losses of as much as ½ cent in wheat and a full cent in corn at times today reflected lower prices abroad, favorable weather conditions in most sections of the grain belt and a more peaceful tone of European news.

Bright, clear weather aided farm operations and stimulated country movement of corn, with bids of Chicago dealers attracting increased offerings from producers.

Wheat closed unchanged to ½ lower compared with Saturday's finish, May 69-68⅞, July 68-68⅛; corn ½-⅞ down, May 48¼, July 49¾; oats ⅛-¼ lower.

Offer $62,500,000 Gatineau Bonds

NEW YORK, April 24 (AP)—A banking syndicate headed by the First Boston Corp. today offered publicly a new issue of $62,500,000 Gatineau Power Co. first mortgage 3¾ per cent Series "A" and "B" bonds due in 1969.

The offering price was 98¼ and interest. Proceeds will be applied to refunding operations.

Foreign Markets

By the Associated Press

London: Although prices on the whole were well maintained in the stock market today, dealings were checked in anticipation of the budget message and Chancellor Hitler's Reichstag message, both due this week. Some speculative industrials shaded lower. Commodities shares, especially golds, held firm. Trans-Atlantics moved narrowly. British funds turned down after a steady start while most European loans closed about unchanged.

Paris: Prices shifted unevenly in the bourse today in quiet trading. Bank of France gained 10 francs while rentes closed 20 centimes down to as much higher. Suez Canal dipped 245 francs but Royal Dutch moved narrowly up.

Liverpool: Cotton futures moved down in response to new export subsidy proposals for American cotton today. Showing declines of 22 to 23 points at the lows before the New York market opened, covering and some trade and outside buying left closing values 10 to 12 points net lower.

Wheat futures slipped from a steady opening to finish unchanged to ¼d lower. May liquidation in anticipation of tenders next week, continued good grading of Argentine wheat and large weekly world shipments were depressing.

Treasury Statement

WASHINGTON, April 24 (AP)—The position of the Treasury April 21: Receipts, $10,429,059.73; expenditures, $27,674,632.01; net balance, $3,106,626,508.43, including $2,444,731,791.70 working balance; customs receipts for the month, $18,835,108.81. Receipts for the fiscal year (since July 1), $4,578,015,364.02; expenditures, $7,372,565,570.88, including $2,519,678,628.06 of emergency expenditures; excess of expenditures, $2,794,550,206.86; gross debt, $40,036,687,994.75, an increase of $1,426,075.35 above the previous day; gold assets, $15,647,491,180.31.

1939 High	1939 Low	Stocks & Div'ds in Dollars	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
64¾	53	Abbott L (1.60a)	1	55	55	55	
45	31½	Acme Steel (1)	1	32½	32½	32½	— ⅛
11	6¾	Adams Ex (.20e)	16	7⅜	7¼	7¼	— ⅛
25	19⅝	Adam-Mill (½g)	5	19¾	19¾	19¾	Apr18
27½	19¼	Addressog (1.40)	9	20¾	20¼	20¾	Apr21
65⅝	45¼	Air Reduct (1a)	3	50⅛	48½	48½	—1½
1⅛	¾	Air-Way El Ap	1	⅞	⅞	⅞	Apr21
10	6⅜	Alaska Jun (1)	8	7⅞	7¾	7⅞	+ ⅛
1¼	¾	Alleghany Corp	4	⅞	⅞	⅞	
12¾	5⅛	Alleg pf xw	1	7	7	7	Apr22
14⅞	6⅛	Alleg pf $30 ww	3	8	7⅝	7⅝	— ⅜
13⅜	5	Alleg pf $40 ww	2	7⅜	7⅜	7⅜	Apr20
19	9	Alleg pr pf	2	11	10¾	11	Apr19
28¼	14	Alleg-Lud Steel	2	16⅜	16¼	16¼	— ⅛
11½	6¾	Allen Industries	3	8	8	8	+ ⅛
193	151½	Al Ch & Dye (6)	3	156¼	155½	155½	—2
13⅛	10	Allied Kid (½)	1	10	10	10	
13⅜	9½	Allied Mls (¾e)	1	11	11	11	+ ½
11⅜	6	Allied Stores	8	7¾	7¼	7¼	— ⅜
70	54½	Allied St pf (5)	1	60	60	60	Apr22
48⅜	28	Allis-Ch M (¼g)	5	32½	32	32	
19⅞	12¾	Alpha Cem (¼g)	1	14½	14½	14½	Apr21
2⅜	1½	Amal Leather	1	1½	1½	1½	Apr20
19	13½	Amal Leath pf	1	13½	13½	13½	Apr 4
50	50	Amerada Cp (2)	18	64	62¾	63	
24¼	16½	Am Ag Ch (.35g)	1	16¼	16¼	16¼	— ¼
17¾	10¾	Am Bk N (.20g)	2	12	12	12	+ ⅜
8	3⅞	Am Bosch	2	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	— ⅛
54½	31¾	Am Br Sh (¾g)	1	35⅜	35⅜	35½	— ⅜
100⅝	83¼	Am Can (4)	*3	90½	90⅜	90½	+ ½
178½	167½	Am Can pf (7)	1	170	170	170	+ ¼
35	17½	Am Car & Fdy	7	21	19⅞	20⅞	— ⅜
55	32	Am Car pf (2½e)	1	35½	35½	35½	Apr21
24½	13½	Am Ch & C (.15g)	2	17	16¼	16¼	— ¼
115⅛	105	Am Ch&C pf (5)	1	105	105	105	Apr18
122¾	109½	Am Chicle (4a)	3	115	115	115	+4
83¾	51¼	Am Colortype	1	6¼	6¼	6¼	Apr21
11⅛	5¾	Am Com Alco	1	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	Apr22
10½	6¼	Am Crystal Sug	1	7¾	7¾	7¾	+ ⅛
5⅜	2⅝	Am Encaus Til	2	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	— ¼
6	5	Am European	14	6	6	6	M'r 22
3⅝	2	Am & For Pow	1	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	
16½	10	Am & F P $6 pf	1	10¾	10¾	10¾	— ¼
20½	12¼	Am & F P $7 pf	3	14¼	13¾	13¾	—1
9¾	5	Am & F P 2 pf	1	6	6	6	Apr20
15	12	Am-Haw SS (1)	5	13½	13½	13½	Apr22
46⅞	41¾	Am Hide & Lea	10	3¾	3½	3⅝	+ ⅛
34¼	25⅝	Am H&L pf(1k)	1	27	27	27	Apr21
46⅞	41¾	Am Hom P(2.40)	2	45	45	45	Apr22
2	1⅜	Am Ice	1	1¾	1¾	1¾	
18¼	14½	Am Ice pf	1	17	17	17	Apr21
7¾	4¼	Am Internat	1	4¾	4¾	4¾	+ ¼
30⅜	14⅜	Am Locomotive	5	17½	17	17	— ¾
79½	47	Am Locomot pf	1	51½	51½	51½	Apr20
15¾	11	Am M & F (.80)	12	11¾	11½	11¾	
4½	2⅛	Am M & Metal	1	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	Apr15
40⅛	27	Am Metal (¼g)	2	29	29	29	+ ¾
124½	117½	Am Met 6%pf(6)	1	117½	117½	117½	Apr20
7	3⅜	Am Power & Lt	18	4⅜	4⅛	4⅛	— ¼
49¾	32	AP&LS6pf(1½k)	1	38	38	38	Apr22
44¾	28	AP&LS5pf(1¼k)	2	34	33¼	33¼	—1
18⅜	10⅛	Am Rad & St S	25	12⅛	11⅝	11⅝	— ⅜
22¾	12⅛	Am Roll Mill	8	13⅞	13½	13⅝	+ ⅛
72½	50	Am Roll Mill pf	3	54½	53½	54½	Apr21
15⅜	11⅜	Am Saf R (1.20)	2	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛	
20	10⅞	Am Seat (½e)	1	12	12	12	Apr22
53⅜	35½	Am Sm & R (1g)	6	39½	39	39	— ⅜
137½	129½	Am S & R pf (7)	1	132⅛	132⅛	132⅛	Apr20
64½	59½	Am Snuff Co(3a)	2	60½	59½	60½	Apr14
41	20¼	Am Steel Fdrs	7	22½	21¾	21¾	—1⅛
13⅛	8¼	Am Stores	1	8⅞	8⅞	8⅞	
14½	9	Am Stove (.20g)	1	10½	10½	10½	Apr 4
22½	15¼	Am Sugar Ref	1	18⅛	17½	18⅛	+ ⅛
91⅞	75⅛	Am Sug pf (7)	2	80	80	80	
18½	14½	Am Sum T (1a)	1	15½	15½	15½	Apr18
170⅛	148	Am T & T (9)	11	159	157½	158	+ ½
87½	73	Am Tobacco (5)	1	77¾	77¾	77¾	— ¼
89¾	75½	Am Tob B (5)	4	80¾	80¾	80¾	+ ¼
153	147	Am Tob pf (6)	1	149	149	149	— ¾
8⅜	4½	Am Type Fdrs	1	5	5	5	
14⅝	8⅛	Am Water Wks	10	9½	9¼	9⅜	
93½	78	Am W W 1 pf (6)	2	85	85	85	Apr19
6¾	3⅝	Am Woolen	1	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	Apr22
43½	28⅜	Am Woolen pf	1	29¾	29½	29¾	— ⅝
7¾	4⅛	Am Zinc L&S	5	4⅞	4¾	4¾	— ⅛
33	24	Am Zinc pr pf	1	24	24	24	Apr20
36¼	20¾	Anaconda (¼g)	26	23¾	22⅞	22⅞	— ⅜
54⅞	35	Anacon W & C	1	35	35	35	Apr14
20¼	13½	Anch H Gl(.15g)	13	17¾	17	17½	+ ¾
15⅜	8¾	Andes Cop (¼e)	1	10½	10½	10½	Apr17
2½	1½	A P W Paper	2	2¼	2¼	2¼	Apr19
29½	21	Arch-D-M (¼g)	3	21¾	21¾	21¾	+ ¾
103⅛	97½	Arm Del pf (7)	1	98	98	98	
6⅛	3¾	Armour Ill	8	4	4	4	— ⅛
52	33¾	Armour Ill pr pf	1	35⅞	35⅞	35⅞	Apr21
65	50	Armour Ill pf	6	50	50	50	M'r 31
58	33½	Arm Cork (¼g)	3	37	36¾	36¾	— ⅝
13	9⅛	Arnold C (⅜g)	1	10	10	10	Apr21
10⅜	5⅜	Artloom Corp	1	7	7	7	— ⅛
10⅜	5⅝	Assd Dry Goods	3	6¾	6¾	6¾	— ⅛
78	70	Assd D G 1 pf(6)	1	73½	73½	73½	Apr20
54½	41	Assd D G 2 pf	1	41	41	41	Apr 8
36	30	Associates In (2)	2	31	31	31	Apr21
42⅞	23½	Atch T & S F	18	27¼	26	26	—1⅛
71	53	At T & SFpf(1g)	2	53	53	53	Apr22
30⅛	15	Atl Coast Line	5	17½	17½	17½	+ ½
10½	6	Atl G&WIndies	1	6½	6½	6½	Apr14
18	10	Atl G&W In pf	1	11½	11½	11½	
23½	19	Atl Refining (1)	7	19¼	19	19	— ¼
110	104¼	Atl Ref pf (4)	1	105	105	105	Apr22
8⅞	7	Atlas Corp (½e)	1	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	
47¾	43⅝	Atlas Cp pf(3)	3	45¾	45¾	45¾	Apr21
66¾	53	Atlas Pow(½g)	1	55	55	55	Apr13
6½	4¼	Atlas Tack	1	5	5	5	Apr20
4⅝	2⅝	Auburn Auto	1	3¾	2⅞	2⅞	— ⅛
3⅞	2	Aust Nichols	1	2	2	2	Apr17
8⅞	4½	Aviation Corp	1	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	— ⅛

B

17⅜	9¼	Bald Loco ct	23	11⅛	10⅝	10⅝	— ½
8¾	4½	Balt & Ohio	17	5¼	5	5⅛	
10⅜	-	Balt & O pf	1	6½	6⅜	6½	
30½	19	Bang & Ar (2½)	9	21⅞	21⅞	21⅞	+ ⅛
21½	10⅞	Barber Asphalt	4	13⅛	13	13	
13	6	Barker Bros	1	7⅜	7⅜	7⅜	Apr20
19½	12⅜	Barnsdall Oil(1)	11	14⅛	14	14	
21¼	15¼	Bayuk Cig (¾)	3	18⅜	18	18	— ⅜
20¾	17	Beat Cream (1a)	1	19½	19½	19½	
100⅛	98	Beat pf ww (5)	1	100⅛	100⅛	100⅛	Apr17
125	114	Beech-Nut (4a)	1	114	114	114	Apr13
8⅞	7¼	Belding-He (.70)	1	8	8	8	Apr21
73⅝	70	BelgNRpf(3.30e)	1	70	70	70	M'r 22
29¾	16⅜	Bendix Aviation	14	20¼	19⅞	19⅞	— ¼
21½	17⅞	Ben IndLn(.45g)	2	18¾	18¾	18¾	
52¾	48⅛	Ben IndLpf(2½)	1	50	50	50	Apr21
57½	47	Best & Co (1.60a)	1	47⅛	47⅛	47⅛	Apr22
80	51⅝	Beth Steel	50	56½	54¾	54⅞	—1
18	15½	Beth S 5%pf(1)	2	16⅜	16½	16⅝	
115	99¼	Beth S 7%pf(7)	1	105	105	105	
27	15⅞	Bigelow-Sanf	2	17½	17½	17½	Apr15
22½	14¼	Black&Deck(1)	2	15½	15¼	15¼	— ¾
17¾	8½	Blaw-Knox	3	10⅛	10	10	
34¾	19	Boeing Airplane	16	21½	21	21	— ¼
28½	16¼	BohnA&Br(¼g)	2	20	20	20	—1
19⅜	12½	Bond Strs (.80)	1	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛	Apr22
21⅜	16½	Borden Co (.60g)	8	18⅞	18⅝	18¾	— ⅛
32	18¾	Borg-War (⅛g)	14	22¼	21½	21½	— ¾
2¾	1½	Boston&Maine	1	2	2	2	Apr21
27¾	19½	Bower Roll B(2)	1	22⅞	22⅞	22⅞	— ⅝
7¾	5½	Brew Cp A(.30g)	2	6¼	6¼	6¼	+ ⅛
15⅞	8¼	Bridgeport Br	4	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	— ⅛
31⅞	16¼	Briggs Mfg (¾g)	4	19⅝	19	19	— ½
39½	31	Briggs&Stra(3)	1	31½	31½	31½	Apr20
47	41¾	Bristol-M(2.40)	1	44	44	44	Apr22
2	1⅛	Bkly&QuTrans	1	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	+ ⅛
10½	5⅛	Bkl&QTrans pf	1	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	+ ¼
13⅞	7⅜	Bkly-Man Tr	13	10½	10⅛	10⅛	— ⅜
43½	27	Bkly-M Tr pf	1	37½	37½	37½	
19⅜	13⅜	Bkly Un Gas	8	17	16½	16½	
35	31⅛	Brown Sh(1½g)	1	35	35	35	Apr12
14⅞	9⅜	Brunsw-B(¾g)	1	10⅞	10⅞	10⅞	— ⅛
13⅛	7	Bucyrus-Erie	12	7⅞	7½	7½	— ⅜
8	4	Budd Mfg	6	4¾	4½	4½	— ⅛
5⅝	3	Budd Wheel	8	3⅞	3¾	3¾	
30	16	Bullard Co	1	19	19	19	Apr22
34¼	21½	Bulova Wat (2)	1	25¼	25¼	25¼	
15⅜	11½	Burling Mills (1)	4	12⅜	12	12⅜	Apr20
18¾	11¼	Burr A M (.20g)	7	13⅞	13⅜	13⅜	— ½
2⅜	1	Bush Terminal	1	1¼	1¼	1¼	— ⅛
9½	6½	Bush T B pf ct	2	8	7¼	7¼	Apr 6
9⅛	5⅞	Butler Bro(.15g)	1	6¾	6¾	6¾	— ¼
23¾	18⅞	But Bros pf(1½)	1	19¾	19¾	19¾	Apr21
4¼	2⅜	ButteCop&Zinc	1	3	3	3	
13¼	7	Byers (AM) Co	7	8	8	8	
17⅞	11½	Byron Jack(¼g)	4	12⅝	12½	12⅝	

C

19⅛	13¼	Calif Packing	4	14¾	14¾	14¾	— ⅛
50¼	48½	Calif P pf (2½)	2	50¼	50¼	50¼	M'r 30
2⅛	⅜	Calif-Ban Z-Lead	4	1	1	1	
8⅝	5	Calumet & Hec	7	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜	Apr22
17¾	9⅛	Campbell Wyant	3	10½	10⅜	10⅜	— ⅜
20⅜	12	Can Dry G Ale	3	14¼	14	14	— ⅛
6¼	3½	Canad Pacific	5	3⅞	3¾	3¾	
34½	29¾	Cannon M (½g)	1	30⅝	30⅝	30⅝	Apr21
7⅜	4¾	Capital Ad A	1	4¾	4¾	4¾	Apr 8
20½	13⅞	Carpent St(.15g)	1	14	14	14	Apr18
3⅞	2½	Car&Gen (.075g)	1	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	+ ⅛
94½	66	Case (J I)Co(5e)	1	70	70	70	—2½
55	38½	Caterpil Tract(2)	4	43	42	42	—1
107⅛	103½	Caterp T pf (5)	1	103½	103½	103½	Apr10
24⅜	13⅝	Celanese Corp	4	16½	16	16⅛	— ⅜
19⅛	10	Celotex Corp	1	11⅝	11½	11½	
22½	18⅛	Cent Aguir (1½)	3	20⅞	20⅞	20⅞	
5¼	2⅜	Cent Foundry	1	2⅞	2¾	2⅞	
9½	4	Cent RR NJ	1	5	5	5	Apr18
5½	3½	Cent Violeta Sug	1	4⅜	4¼	4⅜	Apr21
5½	3½	Century Rib M	1	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	Apr20
52⅝	33	Cerro de Pas(2g)	4	36	35	35	
13	6½	Cert-teed Prod	1	7¾	7¾	7¾	— ¼
30	18⅜	Champ Pap&F	2	21	21	21	—1
11	6⅝	Checker Cab	3	8	7¾	8	— ¼
40½	27	Ches & Ohio(2)	3	31¼	31	31	— ¼
90	86	Ches & Oh pf (4)	1	87	87	87	Apr 6
25½	17¼	Ches Corp (.85g)	1	20	20	20	Apr21
⅜	⅛	Chi & E Ill	1	⅛	⅛	⅛	Apr21
3¾	1½	Chi & E Ill pf	1	1¾	1¾	1¾	Apr20

1939 High	1939 Low	Stocks & Div'ds in Dollars	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
1	½	Chi & N West	2	½	½	½	Apr22
3½	1½	Chi & N West pf	2	1½	1½	1½	Apr21
⅝	⅜	Chi Great West	1	⅜	⅜	⅜	
3⅞	1¾	Chi Great W pf	1	1¾	1¾	1¾	Apr17
13½	9½	Chi Mail Or(¼g)	3	10¾	10¼	10¾	Apr21
½	¼	Chi M St P&P	8	⅜	¼	⅜	Apr20
1⅛	⅝	Chi M S P&P pf	4	¾	⅝	¾	Apr19
20¼	10	Chi Pneu Tool	4	12¾	12½	12½	
38⅞	32	Chi P T cv pf(3)	3	33½	33	33	Apr18
48¼	44⅝	C P T pr pf(2½)	1	44⅝	44⅝	44⅝	Apr18
¾	⅜	Chi Rock Is&P	1	⅜	⅜	⅜	Apr22
1½	⅝	CRI & P 6% pf	2	¾	¾	¾	Apr19
1⅞	¾	CRI & P 7% pf	1	1	1	1	Apr22
9⅜	7½	Chi Yel Cab (1)	2	7¾	7½	7½	Apr11
14⅜	10	Chick Cot Oil	1	10¼	10¼	10¼	
2	1¼	Childs Co	1	1¼	1¼	1¼	
13⅛	7	Chrysler Cp (1g)	96	63⅜	61½	61½	— ⅞
85¼	53⅝	City I & F (.30g)	1	9¾	9¾	9¾	— ⅛
11	9	City Stores	3	3	3	3	Apr20
4¼	2¼	Clark Equip	1	19	19	19	— ½
26	15	Clev Graph B(1)	1	24½	24½	24½	
29½	20⅛	ClimMolyb(1.20)	1	42	42	42	— ¼
60⅛	36½	Cluett Peab(¼g)	3	25	25	25	
30¾	21¼	Coca-Cola (1½g)	1	122	122	122	
133	114	Coca-Cola A (3)	1	61¾	61¾	61¾	+ ¾
62	58	Colgate-P (½)	20	14	13¾	14	+ ¼
16¼	11½	Colgate-P pf (6)	1	103½	103½	103½	Apr15
104	101⅞	Colgate-P pf (6)	1	103½	103½	103½	Apr15
36¼	20¼	Collins & A(¼g)	2	23½	23¼	23¼	+ ¼
23¾	11⅛	Col Fuel & Iron	1	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	Apr20
18½	14	Col Br'cast A (1)	10	16	16	16	+ ⅛
18¼	14	Col Br'cast B (1)	4	16	16	16	+ ⅛
9	5¼	Col Gas & El	22	6¼	5⅞	5⅞	— ¼
91	74½	Col G&E pf A(6)	1	83⅜	83⅜	83⅜	+2⅛
15⅜	7⅛	C Picvtc (2½%f)	1	9⅜	9⅜	9⅜	+ ⅛
30½	23⅜	Col Pic pf (2½)	1	27	27	27	Apr12
93	73	Col Carbon (4)	1	78	78	78	+2
57	38¾	Coml Credit (4)	19	43⅞	43	43	— ¾
109¼	105½	Coml Cr pf (4¼)	1	106	106	106	Apr10
60	42	Coml Inv Tr (4)	6	47¾	47	47	— ¼
110	106	Com ITcvpf(4¼)	1	106	106	106	Apr14
13¾	9⅜	Coml Solvents	17	10¼	10⅛	10⅛	— ⅛
2⅛	1¼	Com & South	18	1⅜	1¼	1⅜	+ ⅛
6⅜	4¾	Com & So pf (3)	1	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜	Apr22
7⅞	4¾	Cons Laundries	2	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞	— ⅛
8¼	4	Consol Oil (.80)	31	7⅝	7½	7½	
3¼	1⅜	Con RR Cuba pf	3	1⅞	1¾	1¾	— ¼
3¾	1¾	Consol'n Coal	3	2¾	2⅝	2⅝	
15	9	Consol'n Coal pf	1	12	12	12	Apr21
97⅛	94	Con Pow pf(4½)	1	94¼	94¼	94¼	Apr10
16½	9⅜	Container Corp	15	10⅜	10⅜	10½	
12⅜	11½	Cont Bak A	1	13½	13½	13½	— ⅜
2	1¼	Cont Bak B	3	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	
100	88	Cont Bak pf (8)	1	89¾	89¾	89¾	— ¼
44	32½	Cont Can (1g)	*5	37	36¼	36¼	— ½
115¼	111	Cont Can pf(4½)	1	112	112	112	Apr19
10⅜	5	Cont Diam Fiber	2	6¼	6	6¼	Apr21
3½	2	Cont Ins (1.60a)	7	30⅞	30⅝	30⅝	— ⅜
4	1⅝	Cont Motors	14	2¼	2⅛	2⅛	
31½	21⅛	Cont Oil D (¼g)	16	23⅛	22¾	22⅞	— ⅛
29¼	16⅛	Cont Steel (¼g)	5	19	18⅝	19	Apr20
66⅞	54⅞	Corn Prods (3)	3	56	55⅝	55⅝	— ⅜
176¾	171	Corn Prods pf(7)	1	171	171	171	Apr21
6⅝	3⅞	Coty Inc (.30g)	2	4¼	4¼	4¼	— ¼
33	21	Crane Co	8	23	22⅜	22⅜	— ⅛
110	93	Crane cv pf (5)	1	96¾	96¾	96¾	Apr22
31¾	26⅝	Cream of Wh	1	30	30	30	+ ¼
12½	7½	Crosley Corp	2	10¼	10	10	— ¼
41½	20¼	Crown Cork & S	4	24¼	24⅛	24¼	— ⅛
40¼	35⅛	Cr C pf ww (2¼)	3	35⅛	35⅛	35⅛	Apr 6
37½	28	Cr C pf xw (2¼)	1	29¼	29¼	29¼	Apr22
14⅜	9	Crown Zel (¼g)	8	10¼	9¾	9¾	— ⅜
47¾	24½	Crucible Steel	3	27⅞	27⅞	27⅞	— ⅝
96	70	Crucible Steel pf	3	71¾	70	71¾	Apr13
4⅞	3	Cuban-Am Sug	1	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	+ ⅛
16	10⅝	Cudahy Pack	2	12¼	12	12¼	Apr19
6¼	3⅞	Curtis Publish	5	4¼	4⅛	4¼	
48	38	Curtis P pf (¼k)	1	39¼	39¼	39¼	Apr22
7½	4½	Curtiss-Wright	8	5

Commerce and Finance

Says Wide Tax Modification Needed for Business Expansion

Business and Industry

U.S. Holds Lead In Chilean Trade; Germany Second

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SANTIAGO, Chile—Chilean foreign trade figures for 1938 require some explanation, especially from the Anglo-American and free trade standpoint.

The United States remains in first sales place, the 1937 ranking being repeated so far as the first four nations were concerned. American sales were valued at 138,932,730 pesos of sixpence gold each (124,747,988 pesos in 1937); Germany's second place was worth 129,343,101 (11,665,903) pesos; but Great Britain was entitled to third place with only 52,941,843 (46,741,302) pesos. Peru, registered 29,033,240 (34,753,330) pesos.

Imports Increase

The three main competitors achieved practically identical percentage increases during the year, Chile's higher purchases having been ordered on the strength of the comparatively prosperous export showing of 1937. With the recession now in full swing, the present year will probably tell a different story. Total imports for 1938 were equal to 502,017,301 pesos compared with 428,790,852 pesos for 1937.

In buying from Chile, Great Britain rose to first place. It bought to the extent of 148,739,503 (185,232,912) pesos. The United States was second buyer with 107,439,302 (213,401,985) pesos, Germany third with 68,401,487 (90,231,807) pesos and Belgium fourth with 53,212,810 (57,019,406) pesos.

In connection with Chilean exports it should be explained that the national totals do not include nitrate shipments, the destination of which are not disclosed for reasons of international trade strategy. However, the United States is first and Germany is a substantial buyer of the natural fertilizer, but Great Britain undoubtedly still remains Chile's best client.

Exports Decrease

Chile's total exports for 1938 were 682,228,433 compared with 947,588,830 pesos the preceding year. Of these totals nitrate contributed 152,731,052 pesos and 189,582,174 pesos respectively, the discrepancy in the two years' exports of this commodity being explained by price rather than by volume.

The slump in exports, with the rise in imports, undoubtedly justifies the Chilean claim that its foreign trade position is in a state of crisis once again. The excess of exports has dropped from more than 500,000,000 pesos to less than 200,000,000 pesos, which, according to the Central Bank, means that the 1937 favorable showing in the balance of payments has been reversed. The recession crisis is comparable with that of the 1931 depression, but the adverse effects on internal economy have been reduced by the control apparatus which the latter brought forth.

Canada Leads U. K. Imports in 10 Lines

OTTAWA (CP)—Canada maintained several first places in supplying leading commodities to the United Kingdom market in February, it was disclosed in a Dominion Bureau of Statistics' report.

Canada held first place in supplying wheat, exporting 2,634,497 hundredweight; barley with 319,207 hundredweight; oats 22,967 hundredweight; wheat meal and flour 330,956 hundredweight; aluminium and alloys 42,750 hundredweight; electrolytic copper 7,258 tons; nickel 6,004 hundredweight; zinc 9,846 tons, patent leather 508 hundredweight and newsprint paper 265,828 hundredweight.

The dominion held second place in supplying bacon, contributing 82,257 hundredweight; second in hams with 18,381 hundredweight; in fresh apples with 260,083 hundredweight; lard 8,705 hundredweight; unmanufactured tobacco 3,173,992 pounds; lead 8,030 tons.

Stops Brokers' Violation Of Robinson-Patman Act

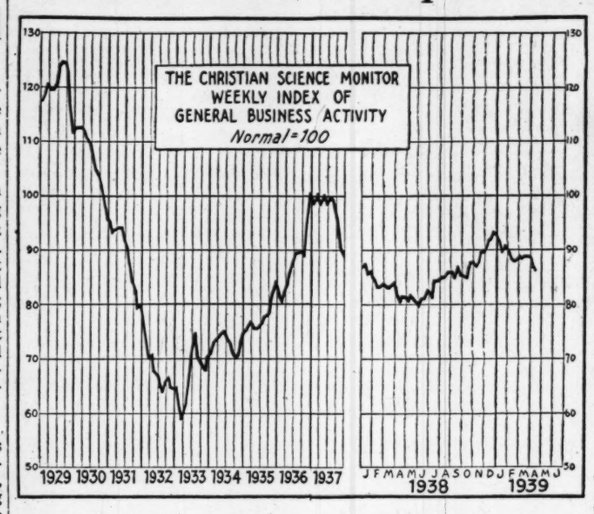
WASHINGTON (AP)—The Federal Trade Commission announced it had ordered 10 firms and individuals to cease violations of the brokerage section of the Robinson-Patman Act.

Those named in the order were Reeves Parvin & Co., Tri-State Brokerage Company, and Francis B. Reeves, Jr., all of Philadelphia; W. N. Clark Company, Rochester, N. Y.; Robert W. Mairs, trading as Robert W. Mairs & Company, Baltimore; Martin Gillet & Company, Baltimore; H. J. McGrath Company, Baltimore; Natural Sugars, Inc., New York; Nectar Syrup Corporation, New York; and Phillips Sales Co., Inc., Cambridge, Md.

The Clark, Gillet, McGrath, Natural Sugars, Nectar Syrup and Phillips companies and Robert W. Mairs, designated as sellers, were directed to discontinue paying brokerage fees or commissions to Tri-State Brokerage Company, Reeves Parvin & Company or Francis B. Reeves, Jr., upon purchases of Reeves Parvin and Company.

The commission declared that Tri-State Brokerage Company was a corporate affiliate and under identical control with Reeves Parvin & Company through Francis B. Reeves, Jr., who is president, director and majority stockholder of both organizations. Fees or commissions paid on Reeves Parvin & Company purchases comprised more than 95 per cent of the total income of Tri-State Brokerage Company since June, 1936, the commission added.

Monitor Index of Business Records Further Drop in Week



A further decline in The Christian Science Monitor weekly index of general business activity was recorded in the week ended April 15, setting a new low for the year and the lowest level since the middle of last October. On April 15, the index registered 86.2 (prel.) against 86.8 on April 8 and 80.4 on April 16, 1938.

Bank debits outside New York City recorded a substantial decline during the week, countering a moderate seasonal rise and exceeding expectations for an intermonthly dip. The losses in recent weeks have reduced the spread from a year ago considerably and at current levels the adjusted index for debits is only moderately above last year.

Miscellaneous freight carloadings edged forward during the week but failed to register the customary seasonal gain and the adjusted figure dropped back somewhat further. Power production on the other hand dropped off less than seasonally, resulting in figure higher than the previous week after corrections had been made for a slight rise in trend.

The following table gives the combined weekly index and its components adjusted for seasonal variation and long-term trend.

	Apr. 15* 1939	Apr. 8 1939	Apr. 16 1938
Combined index	86.2	86.8	80.4
Bk debits outside NYC	79.8	82.1	79.5
Elec power production	93.2	92.9	86.9
Misc. carloadings	78.6	79.2	67.9

*Preliminary.

The Week in Wall Street

By Harold Fleming

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

New York

After plunging down in recent weeks like the opening theme of Beethoven's Seventh, the stock market now appears to be doing a cadenza which when terminated might easily break out on the upside again.

Almost everybody here is still bearish, thinking gloomily about the European prospects, of the coal strike, and of the general theme in the wrathful bass viols of conservative opinion that "the country will now have to tighten its belt to pay for the economic sins of the New Deal." But often when everybody is so bearish, and traders are as cautious as Gideon's men at the well of Herod, things turn out much better than expected.

The market has been making a triangle in the last fortnight, with a level top and a rising bottom; and volume has fallen away to almost nothing since what now appears to have been the selling climax the first week of April.

Market Resists Bad News

In other words the market has been resisting a lot of bad news. Chief is of course the steady inching down of the business indices. Steel operations last week dropped again, to 50.5 per cent, steel scrap had its softest spell since the 1937-1938 bear market, and the steel trade journals were genuinely blue. The other leading bad news is the coal strike.

It seems the strike is a jurisdictional matter, an effort by John Lewis to stop the door to the A. F. of L.'s rival Progressive Mine Workers' Union. If they start working in a mine, he wants his men to be able to strike to have them barred, but without the penalties customarily imposed by agreement with the operators on such jurisdictional strikes. The issue, therefore, is the sealing of the closed shop, and this is the same issue up in the National Maritime Union's strike against the leading oil tanker fleets for control of the hiring halls.

Some Good News in Offing

Despite all this, the market holds its head up. It looks as though no bad news could shake it but some bit of red-hot good news could start it up nicely. Then people would notice that the automobile producers have apparently read the sales figures bullishly, and that machine-tool orders are the best in more than a year, and that wheat shows stirrings of a rise out of its lethargy, on short European and particularly Russian crops and possible crop scares here.

Excess reserves did hit $4,000,000,000 on the nail. Next week they may jump another $120,000,000. Over the week end just passed another $100,000,000 was being shipped to the United States, mostly for official, not private arbitrage account. Government bonds have been strong again and recovered most of their losses during the warscare. New capital issues were small but recovery in the new issues market is expected soon.

Copper Price Cut Expected

Copper was cut to 10½ cents, then to 10¼, but these prices are nominal; copper could be picked up in the Street below these official prices at all times. The price cuts merely accepted an existing situation, did not make it worse, and so copper shares took them quite calmly.

Trade interests mulled over the cotton barter program further and still thought it was a pretty political scheme and no more. The burden of the scheme would fall on the European governments who would have to dig down for the cash to finance it, i. e. to buy the tin and rubber. The Dutch Government has a small share interest in tin production, but tin and rubber of the world is in private hands in regular trade channels.

The United States Government could just as easily pick up the tin and rubber itself. Tin has been firmer recently than the other metals, reaching last week the high of the year, round 47½ cents, on the prospect of some kind of accumulation, for it is certain that the tin interests will not accept an increase in quota output to facilitate the American plan unless first they get higher prices.

Europe's Response Unfavorable

European response to the plan is reported here as in two forms: (a) economically, the plan is thought quite unacceptable, but (b) politically, it is thought unwise to turn it down flatly and officially. Some such plans were vaguely broached months before the Byrnes barter plan was announced, but received a wholly cool European reception.

The tin people were quite annoyed when the State Department asked them in February to enlarge their second-quarter quota. "Did we object," they asked, "when America narrowed copper exports in 1929 or cotton output since 1933? Yet we buy both from them." All the alleged gains to Britain, Holland, and Belgium from the barter plan can be gained by sitting tight and waiting for us to subsidize exports of wheat and cotton.

Politically, the plan is a veiled thrust at the central powers, for it indicates close co-operation and good feeling between this country and Britain. Even the export subsidies are of political significance, because they go in effect to the democratic countries.

Taxes Hit Western Union

Western Union management finally won its proxy fight after numerous postponements. Several mis-statements about the company by this correspondent in an article of Feb. 3 deserve correction. The company's research work has led to noteworthy progress in improvement of its facilities in the last generation; it has multiplexed its wires and in recent years installed carrier circuits so that it has ample space on the wires for the new facsimile service it is preparing.

While airmail and leased telephone wires have taken some of its business and A. T. T.'s teletype taps the cream of the commercial business, W. U.'s current poor earnings situation is also in considerable part due to the heavy increase in taxes in recent years, particularly social security taxes, because an unusual proportion of its operating expenses are labor. It paid social security taxes last year of round $2,600,000 on top of its own pension system payments, and without these social security taxes its loss of about $1,300,000 would have been a net income of about the same amount.

The Street seathes with dissatisfaction over the personnel problems at the SEC. Like every other regulated business it prefers to be regulated by somebody familiar with its intricate and technical problems. But SEC turnover is heavy. It has lost Kennedy, Landis, Douglas, Saperstein, Burns, Nolan, Angell, and many others. Roy Smith, head of the utility division, is leaving. Nobody here wants Leon Henderson for chairman, and few would care for Jerome Frank. The present uncertainties are reported breeding jealousies and office politics round the SEC building, and meantime Street people who want answers on current problems get the same runaround Mr. Douglas complained of with the old Stock Exchange and its committee system here.

Recovery Awaits Many Tax Changes Brookings View

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON—The tax modification program proposed by the Brookings Institution as one of the steps necessary to promote business recovery, and based on a study conducted for Brookings by Dr. James D. Magee, head of the department of economics at New York University, proposes that the capital and excess profits taxes be eliminated, the undistributed profits tax be repealed, substantial reduction in the surtax rates in the upper brackets and a cut in the social security taxes and that old-age annuity financing be placed on a "pay-as-you-go" basis.

The recommendations in part are as follows:

1. Small corporations should be allowed a credit of $3,000.
2. Operating losses should be deductible from income for a period of two years.
3. Capital gains and losses should be disregarded in calculating the tax. However, if the Congress insists on taxing capital gains as income, capital losses should be deductible.
4. The tax on inter-corporate dividends should be abolished.
5. Greater flexibility should be permitted in the handling of depreciation charges, the percentage to be varied in relation to the volume of business.

Capital stock and excess profits taxes:

Both taxes should be eliminated. If it be deemed necessary to maintain the existing volume of revenue from corporation levies, the result should be gained by an increase in the rate on corporate income.

Social security taxes:

1. The old age annuities should be financed on a pay as you go basis rather than by the accumulation of a huge reserve.
2. The rates for the old age annuities should be temporarily reduced from 1 to ½ of 1 per cent, and be subsequently increased only as benefit payments necessitate.
3. The modest contingent reserves should be invested in outstanding government bonds at current rates; and the financial administration of the system should be segregated from the fiscal operations of the Treasury.

Would Disregard Capital Gains

This tax should be abolished.

Personal taxes and tax-exempt securities:

1. The surtax rates in the upper brackets should be substantially reduced.
2. The normal income tax on corporate dividends should be eliminated.
3. Capital gains and losses should be disregarded. However, if this is not done deductions for capital losses should be allowed.
4. The Federal income tax should be made to apply to State employees and Federal employees should similarly be subjected to State income taxes.

"In the development of the present tax system," the report states, "emphasis has been placed on such matters as ease of collection, equitable distribution of the tax burden, redistribution of national income and the promotion of other economic and social objectives, and little heed has been paid to the effect on investment and capital formation."

Favor Less Corporate Debt

"Discussing the effect on investment the report said: "the full significance of the present tax system from the point of view of investment has not as yet manifested itself. This is because the volume of equity security offerings has for a number of reasons been comparatively small in recent years. However, once general confidence is restored and the way opened for business expansion on a large scale, our taxation policies would operate to restrict equity financing in a serious way.

"Financing of business expansion through the sale of stocks is in large measure precluded as a result of the taxation system, such future financing as is undertaken would have to be in the form of bond issues, which would mean increasing the proportion of corporation capital that represents debt."

"Inasmuch as it is generally regarded as desirable to prevent corporate debt from becoming so large as to threaten insolvencies in periods of business depression, some modification of the existing tax system appears to be an imperative necessity.

"The recommendations for a moderate reduction in the surtax rates in the higher brackets and the modification in the existing system with respect to capital gains and losses are designed to promote equity financing. If carried out, these recommendations would encourage a shift in the direction of investment—from bonds to equities."

The report pointed out that the ratio of tax collections to national income had risen steadily, increasing between 1923 and 1928 by about the same degree as in 1923-24.

Taxes Jump 23 P. C.

"In 1913," the report went on, "only about 7 per cent was taken in Federal, State and local taxation, while in the Twenties the range was from 10 to 12 per cent., and in 1938 it rose to 23 per cent."

The aggregate of taxes for every group of industries except the railroads, the report added, had increased progressively since 1923, the rise being especially sharp since 1932.

"Even more significant," it continued, "is the fact the ratio of taxes to gross income has increased in every group, including rails. The rise in the ratio of taxes to net distributable income has been even greater. In nearly every case, net income in 1937 was lower than in 1929, while taxes were appreciably higher.

"Federal taxes levied on corporation incomes have progressively increased over the last 15 years, the maximum tax rising approximately 50 per cent between 1929 and 1938."

The tax burden, however, has been heavily increased also by other changes in the law. Important among these has been the refusal to permit consolidated returns (except for railroads) by groups of corporations controlled by a single company. Thus a group may have to pay heavy taxes because of profit by one unit, although the losses of other units more than counter-balance the gain.

Sees Double Taxation

"Other innovations which have adversely affected industry include the tax on intercorporate dividends, which is, in effect, double taxation. The elimination of the deduction of operating losses from gains in following years has made it possible for a corporation to have a loss over a period of years and yet to have to pay substantial taxes because of profits in some of these years. Restriction of the deduction of capital losses and the more rigid regulation of depreciation charges have also added to the burden of industry.

"While increasing corporate taxes have made it more difficult for private enterprise to show results which might draw new investment funds for expansion purposes, mounting taxes on individuals have diminished the attractiveness of investment even where profit seems probable.

"The very high surtax rates, together with the system of tax-free bonds, work strongly against the sale of corporate securities, particularly stocks, to those whose incomes fall in the high brackets. Taken in conjunction with the income tax regulations with respect to capital gains and losses, they place almost insuperable obstacles in the way of risk-taking investments.

"Large investors are unwilling to take risks of loss in stocks when they know that, if the investment is profitable, the Government will take a very large share of the profit. If losses result, the extent to which they can be utilized in offsetting gains in the following year is limited."

Auto Retail Sales Up 40 P. C. in Quarter

By the Associated Press

New York

Motor vehicles sales in the United States in the first three months of this year totaled 748,935 units compared with 536,668 in the comparable 1938 period, an increase of about 40 per cent, the Automobile Manufacturers Association reported.

March sales were 329,467, a gain of about 45 per cent.

"Retail sales of cars and trucks last month," the Association said, "very nearly equalled sales by the factories to the domestic market."

Of the first quarter total, sales of passenger cars at retail accounted for 622,785 against 435,021 in the 1938 quarter.

Roosevelt and South Agree To 2 Cent Subsidy on Cotton

WASHINGTON (AP)—President Roosevelt and southern Senators have patched up their quarrel over a cotton export subsidy by agreeing on a bounty of about 2 cents a pound on both raw cotton and manufactured cotton goods sold abroad.

Senator John Bankhead (D) of Alabama, who served as peacemaker in the dispute that threatened to deadlock Senate action on all farm legislation, announced the compromise agreement after a secret conference of the Senate cotton bloc.

He said the subsidy would be used in an endeavor to sell first this year's cotton crop and cotton outside the Government's loan stocks.

President Roosevelt had suggested a subsidy to reduce the more than 11,000,000 bales of staple piled up under Government loans, but southern Senators contended this might lower the market for this year's crop.

Will Stabilize Price

"The revised program is a practical operation of the cotton export subsidy announced by the President," Senator Bankhead said.

"Our present plan will leave all new crop cotton in free channels of trade," Senator Bankhead said. "I feel certain that the domestic price for this season will be stabilized at around 9 cents a pound."

This price level, he added, would cause growers to market their new crop instead of putting it up as collateral for government loans of about 8 cents a pound.

Being directed primarily at moving the new crop into world channels, the compromise plan would leave unsolved the question of what to do with the huge quantities of cotton piled up under Government loans.

Senator Byrnes (D) of South Carolina has sugegsted trading part of it to Great Britain and other nations for tin, rubber and other products this country lacks.

Under his plan, the trades would be accompanied by an agreement to hold the stocks as war reserves unless the world price climbed to a figure to be agreed on before the trade.

Administration circles heard with interest a report published in the London Sunday Dispatch that Great Britain had opened negotiations for purchase of the bulk of the surplus. It was said at the State Department that nothing was known of this here. Officials said it was possible, however, that Ambassador Joseph Kennedy had been approached at London.

Senator Bankhead said the compromise export plan would be attached to the annual agricultural appropriations bill now pending before a Senate committee so that funds would be available to carry it out.

The program would prohibit use or release of any of the cotton now stored under loans until after January 1. Senator Bankhead said this would "give growers ample time to move the present crop."

Export bounties on cotton not under loan could be paid after July 1, start of the new fiscal year for which the agricultural appropriations are available.

Sudsidy 2 Cents Pound

While Senator Bankhead said the subsidy would be about 2 cents a pound, he said arrangements would be made so that it could be paid either in cash or cotton. The Secretary of Agriculture, he said, could buy "free market cotton" if he wished to make payments in kind.

The program would permit subsidies on up to 7,000,000 bales of exports annually. A bale is 500 pounds. Senator Bankhead said 7,000,000 bales was a longtime average on exports and the total was limited to this to avoid complaints "that we are trying to raid foreign markets."

Because foreign mills would buy cotton for less than those in this country, Senator Bankhead said it might be necessary to restrict imports of cotton goods or increase duties on these. He said the President and Tariff Commission now had authority to do this.

Senator Bankhead said the export subsidy program would not interefere with the proposal to barter cotton from loan stocks for tin, rubber and other national defense materials.

Under the subsidy plan, he said, the Secretary of Agriculture would be authorized to "pay whatever was necessary" to move cotton into foreign trade, but that this subsidy probably would be about 2 cents a pound.

LONDON, April 24 (AP)—British cotton markets were unsettled today following news the Bankhead export subsidy plan had been approved by President Roosevelt.

(The plan calls for a bounty of about 2 cents a pound on both raw cotton and manufactured cotton goods sold abroad.)

The nominal spot price (for immediate delivery) of middling American cotton was about 8 cents a pound. Futures and Egyptian grades were unsteady.

In Liverpool, cotton futures fell nearly one-half cent a pound.

Cotton available outside the United States has been cheaper for spinners up to now, but the subsidizing of new crop cotton by the American Government apparently would put the United States in position to compete for the British market, trade sources said.

Hopkins Cheered By Inventory Study

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Commerce Department made public results of a merchandise inventory study which Secretary Harry Hopkins characterized as showing a "healthy condition" at the outset of this year's business.

The report showed that inventories of retailers declined 9 per cent during 1938 and inventories of wholesalers fell off 14 per cent. This means, Mr. Hopkins explained, that stores were not loaded with excessive stocks of merchandise to be sold before orders could be placed to stimulate factory production.

Continental Baking Co.

NEW YORK (AP)—Continental Baking Co. and subsidiaries reported for 13 weeks ended April 1 net profit of $604,859, or $1.51 a share on the 8 per cent preferred, compared with net profit of $898,718, equal after preferred dividend requirements to 33 cents a share on Class A common stock, in the like period last year.

Steel Operations At New 1939 Low, 50½ P.C. Capacity

CLEVELAND, (AP)—Steel-making reached a new 1939 low at 50.5 per cent of capacity last week, the magazine Steel reported, but finished steel demand declined at a less rapid rate.

Mills trimmed production in accordance with the smaller volume of new business and specifications, the publication said, forecasting additional reductions but not an abrupt collapse in activity the remainder of the quarter.

Most estimates call only for a seasonal letdown in the immediate future with a probable midyear low of 40 to 45 per cent.

The publication saw encouragement in continued demand for structural shapes and concrete reinforcing bars, an increase in tin plate production to 63 per cent, sustained activity on the part of household equipment manufacturers, increased warehouse sales, and a new high for the year in automobile assemblies.

Buyers were reported as still cautious with the steadier stock market and easing of tension over the European situation aiding sentiment.

Effect of the bituminous coal strike on the steel industry was described as negligible.

The drop in steelmaking left output 18 points above the level a year ago, although still at the lowest margin this year. Reductions included: Pittsburgh 2 points to 43 per cent, Eastern Pennsylvania 1½ to 38½, Detroit 2 to 57, Cleveland 3 to 36½ and Cincinnati 5 to 46. Buffalo was up 2 to 46½ with other districts unchanged. These included Chicago at 53½, Youngstown at 43, Birmingham at 60, St. Louis at 44½, Wheeling at 65, and New England at 35.

Scrap prices continued soft last week, but the recent decline appeared arrested. Both scrap and finished steel composites were unchanged at $14.46 and $56.50 respectively.

Farmer March Cash Income $582,000,000, Increase of 13 P. C.

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Agriculture Department estimated American farmers received cash income, including Government benefit payments, of $582,000,000 in March—an increase of 13 per cent over February's estimated $486,000,000.

Normally the trend of farm income is downward from February through March. Heavy sales of livestock and livestock products largely accounted for the increase. Included in the March income was $95,000,000 in Government benefit payments.

Farm cash income for the first quarter of this year was estimated at $1,687,000,000, compared with $1,679,000,000 for the same period last year. Government payments of $192,000,000 were considerably larger than the $108,000,000 received in the first quarter of last year.

The Department said the income in April was expected to be about the same as in March instead of the usual seasonal decline.

This advertisement is neither an offer to sell nor a solicitation of offers to buy any of these securities. The offering is made only by the Prospectus.

NEW ISSUE

April 24, 1939

$52,500,000

Gatineau Power Company

(A Quebec Corporation)

First Mortgage Bonds

3¾% Series A due 1969

To be dated April 1, 1939 — To be due April 1, 1969

Price 98¼% and accrued interest

Copies of the Prospectus may be obtained from such of the several underwriters of the Series A Bonds, including the undersigned, as are registered dealers in securities in this State.

The First Boston Corporation

Smith, Barney & Co. — Halsey, Stuart & Co. Inc. — Mellon Securities Corporation

Blair & Co. INC. — Lee Higginson Corporation — Harris, Hall & Company (Incorporated)

Blyth & Co., Inc. — Bonbright & Company Incorporated — Glore, Forgan & Co.

Goldman, Sachs & Co. — White, Weld & Co. — Bodell & Co. — Kidder, Peabody & Co.

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

Federal, Foreign and Domestic Bond Quotations—Curb Market

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

British Stock Traders Await Budget Report

LONDON (AP)—Bargain hunters, cheered by the relatively peaceful tone of Premier Mussolini's mid-week speech, stirred a mild rally in London markets last week. The volume of trading was sharply restricted, however, by fears regarding the international crisis and the British budgetary problem.

Buying by big interests resulted in gains for Goverment bonds and gilt-edged securities ranging up to one-half of one per cent.

Traders obviously were wary of heavy commitments in view of the imminence of announcement of the British budget by Chancellor of the Exchequer Sir John Simon on Tuesday. The budget is expected to call for increased taxation to pay the huge British arms bill.

Britishers Want Stocks

Nevertheless if the British want to trade in stocks, apparently they will have to do it at home rather than in Wall Street. A strong hint by Sir John in the House of Commons Thursday was interpreted as a warning of possible repressive measures if buying is done abroad. "The good sense of investors," said Sir John, "will indicate to them that the export of capital at the present time when requirements for national defense are so great would be deleterious to the national interests."

New York trading by Britons already has been discouraged, moreover, by the likelihood that in the event of hostilities they would have to surrender their United States holdings to the Government in order that the Government would have funds there to buy arms and supplies on a cash and carry basis.

Money became slightly cheaper for Government borrowing, as reflected by an easing of Treasury bill rates. Another optimistic index was a small gain in central European bonds.

The vast steam of gold toward the United States, however, flowed unabated. Week end shipments from Europe approached £25,-000,000.

Among the heavy industries, the steel trade boomed. Producers foresaw a possible run on supplies because a strong overseas demand for rebates hitherto made from official prices virtually disappeared. Prices fixed by the cartel were being maintained.

A British scrap shortage was causing purchases to be made in the United States at prices above the officially controlled London quotation.

Overseas Trade Rises

Board of trade figures for the first quarter of 1939, showing that Britain's March, 1939, overseas trade reached the highest level since November, 1938, encouraged holders of industrial stocks.

The month's exports were approximately one per cent less than in March, 1938, but imports were eight per cent lower. This cut the quarter's adverse balance to £85,-130,000, compared with £108,630,-000 for the first quarter of 1938.

American paper money attracted British and continental hoarders because it is more easily stored and marketed than gold. Large quantities of these bills, in denominations of from $50 to $1,000, were bought in London at a premium of around one per cent above the sterling dollar rate.

A keen demand for $1,000 bills indicated that "big finance" also was interested.

Shell Head Sees Adverse Near-Term Oil Outlook

NEW YORK (AP)—"The immediate outlook for the oil industry is not favorable," R. G. A. Van der Woude, President of Shell Union Oil Corp., declared at the annual stockholders meeting.

"Crude oil is being produced in excessive quantities, refiners are running at too large a throughput and inventories of refined products are too high," Mr. Van der Woude amplified.

Replying to a question from a stockholder, Mr. Van der Woude said that although final first quarter figures were not in yet, profits "are not good and much less than in the corresponding quarter of last year. I think you will find the same situation with most other oil companies."

Financial Briefs

Development of carburetors which will enable automobiles to go 80 miles on one gallon of gasoline has been predicted by Charles F. Kettering, research director of General Motors Corp.

The thirty-second annual edition of "Metal Statistics," published by the American Metal Market, has been issued. The book contains the usual information on ferrous and non-ferrous metals and miscellaneous economic subjects. It also contains added features, such as monthly tables on foreign and domestic copper production, deliveries and stocks.

The railroads in 1938 operated 35 days in order to earn enough to pay their taxes, compared with 23 days in 1928, according to the Association of American Railroads.

Nickel is an essential ingredient in newly developed high-test cast irons with tensile strengths in excess of 70,000 pounds per square inch, says a White Metal news letter.

Copper Futures

Reported by J. S. Bache & Co., Boston

	High	Low	Close	Prev. Close
May	8.73	8.72	8.72	8.72
Sept.	8.85	8.82	8.83	8.85

New York Bonds

Quotations to 2:00

United States Government Bonds

(Dollars and Thirty-seconds)

Treasury

Sales in $1000	High	Low	2:00
1 3¾s '43-'40 June	104.13	104.13	104.13
2 3¾s '43-'41 Mch	106.11	106.11	106.11
19 3¼s '45-'44	110.29	110.29	110.29
1 4s '54-'44	115.13	115.13	115.13
7 2¾s '47-'45	108.26	108.26	108.26
1 2½s '45	107.27	107.27	107.27
1 2s '47	104.8	104.8	104.8
59 2½s '53-'49	105.2	105.1	105.1
11 2¾s '54-'51	106.27	106.27	106.27
16 3s '55-'51	109.28	109.28	109.28
105 2½s '60-'55	107.11	107.9	107.11
100 2¾s '59-'56	106.6	106.6	106.6
1 2¾s '65-'60	105.5	105.5	105.5

Federal Farm Mortgage

11 2¾s '63-'58	105.14	105.13	105.13

Home Owners' Loan

1 3s '47-'42	106.11	106.11	106.11
5 2¾s '49-'39	101.29	101.25	101.25

Corporation Bonds

Sales in $1000	High	Low	2:00
1 3s '52-'44	108.6	108.6	108.6
2 Alleghany cv 5s '44	72	72	72
5 Alleghany 5s '50 st	25½	25½	25½
5 Allegh Val 4s '42	105¼	105¼	105¼
14 Ailis Chalm cv 4s '52	110¼	110	110
8 Am&For P 5s 2030	53	53	53
10 AmIGChemcv5½s'49	102⅜	102	102⅜
1 Am Int 5½s '49	100	100	100
24 Am T&T 5½s '43	111¾	111½	111½
3 Am T&T 3¾s '66	108	108	108
14 Am T&T 3¼s '61	107¾	107⅞	107⅞
1 Am NWW 5s '75	102	102	102
5 Anaconda Cop 4½s'50	104¾	104½	104½
7 Arm Del 4s'57	97¾	97⅞	97⅞
1 Arm Del 4s'55	97½	97½	97½
9 AT&SF 4s'95	107	106¾	106¾
1 AT&SF 4s 1909-55	95	95	95
10 AT&SF 4½s'48	101¼	101	101¼
5 Atl & Cha AL 5s'44	95¾	95¾	95¾
1 Atl Gu & WI 5s'59	55¾	55¾	55¾
1 Atl Refin 3s'53	104⅜	104⅜	104⅜
5 B&O rfg 6s'95	20	19⅞	20
5 B&O rfg 6s'95 ct	20	20	20
1 B&O rfg 5s'95	19¼	19¼	19¼
1 B&O 5s'98 F	19	19	19
1 B&O 5s'96 F ct	18½	18½	18½
4 B&O 5s 2000 D ct	18¼	18¼	18¼
11 B&O cv 4½s 60	11⅜	11	11⅜
1 B&O cv 4½s'60 ct	10¾	10½	10¾
2 B&O 1st 4s'48	53⅜	53⅜	53⅜
1 B&O 5s S W '50 ct	36⅛	36⅛	36⅛
2 Bell T 5s'48 B	117	116¾	116¾
1 Bell T Pa 5s'60 C	131¾	131¾	131¾
3 Beth Stl 4¼s'60	106¾a1	106⅜	106⅜
17 Beth Stl 3¾s'66	102¾	102⅝	102¾
12 Beth Stl 3½s'52	99⅞	99¼	99¼
8 Boston&Me 5s'67	30¾	30½	30⅝
1 Bost&Me 4¼s JJ '61	28	28	28
4 Boston&Me 5s'55	31½	31½	31½
1 Bkly City RR 5s'41	62½	62½	62½
35 Bkly Man Tr 4½s'66	76¼	75¾	76
19 Bkly Un El 1st 5s'50	85	85	85
16 Bkly Un Gas 5s'45	107⅛	107½	101⅜
2 Cal Ore Pow 4s '66	19¼	18¼	18¼
4 Can Nat Ry 5s '70	118½	118⅜	118½
5 Can Nat Rys '69 Jly	114¼	114¼	114¼
1 Can Nat 5s '69 Oct	118½	118½	118½
1 Can Nat Ry 4½s '51	113¼	113¼	113¼
1 Can Nat Ry 4½s'56	114⅞	114⅞	114⅞
11 Can Pac 5s '44	113	113	113
1 Can Pac 4½s '46	94⅛	94⅛	94⅛
6 Can Pac 4s perp	73¾	73½	73¾
5 Cen of Ga cn 5s '45	7	7	7
3 Cen Hud G&E4½s '65	109¾	109¾	109¾
3 Cen N Y Pow 3¾s '62	108	108	108
1 Cen Pac 5s '60	48⅛	48⅛	48⅛
1 Cen RR NJ '87 reg	15	15	15
5 Champ P&F 4¾s'50	101	101	101
2 C&O 4½s '92	121¼	121⅛	121¼
13 C&O rfg 3½s '96E	98¾	98⅛	98¾
6 CB&Q rfg 5s '71A	93	93	93
1 CB&Q gen 4s '58	95¼	95¼	95¼
2 CB&Q 3½s Ill '49	98	98	98
3 Chic Gt West 4s '59	17½	17½	17½
8 CPSP&Pac 5s'75	7¼	7¼	7¼
63 Cmsp&P aj5s 2000	2¼	2¼	2¼
17 CM&SP 4½s'89C	21	19⅞	20
4 CM&SP 4½s'89E	20½	20½	20½
11 CM&SP gen 4s '89	19⅞	19⅝	19⅝
2 Chi&NW rfg 5s2037	8	8	8
20 Chi&NW cv 4¾s'49	4	3⅝	3⅝
25 Chi&NW 4½s 2037	6¾	6¾	6¾
4 CRI&P cv 4½s'60	2½	2½	2½
7 CRI&P rfg 4s'34	5½	5½	5½
5 Ch Un Sta 4s'63	107¼	107	107¼
1 Ch Un Sta 4s'44	104½	104½	104½
6 Ch Un Sta 3¾s'63	106¾	106⅝	106¾
6 Ch Un Sta 3½s'51	103	103	103
3 Ch&W Ind 4¼s'62	91½	91½	91½
20 Clev Elec Ill 3¾s'65	109	108¾	108¾
6 Clev Un Term 3s'73	79	78¾	78¾
1 ClevUn Term4½s'77	71	71	71
1 Colombia G5s'52May	101	100⅝	100¾
8 Colombia G 5s1961	100	⅝100	½100½
1 Com'l Cred 3¼s'51	104¼	104¼	104¼
19 Com'l Cred 3½s'42	102½	102¾	102¼
13 Comwlth Sd 3½s'68	109	108½	108½
40 Comwlth Ed cv3½s'58	107½	107¼	107¼
68 Comwlth Sd cv 3½sWi	107¼	107	107
10 Comwlth Ed 3¾s'65	107	107	107
1 Conn & Pass R4s'43	89½	89½	89½
4 Con Edis 3¼s'46	106	106	106
11 Con Edis 3½s'48	107¾	107⅛	107⅛
6 Con Edis 3½s'58	106½	106½	106½
3 Con Edis 3½s'56	106⅛	106⅛	106⅛
16 Con Oil cv 3½s'51	103	103	103
1 Consol'n Coal 5s '60	48	48	48
1 Consum Pow 3½s'70	108⅜	108⅜	108⅜
3 Consum Pow 3¼s'65	107	107	107
1 Consum Pow 3¼s'66	105⅜	105⅜	105⅜
7 Contin'tal Oil 2¾s'48	106⅜	106⅜	106⅜
1 Crane Co 3½s'51	103⅛	103⅛	103⅛
2 Cuba R R 6s '46	33	33	33
5 Del&Hud 1fg 4s '43	57½	57⅛	57¼
1 Det Ed 3½s'66	111⅜	111⅜	111⅜
1 Dul Missabe&I 3½s'62	105¼	105¼	105¼
2 Duquesne Lt 3½s'65	111¼	111⅛	111¼
1 Eie rfg 5s '75	9½	9⅝	9½
10 Erie gen lien 4s '96	17	17	17
1 Erie cv 4s '53 A	13½	13½	13½
4 Fairbanks Morse 4s'56	103⅛	105	105⅛
11 Firestone Cst 3½s'48	104¼	104	104
28 Fla E Cst 5s '74	6¾	6½	6½
4 Fla E Cst 5s '74 ct	6¼	6	6
2 Francis Sug 6s '56	42¼	42¼	42¼
1 Gen Am Inv 5s '52	104½	104½	104½
3 Gen Cable 5½s'47	97	97	97
15 Gen Mot Accept 3s '46	103¾	103¾	103¾
1 Gen MotAccept3¼s'51	106	106	106
13 Gen Stl Cast 5½s'49	56	55	55
9 Goodrich 4¼s '56	100	99½	99½
8 Goodrich 6s '45	99	99	99
2 Gt Nor Ry 5½s '52	89	89	89
4 Gt Nor 7st 4¾s'61	103⅜	103⅜	103⅜
1 Gt Nor 4s '46 G	91	91	91
4 Gt Nor 4s '46 H	82	82	82
40 Gulf St Util 4s '66	108⅞	108½	108½
1 Harlem Riv&P 4s '54	45	45	45
5 Hockg V 4½s '99	118	118	118
10 Hoe & Co 1st mtg '44	70⅞	70⅞	70⅞
2 Housatonic 5s '37	27½	27½	27½
16 Hud&Man inc 5s '57	13	12¾	13
11 Ill Cen 4¾s '66	42¼	42¼	42⅜
5 IC&CSL&NO 4½s '63A	47	47	47
29 Interb R Tr 7s '32	56	55	55¾
13 Interb R Tr 6s '33	33	33	33
59 Interb RTr rfg 5s'66	59	58⅜	59
1 Interb RTr rfg 5s '66 ct	57	57	57
1 Int Hydro El cv 6s '44	84	83¾	84
1 Int Paper 5s '47	94⅞	94⅞	94⅞
4 Int T&T 4½s '52	57¼	57⅛	57¼
3 Int T&T 5s '55	61	60¾	60¾
1 KCFtS & Mem 4s '36	25	25	25
25 K C Term 4s '60	108½	108⅜	108½
5 Lac Gas 5½s '53	49½	49½	49½
1 Lautaro Nit inc '75	21½	21½	21½
1 Leh Val Coal 5s '64	17	17	17
2 Leh Val Coal 5s '64 ct	18	18	18
1 Leh Val Coal 5s '74 ct	18	18	18
5 Leh Val 2003 asd	14	14	14
6 Lex & East 5s '65	116	116	116
1 Liquid Carb 4s '47	108	108	108
8 Loews 3½s '46	10½	100¼	100⅝
3 Louis & N un 4s '40	99⅞	99⅝	99⅝
6 Manati Sug 5s'47	28½	28⅜	28½
243 Manhat Ry 4s'90	39⅞	37½	39½
24 Manhat Ry 4s'90 ct	37	36	37
57 Manhat Ry 2d 4s 2013	23¼	21½	23¼
4 Man RR So L 4s'39	126	124¾	126
6 McCrory Strs 5s'51	106¾	106½	106½
2 Mead Corp 6s'45 A	102	102	102
6 Met Ed 4½s'68	110⅞	110⅞	110⅞
2 Mid Steel Inv 3½s'41	28¾	28¾	28¾
3 Mo-Ill 5s'59	53	53	53
7 M-K-Tex 5s'62 A	23½	23⅜	23⅜
10 Mo Pac 5s'77 F	14½	14½	14½
12 Mo Pac 5s'80 H	14½	14½	14½
24 Mo Pac 5s'81 I	14½	14¼	14½
1 Mob & O 4½s'77	21	21	21
10 MonWPaPb Sv 4½s'60	109	108½	109
1 MonWPaPb Sv 6s'65	101¾	101¾	101¾
9 Mont Pow 3¾s'66	98½	98¼	98⅜
1 Mor & Essex 4½s'55	41	41	41
2 Mor&Essex 3½s 200	48½	48½	48½
26 Nat Dairy 3¾s'51 ww	104¾	104⅝	104¾
5 New Eng T&T 5s '52	127¼	127¼	127¼
3 NO Tex&M 5½s '54	27½	26½	26½
6 N O Pu Sv 5s '52A	103¼	103	103¼
14 NYC rfg 5s 2013	55¼	55	55
6 NYC 4½s 2013A	50⅜	50	50
4 NYC cn 4s '98	59⅛	58¾	59⅛
33 NYC 3¾s'46	77½	76⅝	77½
4 NYC cv 3¼s'52	62⅛	61¾	62⅛
18 NYC&HR 4½s 2013	50⅜	50	50
8 NYC&HR 3½s'97	79⅜	78¾	79⅜
7 NYCh&StL 5½s'74A	55⅛	55	55⅛
13 NYCh&StL 4½s'78	45½	45	45
3 NY Edis 3¼s'65	108⅛	108	108
1 NY Edis 3¼s'66	109	109	109
1 NY Lack&W4s'73A	52	52	52
10 NYNH&H cv 6s '48	13	13	13
9 NYNH&H 4½s '67	13	13	13
1 NYNH&H 4s '55	10¼	10¼	10¼
2 NYNH&H 4s '57	4½	4½	4½
1 NYNH&H cv 3½s '56	106	10½	10½
3 NY Steam 3½s '63	103½	103½	103½
1 NL&O Pow 5s '55 A	109	109	109
1 Norf Sou 5s '61 A	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛
11 Norf & W 4s '96	121	120⅞	120⅞
1 Nor Pac 6s 2047	57¾	57¾	57¾
3 Nor Pac 4s '97	77⅜	77⅛	77⅜
4 Nor Sta Pow 3½s '67	107⅜	107⅜	107⅜
1 Ohio Ed 4s '67	106¾	106¾	106¾
1 Ohio Ed 4s '65	106¾	106¾	106¾
6 Ohio Ed 3s '72	103⅜	103⅜	103⅜
2 Okla G&E3¾s'66	108⅛	-108	108
2 Ont Pw N Falls 5s '43	112¾	112¾	112¾
1 Or-Wash RR&N 4s '61	105½	105½	105½
7 Otis Steel 4½s '62A	68	67⅞	68
6 Pac Gas & El 3½s '66	108	107½	107
5 Pac G & E 3¾s '61	110¼	110⅛	110¼
2 Pac Gas & El 4s '64	111⅜	111⅜	111¾
1 Pac T&T 3¼s '66C	109	109	109
2 Para Pict 6s '55	101½	101¾	101⅜
10 Para Pict cv 3¼s '47	83½	83½	83½
2 Parmelee T 6s '44	52	51	51
6 Pen Co 4s '63	100	99⅞	100
4 Pen P & Lt 4½s '81	105¼	105¼	105¼
20 Pen RR gen 4½s '65	98	97⅞	97¾
1 Pen RR gen 4¼s '81	93½	93½	93½
6 Pen RR 4¼s2'84 E	94½	93¾	94¼
17 Pen RR 3½s '52	79⅝	79¼	79⅜
5 Peo GL&C Chi 6s '43	116	115¾	116
1 Peo GL&C Chi 5s '47	114⅛	114⅛	114⅛
9 Phelps Dodge 3½s '52	109¼	109¼	109¼
29 Phila Co 5s '67	100⅝	100	100⅝
1 Phil Elec 3½s '67	109⅞	109⅞	109⅞

Sales in $1000	High	Low	2:00
3 Philippine Ry 4s '37	8	8	8
2 Phillips Pet 3s '38	106⅞	106⅞	106⅞
1 PCC & SL 5s '70A	103½	103½	103½
1 PCC & SL L 4½s '77	94¾	94¾	94¾
1 PCC & S L 4½s '40A	105¼	105¼	105¼
1 Pitt&WVa 4½s 60C	39	39	39
15 Portl Gen E 4½s 60	67	67	67
23 Postal Tel&C 5s 53	12¼	12	12⅛
6 Potomac El P 3¼s 66	108⅜	108⅜	108⅜
5 Purity Bak 5s 48	97¼	97¼	97¼
7 Radio Keith 6s 41	57	57	57
2 Rem Rand 4½s 56	100	100	100
3 Republic Steel 4½s61	90	90	90
1 Republic Steel 4½s 56	90	90	90
2 Rio Gr West 1st 4s 39	32½	32½	32½
10 Rio Gr W cit 4s 49	18	17¾	17¾
33 StLIM&S4sR&G 33	53¾	53½	53½
3 StLSF 5s B 50 ct	8⅞	8⅞	8⅞
16 St L S F 4½s 78	8¾	8¾	8¾
1 StLSF4½s 78ctf st	8¼	8¼	8¼
5 St L S F 4s 50 A	8¼	8¼	8¼
1 St L SW 1st 4s 89	57	57	57
5 San Ant Pub Svc 4s63	106¾	106¾	106¾
2 Schulco 6½s 46 A st	17	17	17
5 Schulco 6½s 46B	26½	26	26½
1 Seab A L cn 6s 45	6	6	6
2 Sea A L 4s '50 st	9½	9½	9½
12 Shell Un 2½s '51	105½	105¼	105½
7 Silesian-Am 7s '41	67½	59½	67½
1 Simmons cv 4s '52	97	97	97
5 Skelly Oil 4s '51	103½	103½	103½
3 So Cal Gas 4½s '61	106⅝	106½	106½
6 So Col Pow 6s '47	103	103	103
8 Sou Pac 4½s '68	44½	43½	43½
5 Sou Pac 4½s '81	43½	43	43
18 So Pac 4½s '69	43¾	43¼	43¼
19 So Pac rfg 4s '55	59	58⅜	59
2 So Pac cit 4s '49	46	46	46
6 So Pac 4½s Ore '77	47	47	47
3 South Ry 6½s '56	65½	65½	65½
7 South Ry gen 6s '56	80¾	80¾	80¾
11 South Ry gen 4s '56	48	47½	47¾
1 Stand Oil NJ 3s '61	105	105	105
1 Stand Oil NJ 2¾s '53	103⅞	103⅞	103⅞
3 Swi&Co 3¼s '58	107	107	107
16 Ten El Pow 6s '47A	100½	100	100
4 Tex Corp 3½s '51	107	107	107
2 Tex & Pac 5s '77B	80½	80½	80½
2 Tex&Pac 5s '79C	80⅝	80½	80½
2 TexP-MP Ter 5½s'64	100	100	100
4 Third Ave aj 5s '60	9¾	9½	9½
1 Third Ave 4s '60	42	42	42
1 TideWatAssO3½s '52	105⅞	105⅞	105⅞
7 Un El M5s 1932 '62	108¾	108¾	108¾
5 Un Pac 1st 4s '47	113½	113	113
4 Un Pac 3½s '71	96⅞	96⅞	96⅞
1 Unit Drug 5s '53	76	76	76
12 US Steel 3¼s'48	105¾	105	105⅜
1 Utah Lt&Trac 5s '44	96	96	96
1 Utah P & L 5s '44	97	97	97
4 Util P&L 5s '59	66⅜	66½	66⅜
10 Va El&Pow 3½s '68	109½	109½	109½
6 Virginian Ry 3¾s '66	107¼	107½	107½
3 Wabash rfg 5½s '75	7½	7½	7½
10 Wabash 8d 5s '39	17¾	17¾	17¾
3 Wabash 5s '76 B	10½	10	10½
14 Warner Bros cv 6s '39	100½	100½	100½
1 Warner Bros 6s '48	90¼	90¼	90¼
1 Westch Lt 3½s '67	107½	107½	107½
1 West Pen P 3½s '66	111	110¾	111
1 WNYPa gen 4s '43	105⅝	105⅜	105⅝
3 Western Un 5s '51	61	61	61
3 Western Un 5s '60	60	60	60
2 Wh & L E 4s '49	110½	110½	110½
2 Wheel Stl 4½s '66A	92¼	92¼	92¼
4 Wis Cen 4s '49	8	8	8
6 Wisc El Pow 3½s '68	108¼	108	108
2 Youngst S&T4s '61	104¾	104½	104½
25 Youngst S&T 4s '48	102¼	102¼	102¼

Foreign Bonds

3 Antioquia 7s '45A	13	13	13
1 Antioquia 3d 7s '57	12½	12½	12½
2 Antwerp 5s '58	91	91	91
21 Argentine 4s '72 Feb.	78⅛	78⅛	78⅛
15 Argentine 4s '72 Ap	78⅜	77⅞	78⅛
4 Argentine 4½s '48	91¾	91¾	91¾
4 Argentine 4½s '71	86¼	86¼	86¼
2 Australia 5s '55	97½	97½	97½
9 Australia 5s '57	97½	97	97½
7 Australia 4½s '56	92⅛	92½	92⅛
1 Austria 7s '57	12	12	12
2 Belgium 7s '55	110⅛	110⅛	110⅛
3 Belgium 6½s '49	105	105	105
1 Belgium 6s '55	102¾	102¾	102¾
2 Berl El Elv 6½s '56	24¼	24¼	24¼
1 Brazil 8s '41	21	20¾	21
13 Brazil 6½s '26-57	16½	16⅜	16⅜
5 Brazil 6½s 27-57	16¾	16¾	16¾
8 Brazil C Ry El 7s '52	15	15	15
6 Buen A 4½s 43ss '77	46¾	46	46¾
2 Bulgaria 7½s '68	17	17	17
6 Canada 5s '52	109¼	108⅞	108⅞
15 Canada 4s '60	109½	109½	109½
8 Canada 3s '67	100	100	100
9 Canada 2½s '48	102¼	102⅛	102¼
15 ChileMtgBk6¾s'61asd	8	8	8
7 Chile 6s '61 Jan	12½	12½	12½
2 Chile 6s '61 Jan asd	8⅞	8⅞	8⅞
2 Chile 6s '62 asd	9	9	9
3 Colomb 6s '61 Jan	26	25¾	26
7 Colomb 6s 61 Oct	26¾	26⅛	26⅜
17 Copenhag 5s '52	84½	83¾	83¾
6 Copenhag 4½s '53	80½	79½	80½
18 Denmark 6s '42	98⅛	98	98⅛
12 Denmark 5½s '55	96¾	96½	96¾
13 Denmark 4½s '62	86	85⅞	85⅞
1 Finland 6s '45	105¼	105¼	105¼
13 GerGov 5½s 65	18¼	18	18¼
1 Ger Govt 5½s65unst	15⅜	15½	15⅜
2 Ger Govt 5½s'65	21	20	21
1 GtConElPJap 7s 44	76	76	76
2 Helsingfors 6½s 60	102⅜	102⅜	102⅜
6 Hungary 4½s 79 ext	19¾	19⅝	19¾
7 Ital Pub Ut 7s 52	42½	42⅜	42½
19 Italy 7s 1951	60¾	60	60½
12 Japan 6½s '54	78⅛	78⅛	78⅛
1 Japan 5½s 65	57	57	57
1 Met Water 5½s 50	96	96	96
6 Milan City 6½s 52	45	44½	45
1 N Sou Wales 5s 57	95½	95½	95½
2 Norway 6s 44	103	102¾	102¾
2 Norway 4½s 56	101	101	101
5 Norway 4s 63	97⅝	97½	97⅝
3 Orient Dev 6s 53	53½	53½	53½
2 Orient Dev 5½s 58	49	49	49
3 Oslo City 4½s 55	100	100	100
7 Par Orl RR 5½s 68			

100 1-32 100 1-32 100 1-32

5 Panama 5s63A stmpd	55	55	55
1 Peru 7s 59	10	10	10
5 Peru 1st 6s 60	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛
10 Pirelli7s '52	90	90	90
1 Poland 4½s '58 asd	22⅝	22⅝	22⅝
1 Rhine-Wes El 6s '53	23⅜	23⅜	23⅜
10 Rio de Jan 6½s '53	9⅞	9⅞	9⅞
12 Rome 6½s '52	50	49⅜	50
1 Sao Paulo St 7s '56	9½	9½	9½
1 Sax St Mtg 7s '45	23½	23½	23½
9 Serbs Sts 8l 7s '62	21½	21½	21½
2 Sydney 5½s '55	98	98	98
8 Tokyo El Lt 6s '53	55	54¾	54¾
1 Warsaw City 7s '58	25¾	25¾	25¾
19 Westph Un El P 6s '53	19	19	19

Total today, 2,779,000; previous day, 2,-256,500; week ago, 4,945,900; year ago, 4,-931,050; two years ago, 12,157,000; Jan 1 to date, 565,894,025; year ago, 581,305,680; two years ago, 1,299,481,000.

Bank and Insurance Stocks

Bank Stocks	Bid	Asked
Bank of Amer NTS (SF) (2.40)	31¼	33¼
Bank of Manhattan (.80a)	15¾	17¼
Bank of New York (14)	405	415
Bankers Trust (2)	48½	50½
Brooklyn Trust (4)	67	72
Central Hanover B

Irrigation: Boon to West

By Pacificus

San Francisco

How large a part irrigation plays in the economic life of the West is indicated in recent information compiled and released by the United States Bureau of Reclamation. The 300 per cent increase in the population of the West since 1900 can be attributed, in no small degree, to Federal reclamation projects. In 15 states where such projects are operating, the economy of substantial areas has been stabilized.

Yet the growth of this vast irrigated empire is far from finished. Completion of the program of construction now under way will greatly enlarge the direct and indirect benefits being enjoyed, and the new wealth created by Government projects probably will be doubled.

Making an inventory of definite achievements arising directly from Federal projects, the Bureau of Reclamation reports that more than 50,000 farm homes have been created on project land, and 30,000 more, situated on land without adequate water supply, have received needed protection.

These farms, and the 254 cities and towns dependent upon them, support a population of about 1,000,000 persons. They have given rise to and are served by 863 public schools and 1,076 churches, and have led to construction of hundreds of miles of roads and other improvements.

The value of these newly created or improved farm lands, estimated by 1937 tax assessments on typical projects, is fixed at $206,537,000. Actual values created are probably in excess of $400,000,000. To this figure can be added increased value of city, town, utility, and industrial property and of range land amounting to approximately $500,000,000. This brings the total value of benefits from governmental irrigation projects close to the $1,000,000,000 mark.

Little Competition

Crops produced on the West's Federal reclamation projects, the Bureau points out, carry no threat to farmers in other sections of the country. Of the crops of which the Nation has exportable surpluses—corn, wheat, and cotton—very little is grown on the projects. Less than one fourth of 1 per cent of the national production of these commodities in 1937 came from these lands.

The two types of crops which dominate on irrigated land are not competitive with those of other regions. First of these two, from the standpoint of acreage, are hay and forage crops, which provide half the feed for the livestock indutry of the West. From the standpoint of returns to the farmer, specialty crops of sugar beets, vegetables, melons, and fruits come first, and none is competitive generally with similar products of other areas in the United States.

Hay Essential

Anyone who has traveled across the vast distances of the intermountain area will realize that great expanses of the western ranges could not be used for the grazing of sheep and cattle without small irrigated areas to produce hay for winter feeding.

Vegetables from these Western areas, which have to be shipped from 1,000 to 3,000 miles to big metropolitan markets in the East, cannot compete with products of local truck gardens when they are in season.

Summarizing crop production on irrigated land and particularly with reference to Federal reclamation projects, the Bureau of Reclamation states: "Approximately half of the crops are fed to livestock in the immediate areas. The remainder is consumed in the West or shipped eastward to market when the produce of farms near the great consuming centers is not in season."

Blessings of irrigation to the West are not counterbalanced by any serious competition with other sections of the Nation.

Elevator Strike Forestalled

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, April 24—A compromise agreement drafted by a board of survey named by Mayor Fiorello H. La Guardia has been accepted by both employers and employees in the building service industry and today had forestalled a threatened strike of 20,000 service employees in Manhattan office and apartment buildings. Negotiations were between the Realty Advisory Board and Local 32-B of the Building Service Employees' International Union.

Employees will receive immediate wage increases of $1 a week for elevator operators and others paid by the week and $4 for those paid by the month, while working time will be reduced one hour a week. Negotiations between the union and the employers had been deadlocked over the union's insistence on a closed shop clause in the contract. The board's scheme provides a compromise.

The agreement is temporary and will govern until a revised schedule of wages and hours, to be fixed by arbitration, becomes effective in 18 months.

Workers in apartment houses, before the compromise agreement went into effect received $82 to $102 a month; day workers employed 54 hours a week and night workers 63. Office building employees received $25 to $28 and in loft buildings from $23 to $26.75, working 48 hours a week in most instances.

Repatriation Draws Mexican Thousands

MEXICO, D. F. (AP)—Plans for repatriation of thousands of Mexican families from southern border states of the United States are being pushed on several fronts at the direction of President Lazaro Cardenas.

Reports here indicate that the trek back home from north of the Rio Grande might get under way the latter part of this month.

President Cardenas now is on an extended tour of Northern Mexican States which is expected to include a careful survey of the various problems incident to the repatriation program.

He was reported Saturday in Matamoros Tamaulipas, across the border from Brownsville, Tex.

Ramon Beteta, Assistant Secretary of Foreign Affairs, left recently for Texas and elsewhere to make a poll of Mexicans willing to accept the Government's offer of free transportation back home, land to cultivate and credits to build homes and get their first crops harvested. He has reported the total willing as running into thousands.

Various agencies of the Federal and State Governments have been called upon to co-operate in the repatriation program.

Public Housing: Who Ought to Be Tenants?

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA—A Philadelphia Real Estate Board resolution asks the City Housing Authority to restrict its housing to the actual low-income group, including those without employment or earned income.

The resolution sets forth that "those who are in receipt of sufficient income to purchase or rent homes privately constructed may not be permitted under any circumstances to rent such Government-subsidized housing and thus pre-empt the rights of those for whom its benefits are intended."

America's Part in War

WASHINGTON (AP)—With Europe struggling to avert a new world war, the American Battle Monuments Commission publishes a new history of America's part in the last one.

"American Armies and Battlefields in Europe" is a 547-page combined history, reference work, and guide to areas made historic by the expeditionary force Gen. John J. Pershing led in 1917-18. The book, published by the Government, is a revision and elaboration of "A Guide to the American Battlefields of Europe," published in 1927.

South African Move Criticized at Berlin

BERLIN (AP) — The Deutsche Diplomatisch-Politische Korrespondenz said April 21 that the South African Government's extension of police powers over Southwest Africa "must more and more undermine the autonomous character of the mandate."

[The Union of South Africa holds Southwest Africa, a German colony before the World War, under a League of Nations mandate. Last Monday it dispatched 500 of its police under sealed orders to the territory.]

The action of the South African Government was attributed by Korrespondenz, semiofficial mouthpiece of the Foreign Office, to "efforts of English policy to awaken unrest against Germany and bring about corresponding anti-German measures."

Horatio Alger Complex Discouraged at Columbia

NEW YORK (AP)—The legend of the "small town boy making good in the big city" needs to be exploded, says Dean Roswell C McCrea of Columbia University's School of Business.

Citing dwindling job opportunities in New York City, he said youths who came here to study should be guarded against developing an "Horatio Alger complex" concerning success possibilities in the metropolis. He said his faculty is intensifying efforts to train men for careers in small communities.

Doug Fairbanks, A to Z, Presented to Museum

NEW YORK (AP)—Douglas Fairbanks, Sr., popular star of silent movies, has presented his entire film collection to the Museum of Modern Art film library.

The collection, largest ever received by the library, contains 2,700,000 feet of film weighing 13 tons. It includes Fairbanks' screen efforts from his first picture, "The Lamb," produced in 1915 under the supervision of D. W. Griffith, to "Mr. Robinson Crusoe," a 1932 talkie.

Dr. Gross Is Inaugurated As Simpson College Head

INDIANOLA, Iowa (AP) — Dr. John Owen Gross, former head of Union College in Kentucky, was inaugurated President of Simpson College here on April 22.

Dr. Gross, who came here soon after his appointment last August, succeeded Dr. Earl E. Harper, who resigned to become Director of the Fine Arts School at the University of Iowa.

Farmers of S. C. Warned Against Sand Fertilizer

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CLEMSON, S. C.—South Carolina farmers have been urged again to give more attention to fertilizer selection, particularly analytical content, by a Clemson College extension specialist, who recently declared that low grade fertilizer with 60 per cent sand content was being offered for sale through the regular channels, and warned farmers to guard carefully against unwise purchases.

A saving of $424,000 in the cost of fertilizer in South Carolina, according to Dr. H. P. Cooper, director of the South Carolina experiment station, could be made "if farmers used the same material in making a 12-4-4 mixture instead of the 8-3-3 that one-third of them now use."

Economy in Kansas City

KANSAS CITY, Mo. (AP)—The economy ax will fall on 748 city employees April 30, Mayor Bryce B. Smith has announced, thus carrying out a pledge to reduce excessive municipal Governmental costs brought to light by a series of State-Federal investigations.

Forthcoming Christian Science Lectures

By Members of The Christian Science Board of Lectureship

The time stated in the notices is that which is in use locally, whether daylight-saving or standard. The words "standard time" and "daylight-saving time" are not used in the announcements of lectures.

Canada

Alberta

Calgary (First Church): Al Azhar Temple, Fourth Street West and Seventeenth Avenue, 8:15 p. m., May 5.
Edmonton: Empire Theater, One Hundred and Third Street, 8:30 p. m., May 4.

England

Cheshire

Sandbach: Town Hall, 7:30 p. m., May 9.

Derbyshire

Derby: Central Hall, Exchange Street, 7:30 p. m., May 12.

London

London (First Church): Church Building, Sloane Terrace, S. W. 1, 8 p. m., May 11.
London (Third Church): Queen's Hall, Langham Place, W. 1, 3 p. m., May 13. Admission by ticket, free to all on application.

Nottinghamshire

Mansfield: Grand Cinema, Leeming Street, 3 p. m., May 7.

Wiltshire

Swindon: Methodist Central Hall, 8 p. m., May 11.

Yorkshire

Brighouse: Albert Cinema, 3 p. m., May 7.
Leeds (Second Church): Town Hall, 8 p. m., May 9.

Wales

Carnarvonshire

Llandudno: Arcadia Theater, Promenade, 7:45 p. m., May 8.

Germany

Munich (First Church): Tonhalle, Türkenstrasse 5, 8 p. m., May 11.

Japan

Yokohama: Church Edifice, 6 p. m., June 13.

Switzerland

St. Gall: Grosser und Kleiner Tonhallesaal, 4 p. m., May 7.
Zurich (Second Church): Grosser und Kleiner Tonhallesaal, 8 p. m., May 8, in German; Church Hall, Löwenstrasse 19, 8 p. m., May 9, in English.

United States

California

Bell (First Church, Bell and Maywood): Church Edifice, 6305 Vinevale Avenue, 8 p. m., May 8.
Berkeley (First Church): Church Edifice, 2619 Dwight Way, 8 p. m., May 1.
Corona: Woman's Improvement Club, 1101 Main Street, 8 p. m., May 5.
Culver City (auspices Fourteenth Church, Los Angeles): City Hall, 9770 Culver Boulevard, 3 p. m., April 30.
Hanford: High School Auditorium, 3 p. m., April 30.
Los Angeles (Third Church): Church Edifice, 734 South Hope Street, 12:10 p. m., May 1.
Los Angeles (Seventeenth Church) Church Edifice, 1234 North Hayworth Avenue, Hollywood, 8 p. m., May 4.
Los Angeles (Twenty-fifth Church): Church Edifice, 1014 South Cochran Avenue, 8 p. m., May 2.
Los Angeles (Thirty-first Church): The Los Angeles Breakfast Club, 3 p. m., April 30.
Madera: Madera Union High School Auditorium, 3 p. m., April 30.
Merced: Merced Union High School, Nineteenth and G Streets, 8 p. m., May 4.
Modesto: The Wintergarden, 8 p. m., May 2.
Norwalk (Society, Artesia and Norwalk): Norwalk Grammar School Auditorium, 820 Walnut Street, 8 p. m., May 4.
Oakdale: Community Methodist Church, 8 p. m., May 2.
Palo Alto: Church Edifice, 661 Bryant Street, 8 p. m., May 5.
Santa Cruz: Mission Hill Junior High School, King Street, 8 p. m., May 1.
South San Francisco: Grammar School Auditorium, Grand at Magnolia Avenues, 3 p. m., April 30.

Connecticut

New Milford: Congregational Church Auditorium, New Milford Green, 8:15 p. m., May 5.

Illinois

Chicago (First Church): Church Auditorium, 4017 Drexel Boulevard, 8 p. m., May 2.
Chicago (Eleventh Church): Church Auditorium, 3840 Logan Boulevard, 8 p. m., May 1.
Chicago (Fourteenth Church): Church Edifice, 1713 Sunnyside Avenue, at Paulina Street, 8 p. m., May 5.
Chicago (Sixteenth Church) Church Edifice, 7101 North Ashland Boulevard, 4 p. m., May 6.
Elgin: First Universalist Church, 8 p. m., May 5.
Riverside: Church Auditorium, North Longcommon and Addison Roads, 3:30 p. m., April 30.
Rockford (First Church): Church Edifice, 515 North Main Street, 8:15 p. m., May 2.
Springfield: Centennial Building Auditorium, Second and Jackson Streets, 8 p. m., May 4.

Indiana

Gary: Seaman Hall, 569 Washington Street, 8 p. m., May 5.
Seymour: 3 p. m., April 30.
South Bend: Church Auditorium, 8 p. m., May 4.
Vincennes: Junior High School Auditorium, 300 North Sixth Street, 8 p. m., April 30.

Iowa

Cherokee: Garfield School Auditorium, 8 p. m., May 1.
Council Bluffs: Church Edifice, Washington Avenue at North First Street, 8 p. m., May 2.

Maryland

Baltimore (First Church): Church Edifice, 102 West University Parkway, 8:30 p. m., May 1.

Massachusetts

Boston (Second Church): Church Edifice, Elm Hill Avenue and Howland Street, Roxbury, 8 p. m., May 5.
Gardner: High School Auditorium, Elm Street, 8 p. m., May 2.

Michigan

Ann Arbor: Masonic Temple, 327 South Fourth Avenue, 3:30 p. m., April 30.
Grand Rapids (First Church): Fountain Street Baptist Church Auditorium, 8:15 p. m., May 1.
Traverse City: High School Auditorium, 8:15 p. m., May 4.

Minnesota

Fairmont: Nicholas Theater, 8:15 p. m., May 5.
Minneapolis (Second Church): Minneapolis Auditorium, 8 p. m., May 4.

Montana

Billings: Church Edifice, Burlington Avenue and Division Street, 3 p. m., April 30.
Great Falls: Grand Theater, 8 p. m., May 1.

Nebraska

Norfolk: Ballroom, Hotel Norfolk, 4:15 p. m., April 30. Radiocast Station WJAG, 1060 kilocycles.

New Hampshire

Concord: Church Edifice, North State and School Streets, 8 p. m., May 4.
Dover: Municipal Building, 288 Central Avenue, 8 p. m., May 4.

New Jersey

Teaneck (auspices First Church, Englewood): Teaneck High School Auditorium, 8:15 p. m., May 2.

New York

Ithaca: Little Theater, 3:30 p. m., April 30.
New York (Third Church): Church Edifice, Park Avenue at Sixty-third Street, 8 p. m., May 1. Radiocast Station WMCA, 570 kilocycles.
New York (Fifth Church): Church Auditorium, 9 East Forty-third Street, 8 p. m., May 2.
Spring Valley: Spring Valley High School Auditorium, 3:30 p. m., April 30.
Syracuse (First Church): Church Auditorium, 728 East Jefferson Street, 8 p. m., May 2.
Utica: Church Edifice, 1608 Genesee Street, 8 p. m., May 1.
Waverly: High School Auditorium, 3:15 p. m., April 30.

North Carolina

Greensboro (Second Church): Masonic Temple, 426 West Market Street, 8 p. m., May 4.

Ohio

Athens (Organization at Ohio University): Music Hall Auditorium, 7:30 p. m., May 2.
Cleveland (Fourth Church): Church Auditorium, 1931 East One Hundred and Fifth Street, 8 p. m., May 4.
Dayton (Second Church): Memorial Hall, First and St. Clair Streets, 8:15 p. m., May 5.

Oregon

Portland (auspices Fifth Church, Portland; Societies, Gresham, Parkrose, and Portland): City Auditorium, S. W. Third Avenue and Clay Street, 8 p. m., May 5.

Pennsylvania

Bradford: Third Ward School Auditorium, 8 p. m., May 1.
Charleroi (auspices Society, Monongahela): Charleroi Senior High School Auditorium, Crest Avenue and Sixth Street, 8:15 p. m., April 30.
Dormont (auspices First Church, Mt. Lebanon): Mt. Lebanon Baptist Church, Alabama Avenue, near West Liberty Avenue, 3:15 p. m., April 30.
Harrisburg: Forum, State Education Building, 8:15 p. m., May 5.
Norristown: Norris Theater, 3:30 p. m., April 30.
Oil City: Carnegie Library Auditorium, 2 Central Avenue, South Side, 8 p. m., May 1.
Pottsville: Necho Allen Hotel Ballroom centre and Mahantongo Streets, 3 p. m., April 30.
Upper Darby: Church Edifice, Chestnut Street, east of Sixty-ninth Street, 8:15 p. m., May 4.

Texas

Abilene: City Hall Auditorium, 8 p. m., May 5. Radiocast Station KRBC, 1420 kilocycles.
Dallas (Third Church): Fair Park Auditorium, 8 p. m., May 4.

Washington

Coulee Dam: Government School Auditorium, 8 p. m., May 1.
Okanogan: Avalon Theater Building, 3 p. m., April 30.
Seattle (Eighth Church): Church Edifice, One Hundred and Fourth Street and Dayton Avenue, 8 p. m., May 2.

Wisconsin

Janesville: Beverly Theater, 19 South Main Street, 8:15 p. m., May 2.

Wyoming

Laramie: Presbyterian Church, Sixth Street and Grand Avenue, 8 p. m., May 5.

Christian Science Services on Radio

New England

(All times given are local)

Boston—The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts. 10:45 a. m., WORL, 920kc, May 7, 21; June 4, 18; July 2, 16.
10:45 a. m., W1XAL, 21.46mc and its companion transmitter W1XAR, 15.13 mc (chimes radiocast 10:15 to 10:45 a. m.), May 7, June 4, July 2.
7:30 p. m., W1XAL, 6.04mc, W1XAR, 11.73mc (chimes radiocast 7 to 7:30 p. m.), May 7, June 4, July 2.

Eastern States

Florida

Jacksonville—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., WJAX, 900kc, on May 7, June 4, July 2.

New York

Flushing—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., WMCA, 570kc, on April 30.
New York—Third Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., WMCA, 570kc, on May 7, 14, 21 and 28.

Pennsylvania

Pittsburgh—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., KDKA, 980kc; also W8XK, 15.2mc, on May 21, June 18, July 16.

Central States

Minnesota

Minneapolis—Second Church of Christ, Scientist, 10:45 a. m., WDGY, 1180kc, on May 7, June 4, July 2.

Montana

Great Falls—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., KFBB, 1280kc, on April 30, May 28, June 25.

Ohio

Cleveland—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., WCLE, 610kc, on May 7, 21, June 4, 18, July 2, 16.

Pacific States

California

Long Beach—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 8 p. m., KFOX, 1250kc, on April 30, May 7, 14, 21, 28, June 4, 11 18, 25, July 2, 9, 16, 23, 30.
San Francisco—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 8 p. m., KYA, 1230kc, on May 7, June 4, July 2.

Washington

Seattle—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 8 p. m., KRSC, 1120kc, on May 7, 21, June 4, 18, July 2, 16.

Canada

Ontario

Toronto—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., CFRB, 690kc; also CFRX, 6.07 mc, on April 30, May 7, 14, 21, 28, June 4, 11, 18, 25, July 2, 9, 16, 23, 30.

Territories

Hawaii

Honolulu—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., KGMB, 1320kc, on May 21, June 18, July 16.

Local Classified

United States and Canada

Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rate 35c a line. Minimum space three lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.

APARTMENTS TO LET

BOSTON, 226-232-236-264-270 Bay State Rd.—Owned by Boston University, fronting Charles River, all outside exposure; 8 minutes to Park St.: 4-5-6 rooms, $50 and up; bath, refrigeration, resident manager, 226 Bay State Rd., Apt. 3, KEN. 2444 or superintendent in each house.

APARTMENTS FURNISHED

PLEASANT three-room apartment, East 48th St., N. Y. C.; first floor, beautifully furnished; June 1-Sept. 1. Tel. ELdorado 5-0190.

SCARSDALE, N. Y.—Sunny 2-room apt, near station. May to Nov., reasonable. Tel. mornings Scars. 4355. Write Apt. Terrace J, Scarsdale Manor Apts.

NEW ROCHELLE, N. Y.—Delightful 2-room, kitchenette, elevator apartment furnished: near Sound and business center: for some quiet lady; May to September; $60.00 month. Write Box X-29, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Ave., N. Y. C.

CORSETIERES

MANCHESTER, N. H.—Mrs. G. Blandin, representing Smart Form, a garment correctly fitted to every type of figure. Call 3447-J for appointment.

SPENCER GARMENTS—For your figure problems, consult MRS. ANNIE L. AUBIN, 1625 Champigny St., Montreal. WE. 4063.

HAIRDRESSERS

92 Main Street, Nashua, N. H.
Croquignole, Spiral and Machineless Permanent
TILLIE'S BEAUTY SHOPPE, Tel. 2095-W

HELP WANTED—MEN

TWO men as hands on schooner May 15-Oct. 1; small salary; state age, experience, references. Write Box C-11, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Avenue, N. Y. C.

HOMES WITH ATTENTION

HARMONIOUS home for those needing care. MRS. FLORENCE COOK, 21 Fowell Ave., Nashua, N. H. Tel. 1823-W.

PAYING GUESTS

BROOKLINE, MASS.—VERY attractive large front room with bath, newly decorated; desirable single rooms, spacious piazza, garage; excellent meals optional. M. BALDWIN, 21 Winchester St.

PIANO TUNING

TORONTO, Ont.—R. A. CROSS, piano tuning and repairing; vacuum service. 101 Victoria Park Avenue. GR. 9288.

ROOMS TO LET

N. Y. C.—Medium-sized front room, sunny, two baths; near church; reasonable. Riverside 9-1189.

WOLLASTON, MASS.—Large, sunny, warm room with private bath; no smoking. Telephone GRAnite 0462-M after 6 p. m. on Saturday.

Vicinity World's Fair

NEW ROCHELLE, N. Y., C 96 Locust Ave.—Rooms, private bath; grounds; garage; near Fair, bus, boat; references.

ROOMS WANTED

LADY would appreciate sunny unfurnished or partly furnished room, N. Y. C.; convenient bath; tel.; reasonable; permanent (Apt. 7) 35 W. 96th St., N. Y. C.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MEN

YOUNG executive, 31, responsible, versatile, varied experience, desires connection with future. Write Box A-4, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Avenue, N. Y. C.

VISITING colored maid desires apartments to care for professional or business couple; early mornings; A-1 references. GARrison 1063. Roxbury, Mass.

SITUATIONS WANTED—WOMEN

EXPERIENCED nurse-governess, excellent references, wishes permanent position, anywhere. Box A-2, 1293 National Building, Washington, D. C.

SUMMER HOMES

SOUTH WELLFLEET, CAPE COD—9-room cottage facing water on Bay side; completely furnished with all improvements; garage. L. SEXTON, 117 Maple Ave., Windsor, Conn.

SUMMER RENTALS

MONADNOCK region, Westmoreland, N. H.—$300 summer, Cape Cod house, furnished, all conveniences; 7 acres, gardens; 10 miles No. Keene, 3 miles Lake Spofford. S. E. P., 82 Bartlett Ave., Arlington, Mass.

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., Chelsea—Ocean front apt., 2nd floor, 5 rooms (2 bedrooms); private veranda. BAROUX, 3531 Pacific Avenue.

TEACHERS AND TUTORS

FRENCH instruction, private and classes; children, adults; special method for beginners; moderate. Tr 7-4100. Suite 1514, Hotel Alden, N. Y. C.

TYPEWRITERS

TYPEWRITERS Bought, Sold and Rented, Repairing. Arcade Typewriter, 80 Boylston Street, Boston

WANTED TO BUY

WORN FUR COATS WANTED—CASH! J. F. CO., 110 W. 34th, N. Y. C. CH. 4-4408 Opp. Macy's. Get our offer before selling.

MAINE

AUBURN (Continued)

Merrill Haven Farm
"The Home of Good Dairy Products"
MILK—CREAM—BUTTER
EGGS
Chocolate Milk — Pure Fruit Drinks
514 COURT STREET TEL. 514

BANGOR

THE HINCKS COAL COMPANY
COAL WOOD
FUEL OILS
11 Central Street Dial 2-0371

Phone 6422
JONES Seafood Market, Inc.
Free Delivery Service
49 Pickering Square

NEW DRESSES *for Every Type*
KICKERNICK UNDERWEAR
SLENDERKNIT SPORTWEAR
Smith's SPECIALTY Shop
GOSSARD
CORSETS
HATS
HOSIERY
BANGOR, MAINE Opposite City Hall

LEWISTON

PLAZA GRILL
Up-to-Date Restaurant
Specializing in Sea Food and Steaks
ALWAYS OPEN
177 Main Street Lewiston

FOR LADIES—
Arch Relief and Arch Lock Shoes
FOR MEN—
Nunn-Bush Ankle Fashioned Oxfords
Maynards Boot Shop
"THE STORE OF FRIENDLY SERVICE"
180 Lisbon Street

PORTLAND

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone 3-5547
9 to 12 daily except Saturday and Sunday.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

MONUMENT SQUARE GARAGE, Inc.
190-194 Federal Street, Portland, Me.
STORAGE
DAY—WEEK—MONTH
Official Garage for Falmouth Hotel
Telephone 23658

SCOTT'S PARKING SERVICE
INCORPORATED
130-134 Free Street, Portland, Me.
Day or Weekly Parking
Next to Chamber of Commerce
We Carry Socony Products

We Store Your Furs
in our own vault, located right in our own store building
It is a modern vault, where your coat is protected by cold, dry air—and insured against loss by fire, theft or moth damage. And you can have it back any time at a moment's notice. Our charge is but 3% of your own valuation. Minimum charge 3.00. Dial 2-4681 and we will call for your coat.
PORTEOUS, MITCHELL & BRAUN CO.
PORTLAND, ME.

Distributors
Imperial
Washable Wall Papers
Washable—Suntested
New Designs
Loring, Short & Harmon
474 Congress St., Portland, Maine

Watches
New and Beautiful Styles
Reliability Guaranteed
An Absolutely Dependable Watch for Man or Woman as Low as 25.00
CARTER BROTHERS CO.
Jewelers Portland, Me.

Randall McAllister
FUEL OIL COAL COKE
84 COMMERCIAL ST. 3-2941 614 CONGRESS ST.
Fuel Satisfaction Since 1861

SELECT YOUR NEW SPRING SHOES
from these famous names
Arch Preserver 8.75
Foot Delight 8.75
Physical Culture 6.50
Air Tred 5.00
LAMEY-WELLEHAN
LEWISTON — PORTLAND — RUMFORD

Walter Enemark Co.
Painters and Decorators
984 Forest Avenue Phone 2-8794

Know what you spend before you send
BAG O WASH
Priced by the bag
Greely Laundry
123 Washington St.

Crossword Quiz Answers

D	O	G		H	A	W	T	H	O	R	N	E
A	B	A	R	I	S		H	A	R	E		G
B	E	R	A	S		P	I	K	A		M	Y
	R	E	T		D	A	N	E		C	A	P
C	O	B		T	R	U	E		L	A	S	T
A	N		H	A	U	L		P	A	T	T	I
R		H	E	L	M		B	U	D	S		A
P	E	A	R	L		R	O	S	Y		K	N
E	L	I	A		B	A	S	S		Y	E	S
N	O	R		P	I	N	S		P	E	N	
T	N		B	A	N	D		B	I	S	O	N
E		C	O	R	E		S	A	T	I	R	E
R	E	M	B	R	A	N	D	T		L	A	W

MAINE

SOUTH PORTLAND

'blue coal'
New England Coke Fuel Oils
Household Fuel Corp.
51 MAIN STREET
Dial 3-3858

NEW HAMPSHIRE

CONCORD

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone 1261, 9 to 11 a. m. and 6 to 7 p. m. daily, except Wed. and Sun.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

3 COMPLETE GROCERY STORES
Carrying Your Favorite Monitor-Advertised Food Products
Featuring Our
Tam-O-Shanter Brand
CANNED GOODS
The Economy Store ....41 Washington St.
The Gifford Store .....81 South St.
The Concord Public Market, 9 No. Main St.
The Woodworth Stores
Home Owned and Operated

JACKMAN & LANG
INSURANCE
of All Kinds
2 South Main Street, Concord, N. H.

GRADE A MILK
from EDGERSTOUNE
and CRYSTAL SPRING FARMS
PASTEURIZED
MILK CREAM
Concord Dairy Company
PHONE 1020

Lingerie
In its most romantic spirit!
Feminine . . . fragile . . . delicate!
HARRY G. EMMONS

Metropolitan Coal Co.
PITTSTON AND LEHIGH
ANTHRACITE COAL
KING PHILIP AND NEW
RIVER SOFT COAL
NEW ENGLAND COKE
CLEERCOAL
2 NO. MAIN ST. PHONE 364

INSURANCE?
The Eastman & Merrill Agency
Stewart Nelson
60 North Main Street Phone 1905
Concord, N. H.

For QUALITY
Home-Made Candy
Visit
The Granite State Candy Shoppe
13 Warren Street, Concord, N. H.

Dora's Smart Shop
36 NORTH MAIN STREET
SMARTER CLOTHES
at Lower Prices

TENNEY COAL CO.
HEATING EXPERTS FOR 30 YEARS
GULF FUEL OILS
COAL — COKE — CLEERCOAL
Tel. 3200

DOVER

JIM'S SERVICE STATION
624 Central Ave., Dover, N. H.
GOODYEAR TIRES AND TUBES
CERTIFIED TEXACO SERVICE
Marfak Lubrication, Texaco Range Oil
Fuel Oil Tel. 57
Oil Heat Marches On!
WILLIAMS OIL-O-MATIC HEATING
Fuel Engineers
James K. Horne Tel. 933
56 Summer Street

Coming Styles for Coming Season
After Easter Sale
on COATS
Customers Shop here with Complete Satisfaction
SERVICE SHOP INC.
MORRILL BLDG. Room 6 Tel. 904-M
Helen Wiggin Emery

J. P. Keenan
Tel. 870-W
352 Central Ave.

DAERIS RESTAURANT AND TEA ROOM
Morill Bldg.
Delicious Food, Attractive Environment, Courteous Service
Treat yourself to a cup of Hot Chocolate with Whipped Cream

WEBB'S GROCERY
158 Washington Street
Groceries and Meats
Vegetables and Pastry
WE DELIVER TEL. 73

MANCHESTER

W. E. DUNBAR SON
Coal Wood Coke
NEW ENGLAND COKE
Farm Machinery
Feed Store
Cement
GULF FUEL AND RANGE OIL
READING COAL
1107 ELM STREET PHONE 452
632 MASSABESIC ST. PHONE 453

WHALEN'S
Luggage Store now centrally located at
1039 ELM STREET
Latest Styles in Spring Handbags for Easter

NEW HAMPSHIRE

MANCHESTER (Continued)

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ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

CHATFIELD BONDED FLAT ROOFS and ASPHALT SHINGLES
New Hampshire's Largest Roofer
CHATFIELD ASBESTOS and ASPHALT SIDING
JAMES A. SMITH ROOFING CO.
127 So. Main St.
Manchester
Anything in Roofing Anywhere in New Hampshire
Tel. Manchester 368

McLane & Taylor
for Distinctive Furs
Furs Stored and Cleaned
Repairing and Remodeling
The only cold fur storage in Manchester
CALL 1480
624 WILLOW STREET

Milk and Cream
Pasteurized and Raw
Delivered to your door
PHONE 3294
Green Acres Farm Dairy
268 South Mammouth Road

Your Dollars Get More at Sears
Easy payments on washing machines, radios, cleaners, tires, furniture, etc.
SEARS, ROEBUCK & CO.
652 Elm Street Phone 3901

QUALITY SERVICE KNOWN GROCERY PRODUCTS ECONOMY
Dew Kist Frosted Foods
None Better Also Pearon's Ice Cream
Steele's Service Store
815 Chestnut 296 — Phones — 4567

DYER & CHIPMAN
Druggists
The store you will enjoy trading in Magazines, Toilet Articles, Candies Soda Fountain.
797 ELM STREET

RECORDS
Words by Mary Baker Eddy
Soloist—Miss Florence Middaugh
Recorded in The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, Boston, Mass.
Other hymns from The Christian Science Hymnal
Entire Group $5.50
Can be played on your radio.
PIPER McINTIRE CO.
101 HANOVER STREET

D. H. McClarty
Plumbing and Heating
Timken Oil Burners
341 MYRTLE

NASHUA

AVARD'S
Fine Clothing for Men and Boys at Popular Prices
161 Main Street Tel. 64

PRISCILLA TEA ROOM
INVITES YOU
to Bring MOTHER and Family here for Dinner, also buy her a Box of Candy or Nuts.
Remember the Date, May 14th
MOTHER'S DAY
153 MAIN STREET TEL. 272

RHODE ISLAND

NEWPORT

INNES
NEWPORT TYPEWRITER EXCHANGE

29 Marlborough St.
Tel. 1870
Office Supplies

William B. Scott & Co., Inc.
Hardware, Paints, Oils, Glass, Brushes, Garden and Greenhouse Supplies
Sole Agents for Coldwell Lawn Mowers
3 and 10 BROADWAY Telephone 1046

The Aquidneck National Bank of Newport
Offices:
286 Thames St. and 38 Washington Sq.

PROVIDENCE

Will build or repair home of any kind
Estimates free
Ernest Moorhouse
Tel. WEst 6292-J, 42 Homefield Ave.

WICKFORD

The Wickford Garage
SUNOCO TYDOL
TEXAS ESSO
GREASING WASHING
Spotless Rest Rooms
Dock and Water Front Service
"At the Bridge" Wickford, R. I.

VERMONT

BRATTLEBORO

Barrows Coal Co., Inc.
High Grade Coal
Range and Furnace Oils
Tel. 952 Brattleboro, Vt.

DELAWARE

WILMINGTON

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone 7032 daily, except Sunday.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

HAVE YOU TRIED
DR. LOCKE SHOES!
. . . they're bringing solid comfort to those who never before were able to find complete satisfaction. Designed by the famed Dr. Locke and exclusive with . . .
Braunsteins
The Fashion Capital of Delaware
Helen M. Wollaston
300 WEST NINTH STREET
Sports, Afternoon and Dinner Clothes
Priced $16.95 to $59.95
Complete range of sizes

DIST. OF COLUMBIA

WASHINGTON

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone National 2142 8 to 4 daily, except Saturday and Sunday.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

SEND FLOWERS COL. 4733
No connection with any other flower store in town
We Telegraph Flowers
J. Dan Blackistone
Incorporated
Florist 1406-08 PARK ROAD

Approved
MARINELLO SHOP
MISS DAISY RUSSELL, Prop.
Permanent Waving and all branches of Beauty Work done by graduates
1843 Columbia Rd. Ph. Columbia 10153

Haig's Bakery
Try Our Own Make Ice Cream
Fresh Bakery Goods Daily
Open Sundays and Holidays
2473 18th St. N. W., Washington, D. C.

MAINE

AUBURN

BURPEE'S
Garden, Lawn and Flower Seeds
E. V. McCrellis & Co.
138 Turner Street Tel. 1071-J

Lincoln Zephyr V12 Ford
NEW and USED CARS
General Repairs
Gulf Gas
AUBURN MOTOR SALES

VIRGINIA

NEWPORT NEWS

BARCLAY & SONS
JEWELERS
Certified Gemologists
2912 WASHINGTON AVENUE
Smart Lingerie Blouses
$1.98
First Floor
NACHMAN'S
32d Street and Washington Avenue

NORFOLK

Quality Furniture at Popular Prices
Willis Furniture Company
Granby Street Corner Main

ROANOKE

MILK BUTTER ICE CREAM
Clover Creamery Co., Inc.
ROANOKE, VA.

WEST VIRGINIA

HUNTINGTON

The ANDERSON NEWCOMB Co.
HUNTINGTON'S
Oldest and Largest Department Store
927 Third Avenue Phone 7101

Rich Milk
Cream
Dairy Products
Kennedy Dairy Co.
1401 8th Avenue
Phone 8112

Bradshaw-Diehl
Corner 3 Ave. and 10 St. Phone 4111
Huntington's Modern Department Store
Princess Shoppe
Ladies' Ready-to-Wear
Millinery
911 THIRD AVENUE

Canada

ALBERTA

CALGARY

For information regarding local and national advertisers phone Main 2866, 9 to 12 daily
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

. . . Exclusive to "The Bay"
"LANSEA GARMENTS"
the choice of women who prefer style and quality
Hudson's Bay Company

CHEVROLET and OLDS Cars
Gas, Oil, Accessories, Repairs
General Supplies Limited
Phone M 4344 *Estimates Given*
Crossland & Beale
LIMITED
DECORATORS
WALLPAPER and PAINTS
City Hall Corner

Milk—Cream—Buttermilk
Hail Driver or Phone M 4686
UNION MILK CO., Ltd.
"Union" Is Strength

JENKINS'
GROCETERIA LTD.
"Operating Retail Stores Throughout Alberta"

501-541 1st St. W. M 1101
ALBERTA LAUNDRY
Launderers Cleaners Dyers
Try Our "Thrifty Service"
6c per pound
PHONE R-2051
730 2ND AVE. WEST Calgary

EDMONTON

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone 81515 9 to 12 daily, except Sunday.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Hudson's Bay Company
The safest and most up-to-date escalators—having a capacity of 6,000 people an hour—have been installed for your convenience at the new BAY.

ALBERTA

EDMONTON (Continued)

Edmonton's Quality Furniture Store
NATIONAL HOME FURNISHERS LTD.
9936 Jasper Avenue Edmonton

LAMB BROS.
"Shoemakers Since Boyhood"
SHOE REPAIRING
Mail Orders Filled
10505 Jasper Avenue Edmonton

New Method Laundry & Dry Cleaners
11060 JASPER AVENUE
Phones 26114, 26115

THE BOYS SHOP
Where Smart Fellows Meet
Outfitters to Men and Boys
10136 Jasper Avenue

Smarter Fashions at Moderate Prices
JOHNSTONE WALKER LIMITED

KEELER
Painting and Decorating Co.
10224 105th STREET
Phone 25027

MANITOBA

WINNIPEG

For information regarding other local and national advertisers, phone 92-912 10 to 12 a. m. daily, except Sunday
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

RANGER
Double Bar
Bicycles
Constructed to rigid "Bay" specifications
32.95
Sporting Goods, Main Floor
Hudson's Bay Company

St. Boniface Creamery
MILK CREAM BUTTER
Phone 201 114
A. W. Butler, *Sales Manager*

SANITONE EXPERTS
QUINTON DYE WORKS LIMITED
Phone 42 361
CLEANERS DYERS FURRIERS

R. B. ORMISTON
Florist
96 Osborne Street 42 386
"We Telegraph Flowers"

Red & White Chain Stores
Preference given to Made-in-Canada goods. Operated co-operatively Sponsored and operated in Western Canada by
Western Grocers Limited
Head Office, Winnipeg, Canada

The National Housing Act
will be gladly explained in every detail, and house plans approved by the Housing Commission shown to you at the offices of
The Empire Sash & Door Co., Ltd.
Henry and Argyle Phone 95 551

CITY DAIRY PRODUCTS
Always Good
For Delivery Telephone 87-647

It's that New **NASH**
THE CAR EVERYBODY LIKES
On display at
Leonard & McLaughlins Motors Ltd.
New and Used Car Dealers
Portage and Maryland, Winnipeg

Corrective Footwear Moderately Priced
Macdonald Shoe Store
492-4 Main St. Ltd.
(South of City Hall)

ONTARIO

HAMILTON

Acme Farmers Dairy Ltd.
Milk
Cream—Butter
Ice Cream
New Telephone Number 4/2887

ROBINSON'S
Hamilton's Department Store
suggest that you purchase your Spring finery on a "Buy-Way" . . . Only 25% down, 1 month to shop.
REMAINDER IN 3 MONTHS

ONTARIO

HAMILTON (Continued)

MORRIS
Gift & Leather Shop, Ltd.
LADIES' HAND BAGS and TRAVELLING GOODS, etc.
77 KING STREET EAST
Directly Opp. Connaught Hotel

LONDON

For information regarding local and national advertisers, Tel. Fairmont 218 Hours: 9 a. m.-5 p. m. daily, except Sunday
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Province-Wide Distribution
Everyone's Friend
Silverwood's DAIRY PRODUCTS
Jersey Milk, Sate Milk, Homo Milk, Cream, Buttermilk, Creamery Butter; Ice Cream, all flavors, and special creations.
Also
Evaporated Milk, Condensed Whole Milk, Powdered and Condensed Milk, Powdered Buttermilk
QUALITY—SERVICE
We Aim to Be Worthy

PLANTS LOCATED AT
London Toronto Hamilton Windsor
Kitchener St. Catharines Peterborough
Brantford Chatham Stratford Sarnia
Guelph Woodstock Elmira Lucknow
North Bay Sudbury Cayuga Carzill

is SUPERTEST
TRADE MARK
Superior Products that cost no more than the ordinary kind. Service that brings you back again and again.
Stations throughout Ontario and Quebec
SUPERTEST PETROLEUM CORP., LTD.
Phone Our Service Sations
Re-Guaranteed DOMINION TIRES for all motor cars. *Prices, trade-in allowances* and our *service* will please you.
Wonderful THREE Combination

Cairncross & Lawrence
Limited
Chemists and Druggists
Experts in
Kodak Photography
SIX STORES

MEN, your Spring Wardrobe—Suits, Top Coats, Hats and Furnishings is now complete at
248 Dundas St., London
Clothes made to your order or ready to wear.
CUMMING the Clothier
Stores in London, Stratford and Galt

Middlesex Motors, Ltd.
65 EMPLOYEES
of which the majority have been with us since we commenced business 16 years ago. You can have confidence in our service.
Ford
Met. 1840 447 Talbot at Queens Ave.

AYLMER LAUNDRY and DRY CLEANERS
Try Our Thrifty Service
All Flat Work Finished
Shirts With This Service, 10c Each
487 Richmond Street Fairmont 345

Ontario Furniture, Ltd.
HOMEFURNISHERS
For forty years this store has been recognized as *the Furniture House of Western Ontario*
228-230 DUNDAS STREET Phone Met. 117b

Our Shopping Service is at your Convenience
Address your inquiries to "Judith," the Personal Shopper
Smallman & Ingram Limited
Western Ontario's Big Department Store

DELICIOUS
Canada Bread
OVER 100 VARIETIES
of Cakes and Sweet Goods
DELIVERED FRESH DAILY
E. D. Redfearn, Mgr. Met. 944

OTTAWA

For information regarding other local and national advertisers, phone 6-6934-J 9 to 12 daily, except Saturday and Sunday
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

DEVLINS
Customer confidence since 1869—is a matter of extreme pride with us
FURS
Ladies' or Gentlemen's Apparel —of distinction
72-76 Sparks St., Ottawa, Canada

English Dinnerware
Spode, Wedgwood Coalport, Royal Crown Derby and other famous names.
McINTOSH & WATTS
245 Bank Street

Mutual Press Ltd.
Printers and Publishers
A. S. BALFOUR, Manager
230 Laurier Ave. W. OTTAWA
MAUD R. A. MacARTHUR, Representative

ONTARIO

OTTAWA (Continued)

PRODUCERS DAIRY
MILK
CREAM
ICE CREAM
BUTTER
CHEESE
Special Deliveries
Phone 2-4281

The label of good shopping value
Fisher
The Shop of Fashion Craft
Burberry overcoats and other fine winter clothing for men. A lively boys' department.
110-112 SPARKS STREET

Maxwell's
Hairdressers
133 Sparks Street 2-3773
78 Bank Street 2-4702

"Character Clothes for Women"
Nu Vogue
Limited
50 Sparks Street 2-6008

THE CITIZEN PUBLISHING CO., Ltd.
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Solid fumed Oak 2 ft., 3 in. x 6 ft. 9 in., complete with woolen flock squab in Cretonne, 2 cretonne pillows, canvas platform and valance
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Pure milk delivered twice daily.

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Daily Features Page

Anecdotes, Sunny Hours, Vocations, Camera Club, Etc.

Sunbonnet Sue

Courage is a friendly sun
That shines through clouds of doubt,
'Til gradually, one by one,
Hope's little buds come out.

L.M.

Did You Ever Wonder

What Papier-Mâché Is?

The term "papier-mâché" is French and means "chewed paper." For the more common uses, it is made from waste paper, ground to a pulp, after which it is mixed with a glue or paste. In many cases ground chalk, clay, and fine sand are added, with the result that the finished product is little more than a plaster bound with a fiber pulp. When the mixture is dried in a mold under pressure, the product is tough and plastic and somewhat resembles wood.

Papier-mâché has been put to many uses. From it have been made doll's heads, masks, boxes, trays, vases, shoe buttons, adornments for interior woodwork, and various household utensils. In special forms it has even been used in making car wheels.

PAPIER MACHE' MASK

Perhaps the most valuable use for papier-mâché is as a mold for the stereotype plates from which newspapers are printed. For making the molds, a form of papier-mâché that is strongly heat-resistant is used. A large sheet of papier-mâché is pressed down on the "form" containing the type and engravings which are to appear on the newspaper page. Sufficient pressure is applied to make a detailed mold of the surface, and this is called a matrix or mat. The mold with the impression is curved into a half cylinder. Molten metal is then poured between the matrix and the core of the caster, making a curved metal plate called a stereotype, two of which are mounted on each press cylinder, printing two pages of the newspaper.

Papier-mâché is also used in taxidermy. The earlier method of "stuffing" birds and animals has been almost entirely supplanted by the "mannikin" method. A wire framework of the creature to be mounted is covered with papier-mâché or other plasterlike material, and carefully modeled as for an exhibit of sculpture. This model, or "mannikin," is then covered and carefully fitted with the skin, with the result that the finished product is often startlingly realistic.—**W. P. Keasbey.**

Your Mental Garden

Resentment is an ugly thing,
It crowds the roses out;
Keep your mental garden fair,
Put harmful things to rout.

Seed-thoughts that you cultivate
Within your fertile mind,
Bring forth varied blossoms
According to their kind.

Anger, malice, worry, fear,
Are noxious mental seeds;
Quickly rid your mind of them
Before they choke as weeds.

Faith, gentleness, humility,
Truth, patience, selfless love,
Are specimens of seedlings rare,
Approved of God above.

Your mental garden is a place
In which you daily dwell;
Let nothing ugly flourish there,
Safeguard and tend it well.

—Grenville Kleiser.

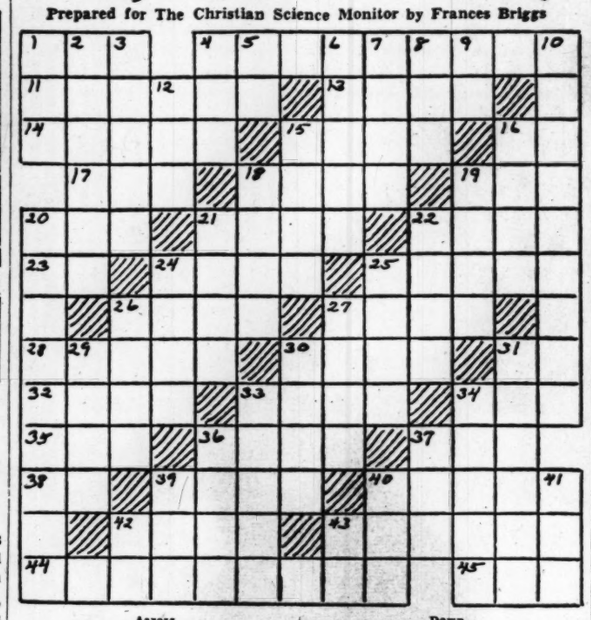
Current Events Test

Answers

1. Throughout the New World, and in England and France, approbation has been voiced; but Germany and Italy stoutly maintain that such a guarantee is unnecessary.
2. Only 200,000 troops (one fifth of the Franco army) are to be demobilized.
3. Colonel Lindbergh has been asked to make a survey of America's aviation strength.
4. It was Hitler's 50th anniversary; and a monster demonstration of German military might was paraded before the Reichsführer.
5. Yes. At 40, he is the youngest Justice in 127 years.
6. On June 8, at the railroad station in Washington, D. C.
7. Because stronger anti-Jewish measures were favored.
8. A flat 45-hour work week and a new 1 per cent sales tax for armament.
9. A lower berth all round America will be sold for $45, with other accommodations similarly graded.
10. Yes; an increase of $175,000,000 in excess reserves last week brought the total to the unprecedented peak of more than $4,000,000,000—nearly eight times the amount normally needed to finance commercial transactions. (Theoretically, a bank can lend $8 for every $1 of idle money—so a potential loan power of $32,000,000,000 is available.) The continued flow of gold and other wealth from Europe is one of the principal causes.

Daily Crossword Quiz

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor by Frances Briggs



Across

1—What is an animal such as Llewellyn's Gellert?
4—Who wrote "The House of Seven Gables"?
11—What Greek mythical sage traveled upon an arrow given him by Apollo?
13—The dik-dik is about the size of what animal?
14—What king of Sodom is mentioned in Genesis (poss.)?
15—The little chief hare is what?
16—Belonging to me.
17—If you soak flax, you do what?
18—If you visited Holstebro, whom would you see (sing.)?
19—What head covering is often worn by students of schools, colleges, and universities?
20—Stone of a drupaceous fruit is what?
21—What is an antonym of "false"?
22—What is a lumber measurement of 960 board feet?
23—Article.
24—In ropemaking, what is a bundle of about 100 yards, to be tarred?
25—What operatic soprano was born in Madrid of Italian parentage?
26—A ship is steered by what?
27—Would the madder have oars, buds, or a bill?
28—What is first name of author of "The Good Earth"?
30—What adjective is used figuratively for something promising success and happiness?
31—Kronen (abbr.).
32—What psuedonym did Charles Lamb use in essay "South Sea House"?
33—The European perch is what?
34—Is France a republic?
35—Where is Drammen (abbr.)?
36—In skittles, what are wooden pieces to be bowled at?
37—In ancient times, what was metal graver for tracing on hard substances?
38—Ton (abbr.).
39—A thin bed or seam of mineral is what?
40—There are herds of what in Yellowstone Park?
42—What is central part of a came, or window lead?
43—Irony is what?
44—What famous Dutch painter was born in 1606?
45—Legal learning or knowledge is what?

Down

1—What large lizard is found in Arabia, Egypt, and North Africa?
2—What is the name of an opera by Weber?
3—What was name of a hill near Jerusalem?
4—In speaking of Biblical Gazez, what possessive pronoun would you use?
5—While.
6—What is a pronoun used in Bible?
7—What is another name for a codling?
8—What money of account was introduced into England by Danish invaders?
9—What is second note of scale?
10—If you visited Luxor, whom would you see?
12—What rodent is mentioned in Shakespeare's "King Lear"?
15—What was first name of American patriot of whom Longfellow wrote?
16—What is another name for the constellation Malus?
18—What musical instrument is beaten with a pair of sticks?
19—Ancient Egyptians held what animals in veneration?
20—Joseph, Mary's husband, was what?
21—How would you describe any of Rephaim?
22—What title is prefixed to names of supernatural beings and personifications?
24—What Olympian goddess was queen of heaven?
25—What occupants exchange corners in certain game, who tries for vacant one?
26—Philistines cut off what while Samson slept?
27—What is a swage or die used for shaping metals?
29—Who was father of one of Esau's wives?
30—What is a long, low, stony ridge?
31—What Canadian town is on Lake of the Woods?
33—What was a descendant of Saul (I Chr. 8:37)?
34—What river of northern Turkey, Asia, flows to Black Sea?
36—What is the young of a coalfish called?
37—In Bible times, what was dug to trap wild animals?
39—A knot of hair is what?
40—What is a flying fox?
41—What kind of ropes did Samson break "like a thread"
42—Centimeter (abbr.).
43—Where is Sioux Falls (abbr.)?

(Answer Block Appears Among the Advertisements)

Beyond

The famed Lawrence of Arabia related that a celebrated Western scholar once sought to impress an Arab sheik by recounting to him the wonders revealed by the telescope.

A look of sadness touched the face of the Arab; and looking out into the desert night, he said, "You foreigners see millions of stars, and nothing beyond. We Arabs see only a few stars—and God."

Daily Quotation

WHEN a man has not a good reason for doing a thing, he has one good reason for letting it alone.—Scott.

In Lighter Vein

Silent Night

Tom: "Will the orchestra play anything requested?"

Waiter: "Certainly, sir."

Tom: "Well, ask them to play a few rubbers of bridge."—Atlanta Two Bells.

"As Is"

Chief Justice Chase, while visiting the South shortly after the close of the Civil War, was introduced to a very beautiful woman who prided herself upon her devotion to the "lost cause."

"Mr. Chase," said the fair lady, "you see before you a rebel who has not been reconstructed."

"Madam," exclaimed Justice Chase, bowing low, "reconstruction in your case—even in the slightest degree—would be nothing short of a sacrilege."

The Rolling Slum

"Trailers now on the road seem so shipshape and tidy."

"Yes—it may be another 10 to 15 years before the gypsy life produces the rolling slum."

Mr. Newrich

The parvenu was making some purchases for his new house at an art dealer's shop. Picking up a magnificent vase, he asked: "What's this?"

"That, Sir, is an Early Ming vase," explained the dealer. "Of course you may consider it expensive, but it is only for the connoisseur."

"Oh well, I'll take it," said the newly rich man. "But you might tell me where I can get a few early mings to put in it."

Spring Is Come
(A Triolet)

Now is your chance; for here is Spring,
The season of sweet violets—
The time for birds and bards to sing.
Here is your chance; for now 'tis Spring.

If you can think of anything
To put into trite triolets,
This is your chance! For it is Spring,
The season of sweet violets.

—Elsé Gold Isaacs

Daily Anecdote

Pegging Away

One of the real attributes of true greatness is the ability to take the long view, to possess the courage, the devotion, and the abiding faith to pursue a great task steadily toward its consummation—even when that consummation is not even remotely in sight. This was one of the attributes of Abraham Lincoln.

"Do you expect to end this war during your administration?" a friend once asked Mr. Lincoln.

"I do not know, Sir," was the reply.

"But, Mr. Lincoln," insisted the friend, "what do you mean to do?"

"Peg away, Sir," exclaimed the President, "peg away—keep pegging away!"

Brevities

Detroit News: A minor change in woman's traditional query would seem to be in order, thus: "Is my hat on straight, and what of it?"

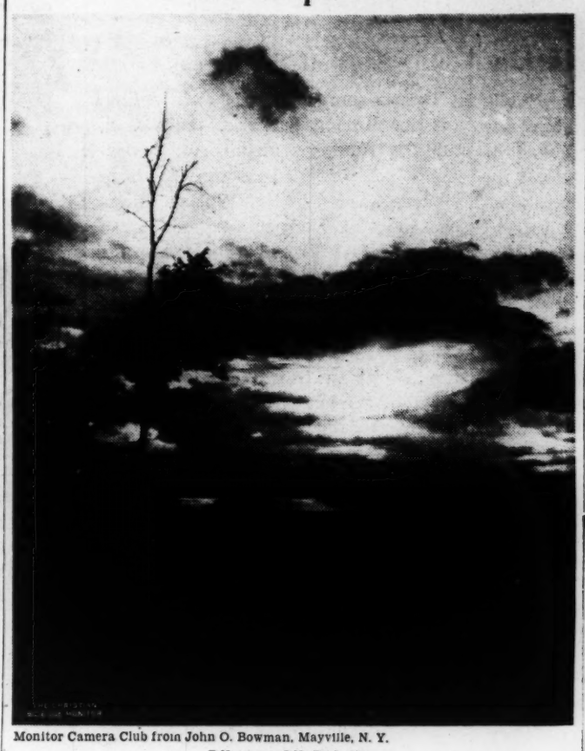
Stray Stories: A young man's hardest problem is to find a girl attractive enough to please him, yet so easily pleased that she likes him.

Milwaukee Journal: It is hotly disputed whether Mr. Roosevelt set our frontier in France. We shall know, if the next fireside chat begins, "My friends and mes amis—"

Little Chauncey

"Don't encourage him too much, or he will want us to play 'piggy-back' with him."

Sunset Splendor



Monitor Camera Club from John O. Bowman, Mayville, N. Y.

Like an Oil Painting

Current Events Test

Questions to Enable the Reader to Review the News

1. What success has attended President Roosevelt's appeal to Germany and Italy to agree to a 10-year nonaggression pact?
2. Is it true that General Franco has ordered the demobilization of his army?
3. What famous aviator has been recalled to active duty with the U. S. Army Air Corps?
4. Why was April 20 celebrated as a national holiday throughout Greater Germany?
5. Was William O. Douglas been sworn in as an Associate Justice of the U. S. Supreme Court?
6. When and where will President and Mrs. Roosevelt meet King George and Queen Elizabeth?
7. Why did Hungary's Lower House of Parliament reject, on April 21, a Senate measure limiting Jews to about 6 per cent of the total number engaged in business and the professions?
8. What are the latest measures adopted in France to strengthen national defense?
9. What special rate has been announced by the Pullman Company to match the low round-trip fares between the San Francisco and New York Fairs?
10. Is it true that idle money in United States banks stands today at a new all-time high?

(Answers Appear Elsewhere on This Page)

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

Dog Flags Train

Portland, Ore.

It's news when a dog flags a train!

Anyway, here's the story, vouched for by E. L. King, superintendent of Southern Pacific's Portland division, who had it straight from Engineer Roy Hall and Fireman J. K. Mills.

"Recently," said King, "while Hall and Mills were piloting a freight train over Southern Pacific's Springfield-Woodburn branch, they noticed a large collie dog sitting between the rails a short distance ahead.

"As the train approached, the dog ran to a thicket alongside the right of way, then back to the center of the track, where it remained until the engine was about 50 feet away.

"The peculiar actions of the animal prompted the engineer to reduce his speed, whereupon the fireman observed another dog trapped in the strands of a wire fence. Stopping their train, the engine crew released the captive, a shepherd."

A Verse for Today . . .

Wherefore come out from among them, and be ye separate, saith the Lord, and touch not the unclean thing; and I will receive you.—II Cor. 6:17.

Pronunciation Of Proper Names In the News

Pronunciations in this feature are provided for the exclusive use of The Christian Science Monitor by the publishers of Webster's New International Dictionary, second edition, copyright 1934, by G. & C. Merriam Company.

de Cárdenas, Juan (hwän dä kär′-thä-näs) — Chargé d'Affaires of the new Spanish Government in Washington, D. C.

Hatta, Yoshiaki (yō′-shĭ′-ä′-kĭ′ hät′-tä′) — Commerce and Industry Minister, also Overseas Minister, of Japan.

Hu Shih, Dr. (hōō′ shĭr′)—Chinese Ambassador to the United States.

Jantus, Judge Miguel (mē-gĕl′ kän′-tōōs)—Federal Judge of Buenos Aires, Argentina, in charge of an inquiry into Nazi activities in Argentina.

Lamarr, Hedy (hā′-di lə-mär′) — Viennese-born screen actress

Malabrigo (mäl′-ä-brē′-gō)—A Peruvian port on the Pacific, which has been alleged to be a prospective German naval base.

Puaux, Gabriel (gä′-brē′-ĕl′ pü-ō′) — French High Commissioner in Syria.

Sáez, Senator Cristobal (krēs-tō′-bäl sä′-ās) — President of the anti-Fascist Institute of Chile.

Sikorsky, Dr. Igor (ē′-gôr si-kôr′-ski) — One of the world's foremost designers of transoceanic flying boats.

Sławoj-Składkowski, Gen. Felicjan (fē-lē′-tsyän slä′-voi-sklät-kôf′-skē) — Prime Minister of Poland.

Străjeri (strə-zhē′-rĭ)—The King's Guards, an organization of Rumanian youth, sponsored by King Carol.

From Webster's New International Dictionary, Second Edition:

Feisal (fī′-säl)—New child-monarch of Iraq.

Heifetz, Jasha (hī′-fĕts)—Russian violinist.

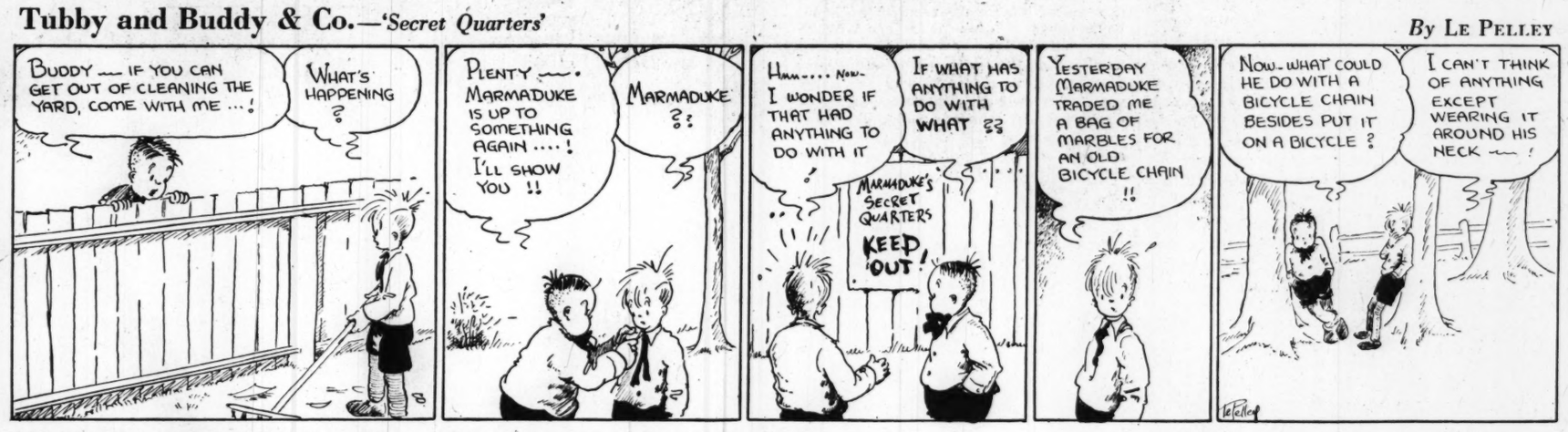
Oldenzaal (ōl′-dĕn-zäl′)—Place in Netherlands where helium is reported to have been discovered.

Tirana (tē-rä′-nä)—Capital of Albania.

Key: āle, chāotic, cāre, ădd, ăccount, ärm, ăsk, sofā; ēve, hēre, ĕvent, ĕnd, silĕnt, makĕr; īce, ĭll, charity; ōld, ōbey, ôrb, ŏdd, sŏft, cŏnnect; fōōd, fo͝ot; out, oil; cūbe, ŭnite, ûrn, ŭp, circŭs, menü; chair; go; sing; then, thin; nature, verdure; K=ch in G. ich, ach; boN; yet; zh=z in azure.

Tubby and Buddy & Co.—*'Secret Quarters'*

By Le Pelley


BUDDY — IF YOU CAN GET OUT OF CLEANING THE YARD, COME WITH ME ...!
WHAT'S HAPPENING ?
PLENTY — MARMADUKE IS UP TO SOMETHING AGAIN ....! I'LL SHOW YOU !!
MARMADUKE ??
Hmm.... Now- I WONDER IF THAT HAD ANYTHING TO DO WITH IT
IF WHAT HAS ANYTHING TO DO WITH WHAT ??
MARMADUKE'S SECRET QUARTERS KEEP OUT!
YESTERDAY MARMADUKE TRADED ME A BAG OF MARBLES FOR AN OLD BICYCLE CHAIN !!
NOW- WHAT COULD HE DO WITH A BICYCLE CHAIN BESIDES PUT IT ON A BICYCLE ?
I CAN'T THINK OF ANYTHING EXCEPT WEARING IT AROUND HIS NECK — !

The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog—*Practice Makes Perfect—We Hope!*

We had lots of fun today- but the Boss has a job on his hands if he expects to put on a real fancy dog act—
Ol' Togo refuses to bother with the steps on the ladder—
Spike can't quite make it through the hoop—
Ol' Pete was wonderful in the chariot race, but I expect it will take some persuading to get T.W. in the chariot again-!

The Adventures of Waddles—*The Caddy Makes a 'Birdie'*

By The Hagers

WHEN TED AND I PLAYED GOLF, WE FOUND TWO STRANGE DUCKS FOLLOWING US AROUND.
THEY SAW ME DRIVE INTO A TREE AND MAKE A TEN, WHEN PAR WAS THREE.
I ASKED THE CADDY WHO THEY WERE. "TWO WELL-KNOWN CHAMPION GOLFERS, SIR.
THEIR GAME TOMORROW, YOU WILL SEE, IS NOT THE GAME YOU PLAY," SAID HE.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, MONDAY, APRIL 24, 1939 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Editorials

On Speaking Terms Again

Great Britain's return of Sir Nevile Henderson to his post as Ambassador to Germany several days ahead of schedule is susceptible of several interpretations, all of them speculative. If it means that prospects for a just and honorable peace are improved, all the world will be happier. There is, in any event, an object lesson in the fact that when relations between two nations are strained, that is the very time of all times that they should have capable, accredited diplomatic representatives in each other's capitals to explain their positions and to help understand each other.

One disturbing question is raised by critics or skeptics of Prime Minister Neville Chamberlain. Does this, they ask, mean a resumption of the policy of "appeasement," of trying to buy off Germany by concessions in the face of threats? There is no reason as yet to draw this conclusion, and the nations which have rallied to support of the Anglo-French anti-aggression bloc as a step in preserving international law and order, looking toward establishment of peaceful rather than warlike methods of adjustment, will certainly hope there is no reason for it to be drawn. The British Government deprecates such an interpretation, doubtless because it realizes that favorable sentiment in the United States and elsewhere would quickly cool at any indication of a return to policies now discredited.

But while they are thinking about international affairs and have, as Senator Borah admitted, "already made up their minds who is right and who is wrong," Americans might very well do a little thinking about the status of their own diplomatic relations with the German Reich. It is now nearly six months since the State Department recalled from Berlin the United States Ambassador, Hugh R. Wilson. During that time the air has been full of questions that needed German-American consultation to iron out differences.

The old diplomatic custom of withdrawing ambassadors is very much like a fortunately outmoded custom among individuals of refusing to speak to one another when they felt aggrieved. Such circumstances, of course, are the very ones in which persons or nations should make the maximum effort to explore the possibilities of agreement and understanding. And in the case of diplomatic staffs the time when service to citizens abroad is most needed is when feelings are tense.

In this twentieth century there are plenty of ways by which a nation can express its disapproval of another nation's policy without crippling diplomatic communications. The 25 per cent increase in tariffs on German goods coming into the United States is a rather drastic one. The business of nations' "not speaking to each other" is petty and self-defeating. Reichsführer Hitler's speech to the Reichstag this Friday may be expected not to be very complimentary to the United States or its President. Nevertheless, the United States would do well to lay preparations for returning its Ambassador to Berlin as soon as diplomatically feasible, if for no other purpose than to make repeatedly clear that the American people favor peaceful and orderly rather than warlike methods of bringing about international adjustments.

A State Celebrates

Oklahoma has just been observing the fiftieth anniversary of the "run" into the Cherokee Strip, the first portion of one-time Oklahoma Territory to be opened to settlement. The story of that race to stake out claims to land has lent itself so dramatically to the motion picture screen and the newspaper feature supplement that it is now well known.

By some accounts the state that was started with such a rush has gone ahead at a lope ever since. At statehood in 1907 it lent itself to such innovations as the initiative and referendum, and later to state insurance of bank deposits. The discovery of oil in former Indian Territory has given the state its widest advertising, but cotton, wheat and corn give it a still greater income. New though it may be, it has contributed somewhat to American letters, particularly in the publishing of southwestern history and folklore.

May another fifty years find Oklahoma as much farther ahead as it has come since the days of the '89-ers!

Saga of the Circus

Drama compounded of anticipation, disappointment, surprise, temptation, and the triumph of virtue against enormous odds swirled around Madison Square Garden in New York on a recent morning. Early and eager, an even dozen of East Side boys showed up for the annual "free day" of the circus. But John Minutoli, 14-year-old leader of the expedition, had made a mistake in the date. Free day was still a week off, the ticket taker had to tell him.

But as the boys trouped sadly away, one of them noticed an envelope on the lobby floor. Many feet had trodden on it. Inside the envelope was—whew! —an order for 900 tickets. And when one of the boys presented it, he received the whole 900 and signed for them. The order had called for the allotment to a charitable organization for free day.

Into Central Park fared the boys with their treasure. They could each take enough for themselves and all their pals at home and school—and sell the rest. They were computing the profits on the surplus when Danny O'Rourke asked: "Those tickets was for orphans—should we keep them on orphans?"

Silence, temptation, discussion, decision. "We shouldn't." They didn't. They returned them after a mighty tussle with temptation—900 temptations versus 12 boys. And the tickets finally found their way into the hands of the hapless, frantic messenger of the charitable society who had lost the order while looking at the posters. Circus comptrollers, ticket sellers and executives heard the story. All the boys had "got hungry" and spent their return carfare for hot dogs. Nickels to get home were supplied. A circus man whispered something in Danny's ear. Yes, they'd be back next Monday, which would be free day.

Scholastic Sabotage

The undergraduate editors of the Harvard Crimson have embarked on a worth-while crusade. This one does not concern goldfish, nor increased athletic facilities, nor even the need for another Harvard House. It is far more serious than that. In fact, the Crimson stands to lose several thousand dollars' worth of advertising—a considerable portion of its revenue—through this campaign. Briefly, the editors have decided that education at Harvard is not being allowed to function properly at present.

During the past decade, Harvard Square tutoring schools have flourished as never before. These institutions, which have no connections with the university, offer a highly developed educational service. They can organize, distill, and summarize the most difficult course readings and lectures. They can conduct a rapid-fire review for examinations, write a thesis, or translate a foreign language book—all at a price.

Unquestionably, they benefit a student whom enforced absence has kept from scholastic pursuits. But the trouble is that they have not been confined to this activity. Recent polls have shown that from two-thirds to three-quarters of the Harvard student body employ their aid at one time or another during a four-year college career. In this majority group are included not only low-ranking students hoping to improve their status, but also high-ranking students striving to maintain their position.

University officials have condemned both the tactics of the tutoring schools and the custom of attending them. The Student Council has added its voice.

According to the accepted standards of education, it is not enough that a student receive credit for a course. The credit received should be an indication of the knowledge gained, else it is an empty gesture. But no permanent knowledge is to be gained by a review session, however efficient, which does not call forth an honest endeavor on the part of the student, any more than a doped race-horse gains additional speed permanently because it is thus stimulated to sprint through one faster trial. The danger of "capsule" education is similar; it induces an academic "speed" improvement for which there is no long-run justification.

A New York hairdressing shop is giving French lessons to customers while they have their hair done. But do customers learn more than "Oo! Mais, oui, mademoiselle. Tres chic!"?

Even Bostonians are asking: When will they start feeding Harvard students to the goldfish?

The Studio at Prout's Neck

Drawn by the Author

Winslow Homer—at Home

One day in May a visitor to the Homer cottage on Prout's Neck crossed the closely cut sward, skirted a juniper bush trained in the Japanese fashion to simulate a dwarfed tree, and paused before the door. He studied with interest the brass knocker with its sibyl head and flowing locks which stared back at him. In vain he plied it, but the weather-beaten door remained closed. As the trip from Portland was tedious and the day threatened rain, the visitor was eager to see the occupant of the house. Looking for him he strolled in the direction of the cliffs.

As the visitor walked slowly toward the fishing village, he spied a man apparently a fisherman dressed in old clothes and in rubber boots coming toward him. To this man the visitor addressed himself.

"I say, my man," said the visitor in a slightly patronizing tone, "if you can tell me where I can find Mr. Winslow Homer, I have a quarter for you."

"Let's see your quarter, mister," came the instant questioning retort. The visitor handed over the money and waited expectantly.

"I am Winslow Homer!" replied the man in fisherman's garb. Homer did not employ his talents to record the surprise on the visitor's face, nor does history say whether he retained the quarter, but tradition has it that the artist took the stranger to his studio, entertained him, and sold him a picture.

* * *

The little house which was once the studio-cottage of one of the world's great artists remains today as it was in the last part of the nineteenth century and the first decade of the twentieth. Tinted a pale green, the cottage is an architectural hodge-podge of convenience and associations, but its lack of conventionality, its oddities, and the beauty of its setting present the former owner to a degree rarely done by a dwelling, especially when that owner had left it nearly 30 years before.

On the ground floor of the cottage, which has been left unchanged as a memorial, are the studio and kitchen; above are the living quarters. The second-story wooden balcony that commands a wide expanse of sea and in the distance Wood Island Light, is reminiscent of the West Indies where Homer spent many of his winters. On the sea side of the cottage the lawns decorated with junipers and shrubs run directly to the edge of the cliff.

The site of the cottage is impressive. The cliffs and ledges of Prout's Neck combine with the sea to form one of the most rugged settings on the Maine coast. The "Neck" is a promontory on the east shore of Saco Bay a few miles south of Portland. On blustery days with the wind from the sea, the clouds hurrying by overhead, and the surf pounding on the shore, the seascapes are magnificent. These are the originals of many of the pictures of this American master, and the inspiration of the finest and most productive period of his work.

* * *

When the Homer brothers and their father came first to Prout's Neck, they found the peninsula sparsely settled. With an eye for real estate and an acumen for business they purchased most of the waterfront, intending to develop it as a summer colony, a scheme that is hard to reconcile with the shyness of Winslow Homer. Nevertheless, the ultimate success of the plan can be judged by the fact that almost every available bit of land has been utilized.

In the summer of 1881 Homer again visited his family at the "Neck," and was captivated by the pictorial possibilities of rocks and surf. Three years later he returned from England and built the unique cottage. There he established himself in the warmer months of the year and to all but the native fishermen and their families he became almost a legendary figure.

Genius, and especially solitary genius, in the eyes of the world has a right to be eccentric. Circumstances conspired to make Homer seem so. Wishing to be let alone to do his work, he rarely answered a summons to the front door. Letters grew in heaps until a rainy day came. The legion of autograph seekers that haunted him received nothing more than a rubber stamp. Although financially a successful artist, Homer much of the time did his own cooking from a barrel of provisions sent twice a week from Boston.

As a relief from painting Homer turned to gardening, being especially fond of old-fashioned flowers and vegetables. He occasionally made things with his hands; he built a stone wall and a dog house, the demands of the last-named piece of construction being advanced as an excuse for postponing an answer to an urgent letter from his picture dealer.

* * *

Homer's pictures mirror his love for the "Neck" and its attendant beauty. From the cliffs he could glimpse Cannon Rock, Spouting Cove, Kettle Cove, Eastern Point, and Pulpit Rock, which he painted on his best canvases. Homer liked particularly the days of storm when light broke dramatically through great masses of clouds, and when waves hurled themselves in fury on the jagged coast. To paint this wild turmoil in comparative comfort he had built a portable painting house with a large plate glass window. In this his canvas was secure from the rocking wind, flying spray, and onlookers who became more numerous as the fame of Prout's Neck increased.

Few American painters ever so dominated a locality as did Homer. In the words of one critic, "The place, the time and the man were well met." Even today the enigmatic calm of the cottage remains unbroken and for all one could know to the contrary the artist might be down on the ledges spreading on his canvas the ever-changing mystery of the sea.

F. WENDEROTH SAUNDERS

Intimate Message From Washington

The World Waits a Week

By Erwin D. Canham

While Washington and the world wait for decisions in the European crisis, there is not much else to do except to turn half an eye to other things. That is what this Capital has done for the past week. This is, of course, the season of visitors. Last weekend plenty of governors and mayors and various local tycoons were in town for the Gridiron dinner: during the ensuing week the Daughters of the American Revolution and the American Society of Newspaper Editors were the principal guests. If newspaper correspondents' wives didn't have a D. A. R. aunt in town, their husbands were hovering around their editorial boss. Altogether it was very busy.

But events marched along just the same. As has been amply pointed out, the greatest events of the week was last Monday's spate of Supreme Court decisions, indicating beyond any doubt the new, historic orientation of a majority of the tribunal somewhere to left of center, viewed in the perspective of 1937's great court struggle.

Then on Wednesday President Roosevelt urged the young Democrats to keep the flag of progressivism flying, and bowed to opposite reaction when perforce he withdrew the nomination of Thomas R. Amlie to the Interstate Commerce Commission. The President's injunction to the youthful members of his party, repeating his advice to their elders in January, is another stone in the wall which would prevent him from endorsing a conservative Democrat if the party nominates such a one for the presidency next year. Yet no outstanding New Dealer is in line for the nomination. Booms for several of them have either fallen under their own weight or been discouraged by Mr. Roosevelt himself. What does it mean? One possible explanation is that the President is very cautiously and skilfully moving in position for a third term drive on a "don't swap horses" platform.

* * *

On the third term question, I fear that in last Tuesday's Intimate Message I failed to make my interpretation entirely clear either to the headline writer or to H. B. Elliston, who quoted from it in his own column of April 21. The headline writer wrote over the piece: "Did Roosevelt in his message to Hitler have his tongue in his cheek, trading on a crisis for a third term?" That is a good enough question, but I did not intend to go so far, because I simply do not know. In my Intimate Message, I only tried to point out that the world crisis may be putting Mr. Roosevelt into precisely the situation—and the only situation —in which politicians have agreed he could be re-elected. I did not suggest that the President's tongue is in his cheek, nor that he is fomenting the crisis for third term purposes, but simply that events may be playing into his political hands. I wrote that he might be aware of all this, might be laughing hugely, but I think a distinct line should be drawn between what the President is doing—one assumes with good faith—for the sake of world order, and the possible political advantages that may derive to him therefrom.

The Republicans have pitched into the fray this week. Senator Robert A. Taft of Ohio, who is cutting a wide political swath these days, accused the President of "ballyhooing" the crisis, trying to stir up prejudice against foreign countries, in order to take the minds of the American people "off their troubles at home." It was immediately pointed out that if a war does break out after all, Senator Taft's charge will sound absurd and irresponsible, and if war is avoided after a real crisis, much credit may be claimed for the President.

* * *

That is why more experienced Republicans are keeping very quiet about foreign policy, and why cautious Republican newspapers are refusing to follow the isolationist allegations of some politicians. Indeed, to quote again the candid and wise observation of a veteran Republican member of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee: "I don't know what I think about foreign policy. I'll probably change my mind a dozen times before the neutrality hearings are over."

A new issue has suddenly emerged on the scene: the proposal to waive the immigration quota law to permit the entry of 20,000 child refugees from Germany. Herbert Hoover followed the lead set graciously by Helen Hayes, and warmly endorsed the bill in a message to the American Friends' Service Committee, which is promoting it. A great many other humanitarians, including Canon Anson Phelps Stokes and Dorothy Thompson, are campaigning for the bill, which bears the names of Democratic Senator Robert F. Wagner and Republican Representative Edith Nourse Rogers. But the Daughters of the American Revolution took a stand last week against relaxing the immigration laws in behalf of any refugees, even child refugees, and several "patriotic" societies, including the American Legion, are in opposition. On the other hand, the American Federation of Labor, not to mention the C. I. O., support the bill, although organized labor has usually opposed all immigration relaxations.

The final vote on the child-refugee bill will be a good test of the emotional climate of Congress: whether racial doctrines have made great headway there, whether prejudices of various types will govern, or whether the legislators will agree with Herbert Hoover that "no harm, and only good, can come to a nation by such humane action." Incidentally, someone should pay tribute to the typically self-effacing work the American Friends have done in these strenuous times to help refugees and other sufferers and to bridge the yawning gulfs of hate.

How Free Is The American Press?

Excerpts from a discussion in Colliers Magazine

Not Free From Demogogy, Says Harold L. Ickes

It has long been realized that, on occasion, members of legislative bodies yield all too readily to the demands of pressure groups. Lobbyists have become an accepted parasitic growth upon legislative bodies. The loosing of an avalanche of chain letters or telegrams, many of them faked, in support of or in opposition to a pending measure is not a new phenomenon.

What is new is the discovery that has been made recently of the tremendous potentialities of the radio, combined with a concentrated newspaper attack, for devil-brewing a turbulent mob spirit that will express itself in an unprecedented flood of communications directed at a particular point with respect to a particular proposal. In the light of recent experiences, those interests that heretofore have relied upon the hoarse whisperings of professional lobbyists to persuade the congressional mind to a bit mellower attitude, will probably proceed forthwith to revise their technique. If they want quicker results, even startlingly overwhelming results, the thing for them to do is to persuade our simple-minded columnists that American institutions are in danger, while at the same time enlisting the services of a demagogic voice to whip up mob frenzy over the air.

It is to be doubted whether the pages of American political history can disclose a more bitterly contested sham battle on a falser front than the one on which the curtain was run down last April [1938] in Washington when the President's bill to reorganize the executive departments was defeated. The very dishonesty of the attack required the stimulation of a state of frenzy of sufficient intensity to deaden all power of reason and overcome any desire to be fair or just or even decent. . . .

The danger in mail-order government must be apparent to all. If one small but none too scrupulous group could stir the passions of the unthinking to mobbish action, as was done in this instance, other groups can incite other mobs on other occasions. The right to petition for a redress of grievances and the right to express oneself on any matter of common interest are precious rights that should be jealously guarded. But the right to petition Congress is based upon the presumption of a thoughtful and informed consideration of the subject matter involved.

Democracy is tough enough to survive in a world not guided by pure reason. Democracy wants her citizens to feel deeply as well as to think wisely. Democracy needs appeal to the heart as well as to the mind. But flagrant misrepresentations of the facts of government to those whose business it is to know the facts of government is unworthy of the press of a free democracy. Every newspaperman worthy of his craft knows that, while comment is free, facts are sacred. Even more, he knows that facts ought to be kept sacred.

Yet, notwithstanding the danger of reckless license unscrupulously used on the part of newspapers and radio that this incident has revealed, I would not, if I could, prevent the expression in the columns or over the air of any views on public affairs, provided only that the public is not denied an equal opportunity to hear the other side. To preserve freedom of opinion we must tolerate even an abuse of that freedom. Responsible and sober-minded citizens can only pray that the power so grossly abused in this instance will not, in the future, be exercised by reckless men and women who, in seeking to destroy the prestige of a great popular leader, will not hesitate to undermine the very democratic institutions that they pretend to revere and uphold. Dorothy Thompson, who is capable of calm and sane reflection, and Father Coughlin, whose capacity in this regard is to be doubted, should not overlook the fact that what they have done in this instance others may do on other occasions and perhaps even more effectively. America would indeed be in a sorry state if grave national problems in the future were to be decided in favor of those who could shed the most and the wettest crocodile tears; who could emit the most irresponsible and shrillest shrieks for the purpose of deliberately stirring up a surging and vindictive mob.

As Free as the American People, Says William Allen White

The press, theoretically, is as free as it was fifty or a hundred years ago. The editor can, if he will, say what he pleases and do what he chooses with his press, but in three generations the American press has become properly affected by the security of its profits. It tends by reason of its heavy investment to be increasingly a monopoly. The one-paper town is becoming more and more common. Larger and larger towns tolerate gladly the newspaper monopoly for business reasons.

This tolerance does not come from conscious connivance of intriguing capitalists bent on denting their heels in the neck of a dumb and supine public. But advertisers don't like to pay for duplicating service. And again the public in many ways does not seriously resent monopoly. So newspaper capital has become increasingly prone to defensive combination, more eager to seek mergers and community of property interests than to consider rather remote community interests. . . .

Mr. Ickes is wrong in declaring that the freedom of the press is seriously affected by newspaper advertisers. Most publishers are making more money than most advertisers and because the publisher makes more money than his advertising patrons the publisher feels that according to money-making standards he has a right to put the advertisers in their place. Generally he does. . . .

* * *

But the social bias often comes with a property sense in the heart of the investing publisher. He is sadly liable to let his sense of property bias his instinct for justice. Then that modern caliph of Bagdad creates another problem. The problem of the newspaper as an investment rather than a profession puts the question of the new freedom of the press in a nutshell.

Why then, today, do we feel so acutely this problem of a free press? Why are the obvious limitations of the press as an investment so irritating to many Americans. Isn't it this? We are faced in our democracy, and in all democracies, with a changing status of labor. Labor can no longer be sold retail as a commodity to wholesale buyers of labor. For if the machines of the wholesale buyer slow down because labor has a restricted buying power by reason of his low wages, then economic collapse threatens political stability. So commodity labor will have to pass somewhat as slave labor passed 75 years ago.

The change in the status of labor with the abolition of slavery affected property, all property North and South, acutely for a decade. Yet it did not destroy property. . . .

The evils of the press reflect the cautious conservatism of a property-owning people in the face of changes they do not quite understand and cannot quite bring themselves to encourage. But it's a stupid mistake to say that the press is shackled. We are in no great danger of a "controlled press." For after all, publishers gradually will realize that whatever changes come in the status of labor will come under parliamentary government. This means that the same public that directs the press will channel the social and economic readjustments necessary to preserve our democracy after debate, through negotiations and under compromise. The press will follow the widening social sense of the people.

* * *

So in this very hour, in these shifting times, this new problem of the newspaper as a profitable investment has risen. It is not acute. It does not threaten to wreck the republic, to undermine democracy—nothing of the sort. For, after all, popular education has given us a high degree of literacy. If popular education has increased the powers and profits of the press in unbelievable proportions, this rise of literacy has also increased the acumen of the people. Readers have developed a discerning sense of property bias—or of any kind of newspaper bias, plutocratic or proletarian. The reader is acquiring a nice discrimination for journalistic poison. . . .

In the face of all the dangers that arise today by reason of the changed definition of the word "press" and the phrase "the freedom" thereof, we do have in this America of ours the freest press in all the world; the most enterprising, and fundamentally the most honest and courageous press anywhere. . . . We still do not have the press here subsidized by government as it is subsidized in France, controlled by government as it is in the totalitarian states, nor garroted by a "gentleman's agreement," as the press is choked in Great Britain. The American press is as free as the American people. Our press has the faults of our people and their saving virtues.